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January 1979

# CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Founded 1881

## Los Angeles pilot organizing drive sets the pace for nationwide effort to organize the unorganized in '79

See Story Inside

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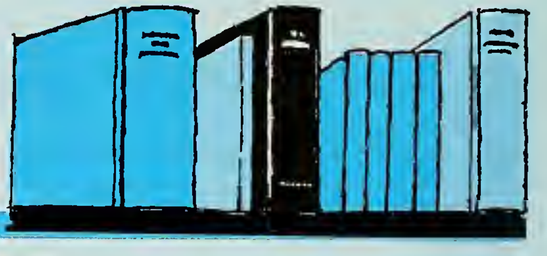

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# CARPENTER

VOLUME XCIX No. 1 JANUARY, 1979

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

*John S. Rogers, Editor*

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## THE COVER

Los Angeles, Calif., has been described as 50 suburbs in search of a city. Sprawled over 450 square miles of Los Angeles and surrounding counties, it is one of the largest cities in the world. Its metropolitan area is ten times the size of the City of Los Angeles itself.

One travel guide says that Los Angeles is the only city in America where "downtown" consists of little more than a civic centre and a freeway interchange . . . and everything spreads out from there.

And yet, Los Angeles is an exciting city and a beautiful city, particularly when seen from the ocean side through a telephoto lens, toward the mountains, as in the view on our front cover.

This month . . . and this year . . . Los Angeles is a particular challenge to the AFL-CIO Building Trades unions, as they combat efforts by anti-union contractors to make it an open-shop city. The City of Angels as it is called, is the site of a major organizing effort by all of the Building Trades, including our Brotherhood, united for the first time in a pilot campaign which can turn the tide of battle throughout the country against the reactionary forces now trying to weaken and destroy the democratic American labor movement.—*Photo by Chuck O'Rear from Woodfin Camp, Inc.*

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CARPENTER

Los Angeles pilot organizing drive sets the pace for nationwide effort to organize the unorganized in 79

# Los Angeles Pilot Organizing Drive Sets the Pace for Nationwide Effort to Organize the Unorganized in '79

*Recruitment among sub-contractors, use of retirees to add manpower to picketlines, 'bottom up' approach to workers among elements of LA success*

The non-union segment of America's construction industry is keeping a wary eye on a pilot organizing drive now being conducted by Building Trades unions in Los Angeles, Calif. What it sees is not encouraging *to its union busters.*

What the unions see, however, is a different picture:

Launched last March, the coordinated effort of all building trades unions of the AFL-CIO has already reaped encouraging results, particularly in residential construction.

### 10,000 RECRUITED

Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, reported, last month, that more than 10,000 new union members have been recruited in the Los Angeles area, adding substantially to the ranks of 140,000 union Building Tradesmen already employed there.

"This kind of progress is far better than we expected," Georgine said. "We expected a long, protracted battle . . . without this kind of immediate gain."

Leaders of the drive are now assessing year-end reports from the individual unions. First reports turned in are good, according to Con O'Shea, coordinator of the drive.

Indications are that Brotherhood organizers have been most successful, followed closely by Laborers and other basic trades. Georgine particularly commended the work of Armando Vergara, a bilingual UBC organizer.

Georgine concedes that the LA campaign was bolstered during 1978 by a general construction increase in Southern California—a boom that could go bust, however, if the Carter Administration's anti-inflation and dollar-rescue efforts produce a serious economic slowdown in the near future.

He contends, however, that the Los Angeles drive has demonstrated sufficient potential to warrant expansion of the organizing program on a sustaining basis during 1979 and the years thereafter.

"The whole idea is to impede the growth of the open shop," he told Building Trades editors last month. "We are showing that we can do that in Los Angeles."

### GOOD 'UNION TOWN'

The California city was chosen for the pilot drive because it is traditionally a good "union town" even though it is vulnerable to open-shop attacks by anti-union contractor groups.

Drive Coordinator O'Shea reports that approximately half of the new union recruits formerly worked on open shop jobs.

"We feel that the open shoppers have been slowed down substantially by our organizing efforts," O'Shea says.

Evidence that his statement is

true comes from no less a management spokesman than John L. Fielder, president of the Southern California Chapter of the Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC). During a recent interview with a staff writer of *The Washington Post*, Fielder conceded that some workers on open shop projects may have been recruited into the unions and that there are "problems".

### OPEN SHOP MYTH

Open shop contractors have contended in the past that their jobs are finished on time because they are free of "labor unrest". Drive organizers have been able to combat this open shop myth. Coordinator O'Shea says that enough key workers dropped off one nonunion apartment project in Los Angeles recently that it was only half built by the time it was scheduled for completion.

ABC is not only vigorously fighting the Building Trades drive with advertisements and propaganda, but it is mapping a counter-offensive which will attempt to woo more contractors and subcontractors into the open shop camp.

"We're approaching this drive in a little different fashion than we ever did before," O'Shea told an industry publication recently. "Our policy has always been top-down organizing. But the employer didn't have as ready a labor market as he does now. He used to, more or less, have to come to us . . ."

Instead of picketing, as in the typical organizing drive, (which is what O'Shea means by 'top-down organizing') LA organizers are visiting open shop craftsmen at job sites and discussing with them the advantages of trade union membership.

There is, however, much picketing, as well. Retirees have been recruited to assist regular organizers and journeymen in the picketing effort.

Organizers are checking open-shop handling of government jobs which require the payment of Davis-Bacon and state prevailing wages. Infractions are being reported, and employees under such working conditions are having the fringe benefits of union membership explained to them. The organizing committee is also noting "flagrant violations of state and federal laws in the payment of cash" without appropriate state or federal deductions.

Because of the initial success of the Los Angeles pilot drive, Building Trades leaders are planning to extend their major organizing efforts to other metropolitan areas. Among the possible new targets are Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Phoenix, Ariz., Erie, Pa., and construction sites in North and South Carolina.

## Now Hear This: One Vote Counts!

If you happen to live in Adams County, Pa., and you didn't vote November 7, you created one awful mess. That vote you didn't cast really counted—for awhile, anyway.

As *The Carpenter* went to press, a recount had just been completed in the state House of Representatives contest between incumbent Democrat Kenneth Cole and his GOP challenger Donald Moul. November 7 voting had left them tied at 8,551 votes each. ***The recount settled it in Cole's favor by only 14 votes!***

If this story had involved just Cole and Moul, it would have ended right here. But it only began with them.

You see, the outcome was very important to the whole state legislature. With the two candidates tied, the state House of Representatives was also tied, 101 Republicans and 101 Democrats.

With the house in such a tie, the only way anyone could figure how to determine who would occupy that body's most powerful position, the speakership, was by the toss of a coin.

Until a speaker could be selected, nobody knew who'd chair the committees, who'd hire the committee staff, who'd get what office space, who'd get a Cadillac and who'd get a Chevette—for that matter, who'd get a lot of patronage.

Also, nobody knew how the House would be able to function, how bills would be considered and acted upon.

So, for want of one vote in Adams County, Pa., the whole state was fouled up for more than two weeks. But everything is okay now—that is, unless a court challenge messes it all up again.

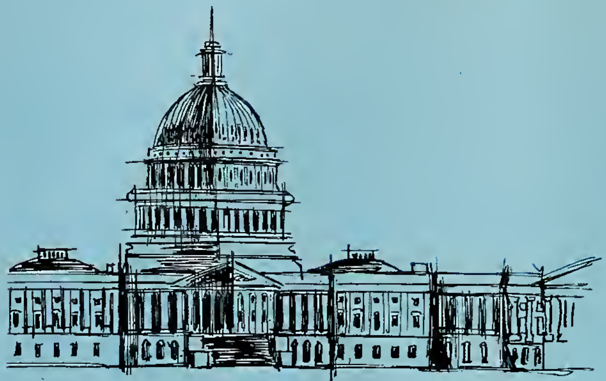
**One vote counts!**

## And Then, There's South Dakota

Maybe it would be an exaggeration to say one vote counts in South Dakota. Six votes is more like it. But then, six votes isn't a heckuva lot, either.

That's the number that separated 1st Congressional District winner Leo K. Thorsness (R) from his Democratic opponent, Thomas A. Daschle, in last November's general election. That's just six votes out of more than 129,000 votes cast for a U.S. House seat. A recount was pending as we went to press. Does one vote count? Try telling Thorsness and Daschle it doesn't.

# Washington Report



## YOUNG SUCCEEDS BIEMILLER

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the department of legislation for the AFL-CIO since 1956, retired last month. AFL-CIO President George Meany said he accepted Biemiller's decision with "deepest personal regrets."

Meany named Kenneth Young, 51, to head the department. Young first joined the federation's legislative staff in 1967 and was appointed associate director of the department in 1971.

Biemiller, 72, has been active in labor and liberal causes all his adult life. He served two terms as a Member of Congress from Wisconsin before being named director of legislation for the AFL-CIO.

Young, a graduate of Antioch College, served in World War II and is a former reporter and long-time member of The Newspaper Guild. He worked as an organizer and editor for the CIO Insurance Workers as well as director of research, education and publicity.

From 1957 to 1963 he was assistant publications and public relations director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department. Later he served as publicity director of the International Union of Electrical Workers before joining the AFL-CIO legislative staff.

## BIG OVERTIME SETTLEMENT

Bechtel, Inc., of San Francisco has agreed to a $3 million settlement to restore unpaid overtime wages to 1,000 Alaska pipeline workers, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall announced.

It was the largest overtime settlement awarded workers under the 40-year-old Fair Labor Standards Act, Marshall said.

The suit, filed in 1977, involves 1,000 quality control engineers. The settlement was entered in the U.S. District Court at San Francisco in a consent judgement where Bechtel agreed to pay back wages but did not admit it had violated overtime compensation provisions of the minimum wage law.

## AMA AD 'CONSPIRACY'

The American Medical Association calls it a "code of ethics," but a Federal Trade Commission administrative law judge calls it a "conspiracy."

Judge Ernest G. Barnes said the AMA entered into a "conspiracy to restrain competition among physicians" when it adopted and enforced a "code of ethics" that prevents its members from advertising fee schedules and otherwise soliciting business.

AMA policies have "caused substantial injury to the public," the judge ruled. Barnes indicated the cost to the public has been great "in terms of less expensive or even, perhaps, improved forms of medical services."

The AMA said it was appealing the ruling.

## KAHN LAYS IT ON THE LINE

When Alfred Kahn accepted the job of directing President Carter's anti-inflation program, he was taking on a big challenge and, some felt, a big risk as well.

When concerned friends asked "Why do you want to risk your reputation in an impossible assignment? Kahn responded, "What am I saving it for?"

## FUMBLE ON KICK-OFF

When the Wall Street Journal led off a frontpage story by saying that "President Carter's anti-inflation program is off to a fumbling start," it could be said that this was predictable.

The Journal said the job of monitoring 400 corporations and their pricing of thousands of products appeared likely to overwhelm the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council earlier warned that beefing up the Council from 35 to 135 staff members would be inadequate, noting:

"In the controls period of World War II, 63,000 people were employed by the Office of Price Stability to assure compliance with the program. To enforce the Nixon controls, 900 people were employed in the Cost of Living Council and another 2,800 Internal Revenue Service agents were used."

## CONSUMER BANKS PLANNED

The Cooperative League of the USA is holding public meetings in various cities during December and January to examine issues related to the new consumer cooperative bank law.

The league is a coalition of unions, minority and neighborhood groups and consumer co-ops which led the fight for the co-op bank. The group named a 25-member Implementation Commission to explore ideas for the bank's structure and organization.

The league held regional meetings in Boston, Berkeley, Calif., and Atlanta in December, and in New York City in January. The objectives of the meeting are to inform people about the National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act, identify problems and plan ahead.

## EMPLOYER UNDERPAYMENTS

More than 600,000 workers were illegally underpaid by almost $129 million during fiscal 1978, according to the Labor Department. The department said more back wages were due more workers in 1978 than in any previous year in the history of the 40-year-old Fair Labor Standards Act.

# New Price Surge Underscores Need For Firm Controls

A further rise in the cost of living, coupled with another drop in workers' purchasing power, makes the need for a statutory, across-the-board economic controls program daily more apparent, the AFL-CIO declared.

"It is obvious that speeches and threats not based on legislative authority will not cure inflation," Federation President George Meany said as the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that new retail price increases lifted its consumer price index by $\frac{8}{10}$ of 1% in October.

The October price surge was just slightly higher than September's $\frac{7}{10}$ of 1% advance and about the monthly average throughout 1978. If prices continued at the October rate for a 12-month period, it would mean an annual inflation rate of 9.6%.

Consumer prices in October were 8.8% higher than in October 1977, BLS said. The Carter Administration's goal is to lower the rate of inflation to between 6 and 6.5% by the end of 1979.

Meany noted that the heftiest increases in October prices were for the basic necessities of life and that these essentials are largely excluded from the Administration's anti-inflation program. Food prices rose by $\frac{8}{10}$ of 1%, housing by 1%, fuels 1.1% and medical care 1.1%.

Meanwhile, BLS reported separately that individual purchasing power in October slipped for the third month in a row. Real spendable earnings for production and nonsupervisory workers declined one-tenth of 1% over the month and were 3.6% below the year-earlier level because of higher prices and taxes.

Real spendable earnings, or take-home pay expressed in constant 1967 dollars, averaged $91.92 a week in October, down 6 cents from September and $3.65 less than the weekly average a year earlier. Real spendable earnings in 1972 averaged $96.16 a week.

"The Average worker's wages, reflected in the continuing drop in real spendable earnings, just cannot keep up with the price tag on essentials, thus causing suffering and hardship for many families and signaling a broad slowdown in the economy in the near future," Meany warned.

The October round of price increases raised the CPI to 200.7% of its 1967 base. That meant that goods and services that cost Americans $100 in 1967—the base year for such calculation—cost $200.70 in October, or double what they paid 11 years ago.

The increase in grocery-store prices—nine-tenths of 1%—was three times the September gain. The biggest increases were for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs. They rose by 1.9% over the month after falling in the two previous months.

Prices increased contraseasonally for fruits and vegetables, indicating that future increases for these items may be expected. Other prices were up for dairy products, cereal and bakery products, and soft drinks. Prices for sugar and sweets declined 1%, however, and coffee prices continued their downward trend begun in mid-1977. In the housing category, home prices rose 1.4% over the month and mortgage interest rates and home repair costs maintained their steady rise.

Transportation costs were up $\frac{6}{10}$ of 1% in October, about the same as in September and August, despite a 1.3% decline in new car prices.

# Carter's Inflation Controls Lack Real Wage Protection

President Carter's inflation control plan is so rigid on wages and so vague on prices that there is little reason to believe it will curb the nation's number-one economic problem, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald warned in a recent radio interview.

Even those who designed the Carter controls say that the 7% wage figure was "picked out of the air," Oswald said. He noted that unlike all other controls programs, the Carter plan fails to assure that "workers maintain real income, have increases that account for changes in the cost of living, as well as the tax impact," and also share productivity increases.

Oswald stressed that the so-called "real wage insurance" feature that the President outlined doesn't guarantee that "workers won't suffer any actual loss of real earnings to inflation." He said that the Administration hasn't yet "put together precisely what this wage insurance will be," and that the Council on Wage & Price Stability, which is charged with operating the program, cautions: "Don't bet on it—it has to go to Congress: Congress may change it; we don't know what Congress will do."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Oswald said that "there are so many uncontrollable factors in the economy that they are not addressing that there is no way to ascertain what is an appropriate price change." He said that although the announced range is between 5.5% and 9.5%, there are all sorts of exemptions that will allow even greater increases. He pointed out that, using the Administration's "very complicated formula, a company can raise prices substantially on one product, not raise prices on another, and have an 'average price increase' that allows it to increase profits, increase profit margins."

Oswald declared that the Carter controls program is clearly "inequitable, unbalanced and unfair," and renewed the AFL-CIO's call for effectively enforced mandatory controls on all sources of income and prices.

Reporters questioning Oswald on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Frank Swoboda of the Washington Post and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. Labor News Conference is aired weekly on Mutual radio stations.

AFL
LABOR NEWS CONFERENCE

*A TIGHT LID on wages and vague guidelines for prices proposed by President Carter won't curb the nation's number-one economic problem—inflation, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Frank Swoboda of the Washington Post. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.*

# Canadian Report

## UNIT LABOR COSTS DROP

Canada had the second best record of the industrialized countries in reducing its labor costs between 1973 and the first quarter of 1978, the International Monetary Fund reports.

In its October survey, the IMF found unit labor costs dropped by 7.4% in the five-year period in Canada. During the same period, costs went up in nine other countries.

The other major decline was that of the United States, which reduced its unit-labor costs by 11%.

In other IMF countries such as Japan, unit-labor costs jumped by 16.7% for the survey period. Norway reported a 16.2% increase. The only countries, besides Canada and the United States, which experienced declining labor costs were France, Germany and Italy.

The average for all 14 countries surveyed was a 4.8% increase in unit labor costs.

## ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

An industrial strategy calling for economic and social planning for jobs, with an improvement in the standard of living and the quality of life, was passed by delegates at the recent Ontario Federation of Labor Convention in Toronto.

Stressing importance of retaining and increasing jobs in Canada and developing a favorable trade balance, delegates continually articulated the need to bring the manufacturing sector under control through increased research and development and more controls on runway corporations.

As long as corporations are free to move their capital in and out of the country, Canada's economic policy will be determined by corporations' demands for more profits and not for increased employment, the strategy states.

In order to control the flow of capital the convention recommended, "...that unless there is evidence to prove the Canadian economy won't be harmed, there should be a prohibition of export of capital."

"In absence of economic planning, free trade would be harmful to a number of industries in Canada," the strategy states. And existing job intensive industries such as manufacturing must be protected as well as promoted.

## GOT THE WRONG IDEA, KIDS!

About 500 students at Winslow Junior Secondary School, Coquitlam, B.C., walked out of their classes recently, saying they would not return until a four-day school week was implemented.

School principal Gordon House, said that the incident began during a debate on the subject in a communications class. The students were discussing the various hours of work insisted upon by trade unions and then they started talking about shorter work weeks in the schools, but all the time it was just a theoretical discussion.

The communications class distributed opinion surveys to other pupils and many of them took the subject seriously, said House.

One Grade 10 student, who said he was one of the strike leaders, said he did not know how long the strike would last. The principal, who has arranged a meeting with the students, said that the four-day school week is impractical because our society is not ready for it. "There's just no way in which we could implement the four-day school week," he said.

## FOREST PROFITS DOUBLED

British Columbia Forest Products, Ltd., Victoria, B.C., has reported that it virtually doubled its profits for the first nine months of 1978—up to $45.6 million, and $299 a share.

Company profits for the same time in 1977 were $23.1 million, or $1.50 a share.

The company said the main reasons for the improvement in earnings, were increased sales of wood products, the inclusion of earnings of Blandin Paper Company of the United States, which was acquired in August, 1977, and the favorable exchange rate on the Canadian dollar. The exchange rate on sales to the U.S. contributed $16.4 million, or $1.09 a share to profits, compared with 45 cents a share in the same period last year.

## JOB CREATION FALLS SHORT

The government's employment tax credit program has produced only 8,000 new jobs so far, well short of the 50,000 target set last fall, Employment Minister Bud Cullen admitted in the Commons.

The $100 million program, first announced in the Oct., 1977, mini-budget by Finance Minister Jean Chretien, aimed at producing jobs through tax reductions to businesses, promising to create new employment.

## ALLOWANCES DISCRIMINATE

The Human Rights Commission has charged that the new family allowances discriminate against married women.

Human Rights Commissioner Gordon Fairweather centered his criticism on a measure that provides a refundable tax credit of up to $200 a child, with the amount of tax credit depending on the family income.

A married woman must report both her and her husband's income. For a single woman, even if she lives with a man, only her own income is reported.

# More About the Economy in '79

## New Construction Outlook Good For ½ Million Jobless Craftsmen

Contracts for new construction jumped in October to $14.9 billion, the second-highest level of activity ever, according to the F. W. Dodge Division of the McGraw-Hill Systems Co.

The company, which monitors economic activity in the construction industry, said October's contracts were 8% higher than the September figure and 40% higher than the level of October, 1977.

George A. Christie, Dodge's chief economist, said the construction industry "will be working at full capacity well into 1979" because of the "extraordinary flow of new projects." But he added that he expects the rate of contracting to begin to decline early next year because of increased monetary restraints.

The report could be taken as good news by the nation's construction workers, 563,000 of whom were reported as jobless in the Labor Department's October unemployment report.

## Recession Seen In Housing; 17% Drop For '79 Predicted

The Commerce Department is predicting a recession in the housing industry next year, estimating unemployment in the building trades will jump from the current 9% of the workforce to about 15%

The department said construction of new homes and apartments will fall 17% in 1979 to send the industry into recession for the first time in four years. The report followed the recent announcement of higher interest rates and the Administration's decision to slow the economy in an effort to strengthen the dollar.

The department said its housing assessment will hold only if there is not a general recession, otherwise the forecast will be revised.

"If 1979 new starts decline by less than 20% as anticipated on the basis of late 1978 developments," the department said, "the depth of the cyclical downturn in housing will be more moderate than those in past housing recessions."

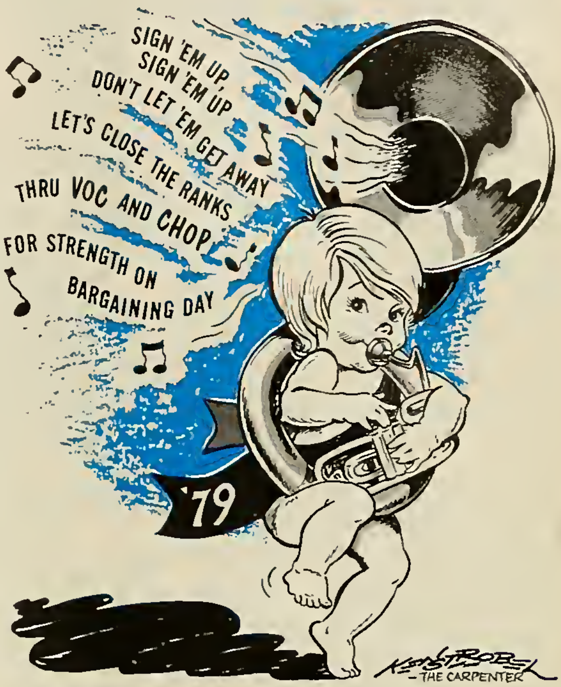
## Leading Indicators Rise 0.5%, 'Moderate' Growth Foreseen

The Commerce Department's index of leading economic indicators rose a moderate 0.5% in October, the department reported.

The leading indicators usually rise and fall several months in advance of broad movements in the economy. The index thus can be useful as a forecasting tool, but it sometimes gives false signals.

The report of an 0.5% index rise in October, based on preliminary data, indicated the national economy probably will continue advancing moderately at least through early 1979 without slipping into a recession, according to analysts. The index had increased 0.9% in September and August.

While the index indicates that economic growth probably will continue for at least several months more, it doesn't tell much about the outlook beyond early this year. Many economists predict that a recession will start around mid-1979, in large part because of high interest rates.



*VOC—Volunteer Organizing Committee at work recruiting industrial workers in our industry.*

*CHOP—Coordinated Housing Organizing Program for recruiting members in the residential housing field.*

## '78 Corporate Profits Soared, While Workers Struggled Behind

Corporate profits rose 1.2% in the third quarter of last year to a $122 billion annual rate, the Commerce Department reported.

The after-tax profits had declined 2.2% in the first quarter, in large part because of harsh weather and the coal strike, according to a Department analyst, but then rebounded 18% in the second quarter.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said she was "encouraged" by the third quarter report. She noted, however, that about $2 billion of the $5 billion increase in profits from current production was "attributable to tax cuts resulting from California's Proposition 13," which reduced property taxes there for businesses as well as homeowners.

Profits for the quarter were up 16.4% from a year earlier.

# Insurance Executive Defends Unions As Force for Freedom

Ths chairman of the board of a major insurance company has come to the defense of American labor unions, declaring "they surely have fostered greater individual freedom."

Bernard Rapoport, chairman of the board of American Income Life Insurance Co., made this point in a letter to *The Wall Street Journal* in countering anti-union contentions made by columnist Irving Kristol in the business newspaper.

Rapoport's firm, the insurance executive wrote, employs 1,200 persons across the nation. "The growth of our company (is due) largely to our successful dealings with the Office of Professional Employees International Union which represents our employees," he wrote.

Kristol had charged that unions "push society in a collectivist direction." Rapoport countered that ". . . the real push toward collectivism has come in a far greater degree from the huge agglomerates of corporate power that dominate the American economic scene."

The insurance executive added that "if anything, the unions have helped significantly to move their members toward greater freedom through participation in the democratic political process."

Kristol claimed that unions are becoming increasingly difficult to live with because some are able to "bring the entire economy grinding to a halt."

Rapoport countered, saying: "American unions do not engage in general strikes because they are philosophically opposed to bringing society to a halt and because they have no desire to take over the state apparatus."

He also said that "American union leaders and their members almost invariably accept the judicial and legal process." He then added: "Strikes are temporary and do far less permanent damage to the economy than corporate decisions to close plants or to move production ahead."

## Carter Sees No More Open Shop Attempts

President Carter told a recent press conference in Kansas City, Mo., that the 3 to 2 defeat of the so-called "right to work" proposal in Missouri should discourage attempts to pass open shop laws in other states.

He also said that he "doubted" the 96th Congress, which convenes this month, will take up the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, the provision which makes compulsory open shop laws possible.

## Award Named For Brotherhood Leader

The Western Pennsylvania Region Union Leadership Academy, a branch of Pennsylvania State University, has established an annual award honoring "the trade union member whose contribution and dedication towards education for all union members best epitomizes the Union Leadership Academy objectives."

The award has been named "The E. L. Bartley Award" in honor of E. L. Bartley, a member of Carpenters Local 500, Butler, Pa., and a founding member and first chairman of the Academy.

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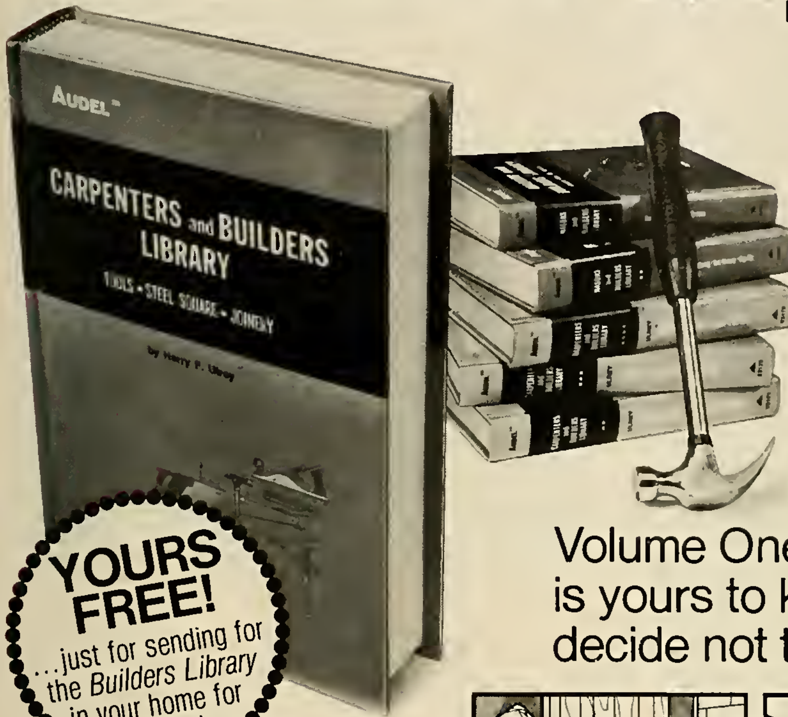
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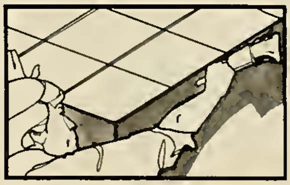

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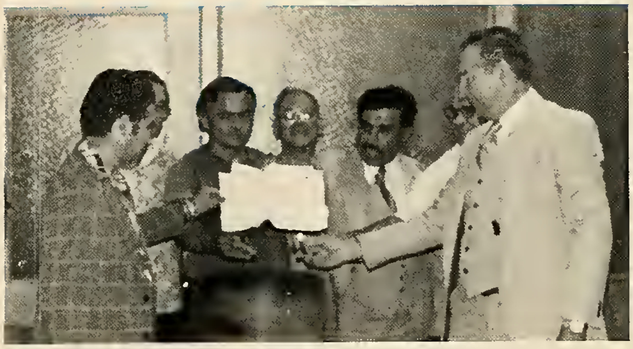
CJ49

# LOCAL UNION NEWS



## Mortgage Burning in San Antonio

*Local 14, San Antonio, Tex., recently held a special-call meeting to celebrate the completion of payments on its headquarters-building mortgage with a mortgage-burning ceremony.*

*Leading the burning ceremony were the local officers shown in the picture. From left: Financial Secretary-Treasurer Richard R. Arispe, Trustee Carlow Hughes, Trustee William Robert Campbell, Recording Secretary Anthony P. Arreaga, Trustee Israel Salas, Apprenticeship Coordinator Charlie T. Gunnels, and President John E. Gill.*

## Iowa State Convention Ceremony

*The Iowa State Council of Carpenters held its 64th Annual Convention in October in Sioux City, Iowa, with 44 delegates and several fraternal delegates attending.*

*The picture shows Vice President Fred Wilson administering the oath of office to President-elect Anthony Boe and Trustee-elect Clarion Sampson.*

*General Representative Ted Olson and Walter Barnett addressed the convention and informed the delegates of the increased activity in organizing.*

## Tool Sale Night Sparks Local Meeting

At its regular meeting, November 14, Millrights Local 1693, Cicero, Ill., conducted a "Tool Sale Night".

Table space was afforded to members who wished to sell millwright hand tools, so that they could display their wares.

It was a lively sales session as retired members, who no longer needed many of their tools, and new members, who were still adding to their collections, bargained over prices.

Tool Sale Night was for members only, and, according to Earl Oliver, president and business representative, the special event offered members an opportunity to purchase tools at reduced rates.

## Kansas City DC Into New Quarters

In its first move in more than half a century, the District Council of Kansas City, Mo., and Vicinity has established new offices at 625 West 39 St., in Kansas City. The first meeting of the council was held in the building December 5.

The new headquarters, purchased by the Council, contains 12,800 square feet of floor space on two stories. There is a meeting room capable of holding approximately 150 people. District Council offices are on the second floor.

## Two Kansas City Local Unions Merge

Two Kansas City, Mo., locals have been consolidated to provide improved service for their members. The action took effect December 1.

Involved in the merger are Carpenter's Local 1567 and Cabinet Makers and Millmen Local 1635, both affiliates of the Kansas City D.C. The new organization will operate under the charter of 1635.

## Reader Would Tie Wages To Prices

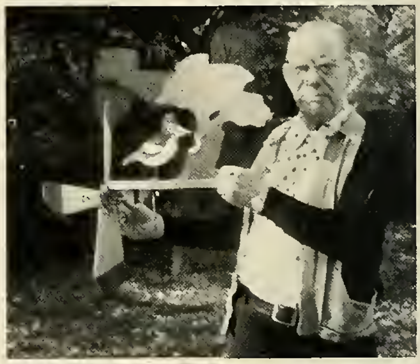
Barney Vincelette of Houston, Del, offers a simple and effective method of holding down inflationary prices in some industries.

In a letter to the editor, Vincelette suggested that "every time a corporation raises the price of its product, then union members who produce that product would demand that, as soon as the price increases, the salaries of the workers who produce the product should increase by the same percentage."

He has an additional suggestion regarding utility costs: "If utilities which paid a profit in the past feel they need higher rates, then we who work for them must have the exact same increase, since we live in the same economy. Let's take the incentive for big business profits out of inflation."

Vincelette's suggestions would take effect quicker than cost-of-living escalators, which cannot keep pace with inflationary mark-ups in today's spiraling economy.

## Back to the Workbench



*Like the old soldiers of General MacArthur's famous speech retired business agents sometimes just fade away. Arvid Anderson of Local 1456, New York City, recently decided, however, to make one last trip to the workbench before moving to Florida and the good life. He produced the woodpecker windmill, which he proudly displays above, And he's now on his way South.*

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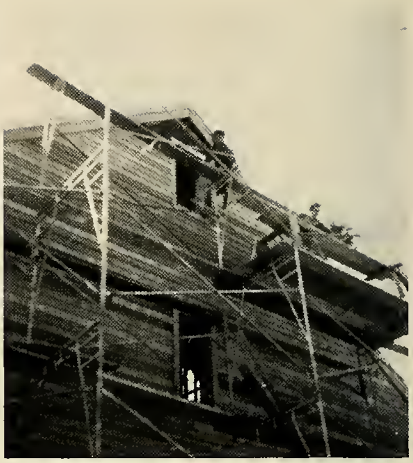
## Quin's Mill Displays Craft Skills of Oregon Carpenters



*There's a mile-long riverfront development underway in Portland, Ore., called John's Landing, and a showplace in this development is Quin's Mill, being restored as a seafood restaurant by members of the Portland District Council.*

*Working from the scaffolds for Pelton Construction Inc. at upper right are Don Clark, a second-year apprentice from Local 2130, and Dale Merrill, a 35-year member of Local 226. Clark also worked with Bill Morefield of Local 226 and others to install an authentic water wheel in the old mill.*

*The work force has included 10 journeymen and two apprentices. Superintendent is Bob Huth, a 20-year member of Local 1020. Millmen of Local 1120, employed by McCormack-Shues, created the mill's water wheel.*

---

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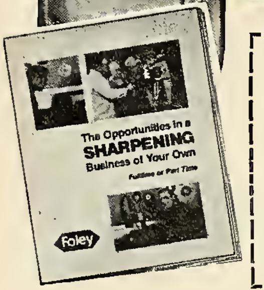

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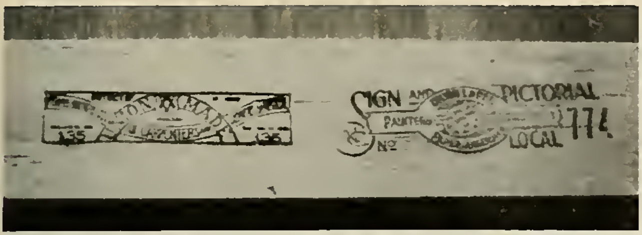


*Two stamped-on labels show that the display is 100% union made—the Brotherhood's label, left, and the label of the Painters and Allied Trades, right.*

## St. Louis District Council Promotes Union Skills in Mobile Display

It's big and it's useful—a mobile convention-type display created by the St. Louis, Mo., District Council.

Initially built to promote Brotherhood skills at a local Home Builders Association Home Show, the big exhibit was used in the recent, successful fight against the proposed "right to work" law in Missouri, and it will be used in local high schools for "career days."

Primarily, the display is designed to help the public understand that using a United Brotherhood Carpenter makes sense and that the quality of the union craftsman's work is the highest possible.

The display consists of two units, each 8 feet tall by 10 feet wide when opened up. There is a large center panel and two wings on each unit. The display was built by Local 1596 members employed by Brede Inc.

Basically, the display shows the wide variety of Brotherhood skills; it emphasizes that union-built homes are best; it describes the value of apprenticehip training; and it shows how the union is involved in the community.

*Local 1596 members Ron Kroeger, left below, and Joe Kittel, right below and in insert, put together the big display. The panel of pictures at right starts from the top with an empty display booth, then shows Ray Rogers and Joe Kittel of Local 1596 installing the units and finally, Frank Bonuso of IBEW Local 1 setting up the lights.*

CARPENTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

# FAMILIAR 'REASONS' for non-membership in the union

Many union members in open-shop areas have to work with non-union employees who profess that "this or that" reason keeps them from joining the union. Some of the reasons usually given are:

1. "Family objections to unions."
2. "Unions cause a lot of disharmony among employees."
3. "The employer will do more for the worker than the union."
4. "Wronged in the past by a union member."
5. "Employer has great plans for non-union worker."
6. "No reason at all."

We'd like to offer answers to these excuses, so that all non-union workers can see how utterly ridiculous their statements are to union members and to a majority of the non-union workers around them.

## EXCUSE No. 1—Family Objections

*Have you ever heard of a non-union employee letting a union representative speak to his family to explain the reasons for the union's formation, its aims and ambitions, its advantages? No, the non-union employee's family hears only what he has told them, and, in most cases, a sordid picture of unions in general has been painted. The non-union member's family would certainly want its major breadwinner to do his share in establishing and guaranteeing their material security, and they really should know the score.*

## EXCUSE No. 2—Lack of Harmony

*This excuse is repeated so much that one is suspicious that it originated in the manager's office! What actually causes the lack of harmony is not the existence of the union, but the fact that, year in and year out, the union members fight to better working conditions for themselves* and *the non-union workers who contribute absolutely nothing to the achievement of the gains. How could a reasonable person even expect harmony under such circumstances?*

## EXCUSE No. 3—Employer will do more for workers

*This excuse is so ludicrous as to hardly justify comment. If the employer was in the habit of providing more benefits, then why did a majority of his employees unionize? Why did the union representative come around?*

## EXCUSE No. 4—Wronged by a union member

*In many of these cases, the circumstances include a strike or other labor difficulty! In most instances, the non-member suffers from a well-deserved guilt complex and is trying to justify (to himself) his position by saying that union members are uncouth, keeping a gentleman such as himself from joining.*

## EXCUSE No. 5—Employer has plans for the non-union worker

*Yes, the employer has great plans, and he'll keep on having—plans! If the non-member is a long-time employee, he should suspect the truth of his employer's promises by this time. If he is new to the job (most are, or they would know why a union was formed), he should ask himself: "Since the employer didn't keep his promise to other employees, who later unionized, why should I expect him to keep them in my case? Are the employer's promises materializing like the unions negotiated pay raises each year? Why are workers in the large work projects and plants union members?"*

## EXCUSE No. 6—No reason at all

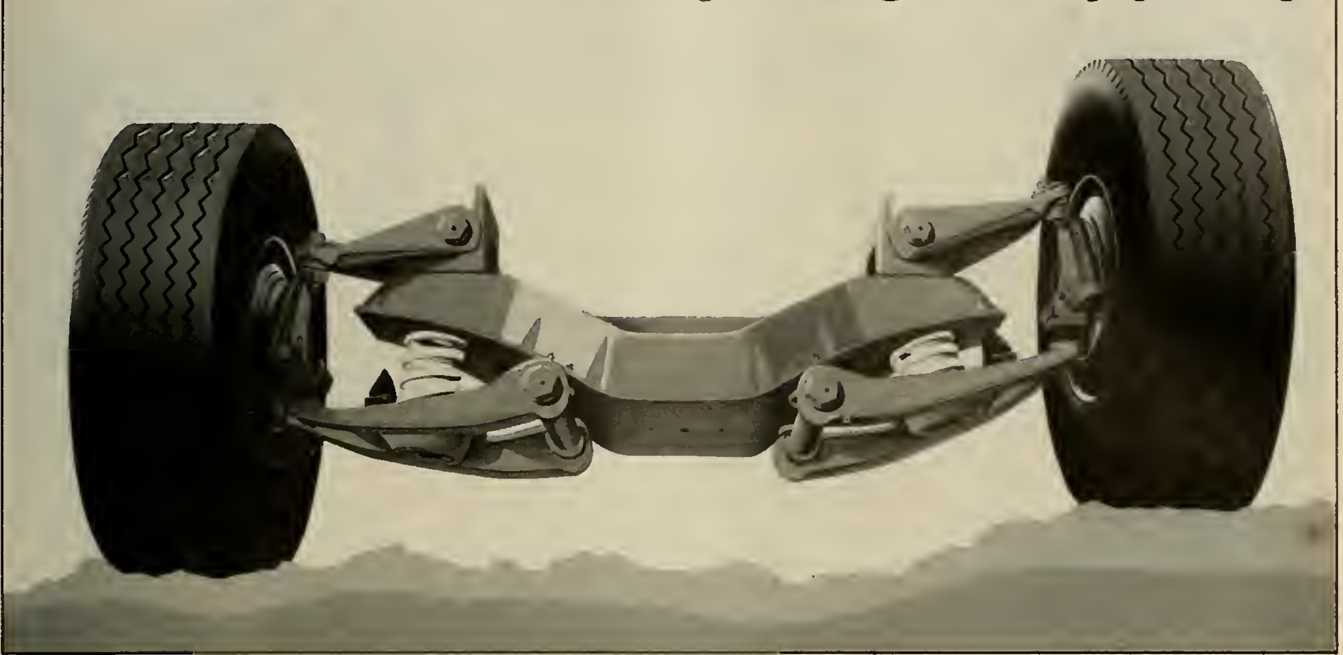
*If any honor is to be accorded a worker who takes your benefits but won't help get them, this type worker deserves it. He knows the union members recognize him for what he presently is—an opportunist with no pride in himself or his chosen profession. This type of worker might merit some respect, if he refused your negotiated raises; your double-time on holidays; your guaranteed rest periods; your other fringe benefits. The non-member will never find these benefits in a totally non-union shop, which he professes to believe in.*

The non-member is convincing no one but himself that he rightfully should stay out of the union. In 100% of the cases the union can show more and better improvements of the worker's lot than any non-union worker has ever achieved for himself under the individual merit system of his employer.

The union needs all non-members—and all non-members certainly need the union. If the Brotherhood were to drop jurisdiction over our work, what would we have to look forward to? Raises? Increased sick leave? Better working conditions? Fringe benefits?

By contacting the business agent and joining the union, non-members will gain respect in the eyes of their fellow employees and employer, regardless of how anti-labor the employer might be. The boss is a business man and would not tolerate a member of management who aligned himself with the union for bargaining purposes. Consequently, he would not understand a working man who aligns himself with management under the same circumstances. Think about it, Mr. Non Member.

# One massive reason to buy a tough Chevy pickup.



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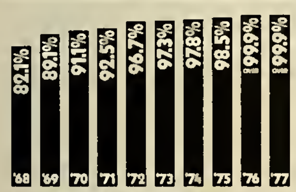

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### OH, DEER!

Each day the school children tried a different kind of meat and each day the teacher asked them to identify it. One day it was deer meat and no one could guess. "I'll give you a hint," said the teacher, "It's what your mother sometimes calls your father."

"Don't eat it!" screamed a little boy. "It's jackass!"

—*Joe Wengler,*
*Houston, Tex.*

**BE IN GOOD STANDING**

### HAIR PULLING

Two women were talking about long hair on men.

"Personally," said one, "I think long hair makes a man look intelligent."

"Oh, I don't know," said another woman. "I picked a long hair off my husband's coat today, and he looked mighty foolish."

—*James M. Falls*
*Local 1379, Miami, Fla.*

### IT ALL ADDS UP

If what I hear is true . . .

Eight out of ten car accidents are the fault of the driver of the other.

Only 1.1% of the population would dream of repeating a secret told to them in confidence.

75% of student tardiness is directly attributable to faulty alarm clock mechanisms.

The average person experiences the worst moment of his or her life eight times a year.

Three out of four bridge players who don't make their bids were given the wrong information by their partners.

98.9% of grandparents are blessed with grandchildren who are extraordinarily gifted and way above average intelligence.

Five out of six speeding tickets are caused by inaccurate speedometers.

Most department stores schedule their "Biggest Clearance Sale of the Year!" four times annually.

Nine out of ten adolescents have the squarest parents in town.

Three out of four obese individuals suffer from a metabolic imbalance which makes it impossible for them to lose weight no matter how little they eat.

99.9% of the embarrassing statements made by political figures are misquoted out of context.

Nineteen out of twenty fourth-graders get smaller allowances than any other kids in their class.

Six out of seven American women have narrower than average size feet.

92% of cake failures are caused by inaccurate recipes.

Out of the several million pencils floating around the United States, only six are within easy reach of a telephone.

Nineteen out of twenty two-year olds are abnormally difficult to toilet train.

Doctors are exceptionally late keeping their appointments 97.6% of the time.

—*Jane Goodsell, PAI*

### THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

The limerick is furtive and mean
You must keep her in close quarantine
Or she sneaks to the slums
And promptly becomes
Disorderly, drunk, and obscene.

—*Morris Bishop*

### WEEPING EXPLAINED

As a woman with a raspy, nasal voice sang "My Old Kentucky Home," an elderly man nearby bowed his head and wept quietly.

"Are you a Kentuckian?" he was asked.

"No, lady," he replied "I'm a musician."

**UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS**

### TOUGH AT HOME, TOO

A lady was entertaining her friend's small son. "Are you sure you can cut your meat?" she asked, after watching his struggles.

"Oh, yes," he replied, without looking up from his plate. "We often have it as tough as this at home."

**ATTEND UNION MEETINGS**

### THE BIG PICTURE

The Millwright asked in a picture-framing shop, "Could you frame a very expensive item?"

"What is it?"

"My son's college diploma. It cost me $24,000."

SCRAPE!
SALE

### JARRING COMMENT

The little boy told the saleswoman he was shopping for a birthday gift for his mother and asked to see some cookie jars. At a counter with a large selection of jars he carefully lifted and replaced each lid. His face fell as he came to the last one.

"Aren't there any jars with lids that don't make noise?" he asked.

—*James M. Falls*
*Local 1379, Miami, Fla.*

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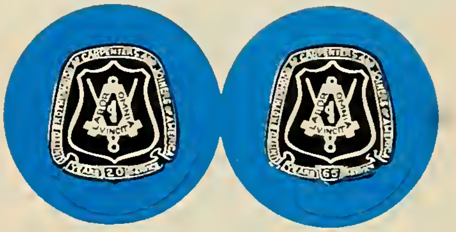
# Service To The Brotherhood



A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

### EUGENE, ORE.

At a recent 25, 30, 35 and 40-year banquet, the following members were honored and awarded service pins:

Front row, left to right: Ray Carson, 40 yrs.; Fred Schubert, 40 yrs.; Larry Kaasa, 35 yrs. (former president awarding pins); Sam Arnett (former business representative awarding pins); President George Cook, Sid Pederson, 35 yrs.; Harry Rinnert, 35 yrs.; Don Huey, 35 yrs.; and Dick Hixon, 35 yrs.

Second Row, left to right: (30-year pins) Clyde Pierce, Gene Thaxton, John Robertson, Jack Grove, Herb Cummings, Harold Bofferding, and Oral Tatum.

Third row, left to right: (25-year pins) George Schafer, Virgil Anderson, John Price, Ray Jackson, Chuck Rand and Jack Cagle.

Awardees of 30-year pins, but not in picture: Rich Coady and Mike Pershern.

Other pin recipients who were not able to attend the banquet: D. M. Gossette, 40 yrs.; Art Corliss, 35 yrs.; Bill Landsiedel, 35 yrs.; Roy Bailey, 30 yrs.; Arlie Clement, 30 yrs.; Inzer Davis, 30 yrs.; Emmett Fitts, 30 yrs.; Marv Thaxton, 30 yrs.; Birt Wagner, 30 yrs.; Ned Davis, 30 yrs.; Norbert Frank, 30 yrs.; Walt McNulty, 30 yrs.; and Wendell Bott, 25 yrs.

### CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Local 1729 held its first pin presentation ceremony at the local Ramada Inn, last summer. Guest speakers were Julian Carper, president of the Virginia State AFL-CIO; Butch Foultz, secretary of the state AFL-CIO; and E. S. Solomon of the Virginia House of Delegates.

Those receiving pins are shown in the accompanying pictures, as follows:

**20-24 Years of Service**—Left to right, Jesse Hensley, Ray Lam, Robert Proffitt, Sam Rankin, Owen Seal, Frank Hackett and Reece Carroll. Not pictured: Owen Baugher and Jim Sheets.

**25-29 Years of Service**—Left to right, Bill Smith, Jack Carver, Fred Dunn and Bill Wiseman. Not pictured: Lindsey Fields, Robert Gum.

**30-34 Years of Service**—Left to right, Jim Hovis, Secretary-Treasurer of the Eastern District Council, James McQuary and Eugene Collins. Not pictured, F. B. Lam.

**35-39 Years of Service**—Not pictured, Fred Arbogast and Howard Lam.

**40 Years of Service**—Not pictured, George Hudson.

Charlottesville, Va.—20-24 Years

Charlottesville, Va.—25-29 Years

Charlottesville, Va.—30-34 Years

Los Angeles, Calif.—50-Year Members

Los Angeles, Calif.—45-Year Members

### LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

A special dinner and pin ceremony honoring its senior membership was held by Local 1506 on June 10, 1978.

Attending were 13 members with wives and guests. Special guests included Anthony Ramos, executive secretary to the California State Council of Carpenters; Paul Miller, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters; and Harry Dawson, president of the district council, all three of whom took part in presenting the pins.

Shown in the photos are:

**50-Year Members**, from left (foreground) are, Paul Miller, District Council Secretary-Treasurer; Gerard Doti, Jens Lauridsen, John Syfrig, Anthony Ramos, State Council Executive Secretary and (rear) William Bestor and George Pluso.

**45-Year Members**, fronf left (front), John Monlon, Alex Roseman, Andy Pepin, Don Tyrrell, Anthony Ramos; (rear) William Mohr, Paul Miller, James Girton, Royal Armstrong, Stanley Djerf.

### CHICAGO, ILL.

As is the annual custom of Carpenters Local 181, there was a special call meeting July 12, 1978, for an evening of fellowship with the members and the presentation of 50-year membership pins.

Two brothers received their gold pins—E. Berget Erickson and Markham Madsen.

In the photograph, left to right, Charles M. Christensen, retired president of Local 181; Markham Madsen, E. Berget Erickson, and Wesley Isaacson, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago District Council.

Chicago, Ill.

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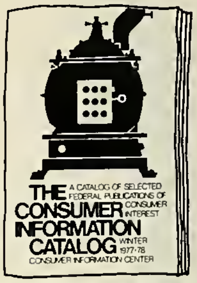
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### GALVESTON, TEX.

Members of the executive committee of the Carpenters District Council of Houston, Tex., and Vicinity, met recently at Gaido's Restaurant in Galveston for their monthly meeting. Galveston is the hometown of Local 526, an affiliate of the Houston District Council.

Highlight of the occasion was the presentation of a pin signifying 75 years of membership in Local 526 to Earnest T. Herman. Making the presentation was general executive board member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Frederick N. Bull. Chester A. Smith, general representative of the state organization, also was present to give congratulations to Herman.

Mayor John Umbehagen presented Herman with a proclamation designating September 6 as Earnest T. Herman Day in Galveston.

Pictures, from left, front row, are Chester Smith, general representative of UBC; Ed M. Oliver, business representative-financial secretary of Local 526; Herman, 75-year-pin honoree; Frederick N. Bull, 6th District Board Member; and Jack O. Fountain, executive secretary, Carpenters District Council. (Photo by Studio One)

Galveston, Tex.

### BETHLEHEM, PA.

William D. Leiby of Local 406, 80 years old and a member of the Brotherhood for half a century, was recently presented a 50-year service pin.

Leiby is an active traveler in his retirement. He recently journeyed to the Brotherhood's 33rd General Convention at St. Louis from his home in Catasauqua, Pa., and then he went on from there to the West Coast by bus to visit relatives.

He is shown in the picture, with his cane, at a convention registration table.

Leiby of Catasauqua, Pa.

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Amarillo, Tex.—Picture No. 1

Amarillo, Tex.—Picture No. 2

Amorillo, Tex.—Picture No. 3

**AMARILLO, TEXAS**

Ceremonies were held October 19, 1978, honoring veteran members of Local 665 who have 25 through 55 years of service to the Brotherhood.

The local union had 251 members eligible to receive pins. Of those eligible, 120 were present and received their awards.

**PICTURE NO. 1** shows members who have 40 through 50 years of service. Seated, left to right: Monroe Litle, 40; W. L. Carter, 40; M. B. Allen, 40; Phil Almquist, 50; Bill Williams, 50; Pete Exposito, 50; Ed Doores, 40; Yancy Litle, 40. Standing, left to right: Arch Crerar, 45; Fred Bull, General Executive Board Member; Bill Nielsen, Business Representative; Tom Rigdon, 40; Lester Powers, 40; Evan Phillips, 40; T. J. Owen, 40; Ed Urton, 40; Ben Collins, General Representative.

**PICTURE NO. 2** shows 35-year recipients. Seated, left to right: Philip Board, Bob Beltz, H. W. Baker, N. O. Arnold, Marvin Bains, Roy Beasley. Standing, left to right: Kirk Chester, E. L. Burton, Woody Byars, A. H. Burnett, Gene Bishop.

**PICTURE NO. 3** shows 35-year recipients. Seated, left to right: E. L. Burton, Wiley Francis, Luther Day, C. D. Coffee, O. H. Cox, T. E. Crawford. Standing, left to right: F. L. Hill, R. W. Jackson, Roy Hunnicutt, Bob Hooks, Dale Frazell, L. C. Harrison.

**NORFOLK, VA.**

Members of Local 331 recently received the following pins:

Seated, left to right—Guy Derrenbacker, 55 yrs.; P. A. Brooks, 50 yrs.; C. W. Smith, 35 yrs.; C. C. Foreman, 60 yrs.; Fred Wright, 60 yrs.; W. R. Daugherty, 55 yrs.; A. J. Filyaw, 50 yrs.; C. D. Meeks, 30 yrs.; A. F. McIntyre, 35 yrs.; John Grant, 25 yrs.; I. W. Wear, 35 yrs.

Second row—J. C. Styers, 30 yrs.; M. L. Burns, 30 yrs.; Tony Falcone, 30 yrs.; R. E. Nelson, 30 yrs.; B. P. Smith, 40 yrs.; D. O. Eagle, 35 yrs.; E. R. Forbes, 30 yrs.; Garland Isdell, 30 yrs.; W. C. Hall, 30 yrs.; R. S. Hill, 30 yrs.; Clarence Fitchett, 25 yrs.; T. R. Kay, 25 yrs.; K. L. Sawyer, 25 yrs.

Third row—Henry Stewart, 25 yrs.; James Stevens, 30 yrs.; L. G. Hill, 35 yrs., Jay Ferguson, 25 yrs.; Eddie Noel, 25 yrs.; J. H. Mills, 30 yrs.; J. R. Morrison, 30 yrs.

Fourth row—Willie Lipscomb, 35 yrs.; H. K. Jump, 30 yrs.; R. E. Hodges, 25 yrs.; J. C. Hovis, 35 yrs.; John Waters, 30 yrs.

Norfolk, Va.

St. Albans, W. Va.—30-Year Members

St. Albans, W. Va.—35-Year Members

### ST. ALBANS, W.VA.

Carpenters Local 128 recently presented service pins.

Shown in one picture, from left to right, receiving 30-year pins are: John R. Doss, Clinton Cavender, Robert L. Gibson, Jr., Kenneth Hartley, Paul Wilson, James Whitlock and James D. Justice.

Those receiving 30-year pins but not in attendance were: James A. Caldwell, Jay Conklin, Cline R. Erskine, Richard Faxon, James Groscup, Walter C. Lilly, Glenn Simmons, and Robert B. White.

Shown receiving 35-year pins were: Harold Henson, Lee Stover, Charles Griffith, Kendall L. Carney, Cebert C. Barrett, William R. Butler, Henry Parsley, Clayton Wolfe, Carlos J. Patton, Stuart Sullivan, and President Franklin Allen.

Those receiving 35-year pins but not in attendance were: Cesco C. Arnold, James Ott Davis, Lewis G. Dillman, Denzil A. Ellison, Charles K. Goddard, Charles Leshon, John L. McDermitt, Clay H. Qualls, Fred L. Snow, John W. Tabor, Earl Tackett and Edgar Snow (Deceased).

Fennimore, Wis.

### FENNIMORE, WIS.

At its recent annual banquet, Local 2246 honored members who maintained continuous service for 35, 30, and 25 years.

Three members, Raymond Cooper, 30 years; Cecil Dobson, 25 years; and Fred Welch, 25 years, were unable to attend.

Shown in the picture, from left to right are Leo Speaker, 35 years; Adolph Knutson, 30 years; Leonard Davis, 25 years; Jerome Winkler, business representative; Roland Welsch, 25 years; Lionel Schlump, 25 years; and John Palan, president.

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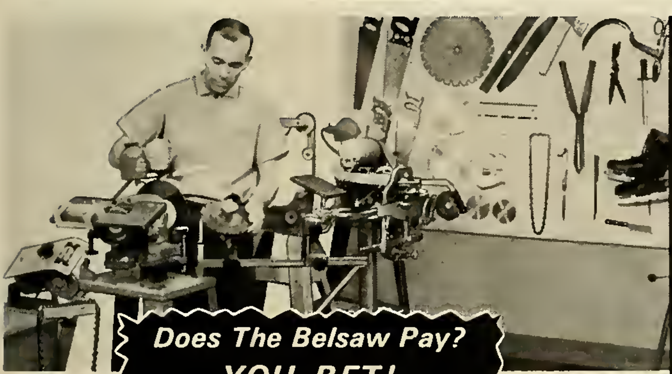

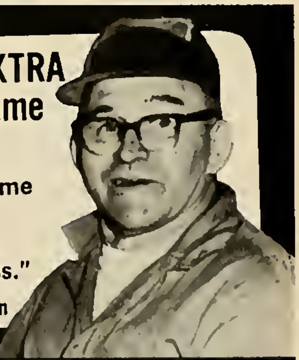

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Bremerton, Wash.
Picture No. 1

Bremerton, Wash.
Picture No. 2

Bremerton, Wash.
Picture No. 3

**BREMERTON, WASH.**

Picture No. 1—25-year pins, front row, left to right, L. L. Morey, Charles A. Lemon, Woodrow Britton, Rolv Moen, Glen C. Sunderlin, Lowell G. Gillard, and Owen D. Stout. Back row, left to right, Lawrence J. Dole, Edward N. Turek, C. Fred Lewis, Donald L. Warner, Leonard W. Olson, James D. Walker, and Ervin H. Thilmony.

Picture No. 2—35-year pins, front row, left to right, Lloyd L. Butterfield, Floyd J. Williams, Ray E. Tudor, Lawrence B. Hunstad, and Eero I. Tuomi. Back row, left to right, George W. Goetz, Sr., Leo L. Strand, Harold E. Kaye, Steve Magnusson, Benjamin F. White, Nick M. Rerecich, George S. Werdall, Charles Kerr, and Lawrence A. Burrett.

Picture No. 3—30-year pins, front row, left to right, Gustav B. Jacobson, Albert Smith, Marion V. Allison, Harry E. Hatlem, Philip E. Lyman, William O. Affeldt, and Frank A. Lovitt. Back row, left to right, Art Starr, William T. Fowler, John Boehm, Wilfred L. Kluver, Mark Fassbinder, Francis L. Gagne, Donald A. Stone, and George E. LaForce.

**LEXINGTON, KY.**

**Picture No. 1:** 35-year members, John Oliver, Austin Collier, Isaacs Reynolds, Harold Bowlin, Maurice Egbert, Chester Hays, Lester Hurley, Reuben Hunter, and R. J. Ransdell.

**Picture No. 2:** 40-year members, Business Representative Ted Ethington, George Ladd, Wm. Woods, and Robert Rodgers, assistant business representative.

Lexington, Ky.—Picture No. 1

Lexington, Ky.—Picture No. 2

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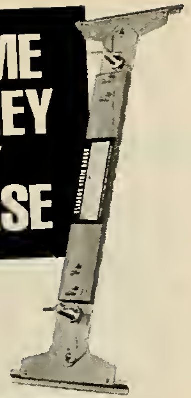

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**COLUMBUS, MISS.**

Marvin E. Taylor, seated left in the picture, was honored September 4 by members of Carpenters Local 387 and their families with an old fashioned barbecue at Propst Park. Taylor was retiring as business representative and financial secretary for the union, a capacity he had served in for the past 27 years. Seated next to Taylor is Mrs. Taylor. Standing from left is Thomas Knight, secretary-treasurer of the state AFL-CIO; B.R. Upton, retired international representative and William B. Harris, secretary-treasurer of Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons Local 831.

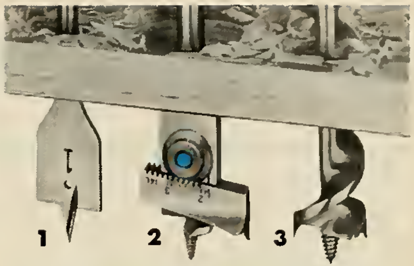
**POINT PLEASANT, W.VA.**

Local 1159 recently presented pins to three members. The pictures show:

In the first picture, President Joseph Hall presents a 35-year pin to Fred Brinker. Second Picture, President Hall presents 30-year pins to James Johnson, Jr., and James T. Howard.

Point Pleasant—35-Year Pins

Point Pleasant—30-Year Pins



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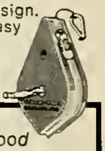

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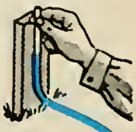

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**Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa.**—John J. Hauber.

**Local 12, Syracuse, N.Y.**—Wilfreid Daoust, Abraham Elkin, James T. Kelly, Allen J. Sargeant, Emmon R. Smithers.

**Local 13, Chicago, Ill.**—Leonard W. Carlson, Thomas A. Conroy, Edward Duffy, Chester Fortuna, Mihkel Jarvis, Charles Kellner, John Lynch, Elmer P. Nagel, Edward J. Noffs, Chris Zeier, Louis J. Zimmerman.

**Local 14, San Antonio, Tx.**—Overton Arnot, T.W. Berg, H.P. Bonnett, Wesley T. Bremer, G J. Butler, Otis H. Byrd, D.E. Eller, Richard Floyd, C.S. Halberdier, Charles Hurta, Harry Johnson, H.E. Lane, Joe F. Lutteringer, E.M. Martin, O.L. Mosley, Charles T. Rios, A.L. Schultz, J.N. Williamson.

**Local 15, Hackensack, N.J.**—Sylvester J. Arcella, Thorvald Andreassen, Patrick DeSiervo, Edward Kemp, William Kowalko, Paul J. Leavey, Bert Mulder, LeRoy Westervelt, William Yonkers.

**Local 16, Springfield, Ill.**—Richard T. Bailie, George Baker, Clayton Bolt, Henry Buchtmann, Lawrence Cooper, Conrad J. Drury, Chalmer Filbrun, Charles Kean, James McCart, Albert Pence, William Poffenbarger, John Reside, William Reynolds, Dwain Seifert, James Smith, George Sunderland, Albert Thomas, Henry Tobias, Harvey Williams.

**Local 22, San Francisco, Ca.**—Leonard Bready, Morris Domgard, Anatoly Korolkoff, Henry Levinski, Roy Phillips, Walter Sarkowitz, Martin Waddel.

**Local 24, Central, Ct.**—Fred Jaenicke, Edwin Wasilik.

**Local 24, Cheshire, Ct.**—William Begley, Charles Keane, Lars H. Larsen, Lucien J. Vachon, Edwin R. Wasilik.

**Local 36, Oakland, Ca.**—Carl T. Hill, Cloro Martinez, Frank Moors, Veikko Petays, Henry A. Tuning.

**Local 37, Shamokin, Pa.**—Robert Leiby.

**Local 41, Woburn, Mass.**—Henry Chamberlain, Jr.

**Local 44, Champaign, Ill.**—Gay Garling, Ray O. Johnson.

**Local 46, Sault St. Marie, Mich.**—Millard McKiddie, John Metrish.

**Local 48, Fitchburg, Mass.**—John W. Manty, Lucien Pelletier.

**Local 50, Knoxville, Tn.**—Elmer C. Crippen, Claude H. Thomas, Ulysses Williams.

**Local 51, Allston, Maine**—Edward Hurley.

**Local 53, White Plains. N.Y.**—Albert Anderson, Rocco DeSantis, Fred Russe.

**Local 55, Denver, Co.**—G.E. Fallet, Billy J. Kirkendall, Carl Nyman, Lee Premer, Carl Pries.

**Local 59, Lancaster, Pa.**—Roy J. Barton, Jesse P. Brinlee, Walter Dudeck, Wayne S. Eberly, Emmet E. Fagan, Monte E. Greer, John H. Harrison, Amos F. Meiskey, Leroy B. Miles, Emerson M. Rice, Charles A. Timanus, Daniel B. Wise, Howard D. Witmer, Christian W. Yerger.

**Local 60, Chicago, Ill.**—Halvard Lein.

**Local 62, Chicago, Ill.**—Carl E. Bergstrom, Matt Casper, Lloyd H. Erickson, Herbert C. Johnson, Oswin Kotelman, William Stark, Fred Wenk, Paul J. Wisvardo.

**Local 65, Perth Amboy, N.J.**—Herman Hansen.

**Local 66, Olean, N.Y.**—Cosimo Mancuso, Sam Riforgiate.

**Local 69, Canton, Oh.**—Harold L. Douglass, Phillip A. Hoffman, Leroy Stine.

**Local 89, Mobile Ala.**—J.J. Burkett, Julian E. Potter, Albert A. Thompson.

**Local 91, Racine, Wisc.**—Maynard Bergsbaken, Ellsworth Christenson.

**Local 94, Warwick, R.I.**—Edward Fiddes, Bernard Guise, August Nagel, Eimar A. Shogrem.

**Local 95, Detroit, Mi.**—Leroy Alexander, William E. Ramsey, Morris Spielman, Byron Sutherland.

**Local 100, Muskegon, Mi.**—Raymond Bradley, John Echtinaw, Harold Frisinger, John Graf, Ray Guenthardt, Edward Kottler, Al Middlecamp, Cecil Moore, John Sturtevant, Gus Trenter, Henry Wierenga.

**Local 101, Baltimore, Md.**—Leo Archambault, Harry Beard, Elmer Bull, Dwight Burns, Earnest Burton, Derry Donoho, Charles Fuchs, Leroy Johnson, Frederick Klaschus, Ralph LaFon, Lawrence McGinnis, Sr., Herman McKinney, Jesse E. Pritchett, Sr., Larry Shipe, George Tyler.

**Local 102, Oakland, Ca.**—Leon Cook, Warren Shockey.

**Local 103, Birmingham, Ala.**— Charles M. Dorothy, Curtis F. Snyder, J.W. Tapley.

**Local 109, Sheffield, Ala.**—Raymond J. Corsbie, Miles A. Killen.

**Local 117, Albany, N.Y.**—George Borman, Howard Coons, Joseph H. Davenport, George Gebhardt, Chris Hansen, Donald C. Havens, Hagele Helmuth, Charles C. Hickok, Stuart Kirchner, Julius Knutelsky, Myron Sokil, Joseph Verney.

**Local 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Charles Agostinelli, Andrew Foxen, Charles Frankowski, Joseph Gambaro, Russell Gilliland, Andrew Homol, Gilbert Kahl, Joseph Leahy, Frank Merkel, Mitchell Petrovich, Kenneth Richardson, Henry Schmitt, Earl Smith, Tom Thompson, John Zimmerman.

**Local 144, Macon, Ga.**—A.C. Conner, J.D. Ross, A.J. Ward.

**Local 146, Schenectady, N.Y.**—Herman F. Booth, Gordon W. Gibbs.

**Local 155, Plainfield, N.J.**—Salvator Squitiere.

**Local 162, San Mateo, Ca.**—Joshua Bons, Angelo Cardelli, Anthony Catucci, James Gunn, Silas Hays, Joe Huber, William Ireland, Carl Klingborg, Raymond Lind, Robert Mullin, Anthony Nanni, August Pacheco, C.W. Phillips, James Richards, Richard Scott, B. Wicklander, Peter Wiebe, John Wilson.

**Local 171, Youngstown, Oh.**—Peter Perko.

**Local 181, Chicago, Ill.**—Ben Brekke, Raymond J. Duda, Paul Peterson, Charles Siedel, Charles E. Wade.

**Local 188, Yonkers, N.Y.**—William C. Daniel, Douglas Findlay.

**Local 198, Dallas, Tx.**—G.B. McIntosh.

**Local 218, Boston, Mass.**—Allen G. Pinksten, Alfred W. Prince, Andrew N. Tardiff.

**Local 225, Atlanta, Ga.**—D.C. Caston, William B. Harris, Dewitt T. Hopkins, Joseph C. Thompson, Marvin A. Trimble, W.F. Zimmerman.

**Local 226,—Portland, Or.**—Dale V. Berry, Ralph S. Bowers, Arthur W. Cook, Arvell W. Denton, John V. Fisher, Fred Ginter, L.A. Gray, John R. Greer, Sr., Swan E. Haglund, Donald E. Johnson, Vitalis Johnson, Joseph Lang, E.G. Miner, Adolph Nelson, Lore O. Richart, Arnold K. Rindero, Fay M. Sears, Wilken Sletteland, Everett R. Trogen, Henry Varnson, Gaylord Young.

**Local 228, Pottsville, Pa.**—George C. Connelly, George G. Felsburg, Adolph W. Wasilus.

**Local 232, Fort Wayne, Ind.**—Dale Crapser, Henry W. Lane.

**Local 236, Clarksburg, W.Va.**—Willie F. Armstrong, Everett E. Frame.

**Local 241, Moline, Ill.**—John Sollie, Samuel K. Steele.

**Local 246, New York, N.Y.**—Alfred Berendt, Patsy D'Avola, Steve George, Israel Goldwasser, Erwin Kosen.

**Local 248, Toledo, Oh.**—Marion Price.

**Local 253, Omaha, Neb.**—Roy C. Adler, Nils A. Vie.

**Local 255, Bloomingburg, N.Y.**—Charles Cole, Walkter Shoemaker, John Werner.

**Local 257, New York, N.Y.**—Harry L. Gewisgold, Theodore Habnenkratt. Joseph Hetzer, Matthew LaBanca, Eugene Neufeld, Gustaf A. Peterson, Rosario Puglisi, Nathan Sackin.

**Local 266, Stockton, Calif.**—Alex. Carlson, Daniel Sequra.

**Local 269, Danville, Ill.**—Paul Smoot, William Stark, Charles Tevebaugh.

**Local 281, Binghampton, N.Y.**—Emeral T. Baker.

**Local 286, Great Falls, Mt.**—John D. Bailey.

**Local 287, Harrisburg, Pa.**—Walter H. Bassler, Harvey E. Cullison, Jack F. Gable, Lawrence L. Hamacher, Charles F. Harner, Claude W. Jenkins, William Libonati, Clarence F. Morton, Raymond W. Rife, Norman S. Shade.

**Local 295, Collinsville, Ill.**—Ben Juda.

**Local 314, Madison, Wisc.**—Conrad Hansen, Leo Knipschield.

**Local 319, Roanoke, Va.**—Romie B. Thomasson.

**Local 324, Waco, Tx.**—James H. Ferguson, Carl W. Price.

**Local 331, Norfolk, Va.**—Richard T. Beasley.

**Local 331, Norfolk, Va.**—H.L. Curtis.

**Local 337, Warren, Mi.**—Arthur Hihunen, Albert Peterson, Edward J. Pionk, Alex Suominen, Charles F. Wegener.

**Local 342, Pawtucket, R.I.**—Joseph Boisuert, Roland P. Goulet.

**Local 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba.**—Claude Champagne, John Jarski, Rudolph Kannick, Joe M. Reichert, Pierre Rioux, Nestor Rusnak.

**Local 350, New Rochelle, N.Y.**—Henry Keefer, Thomas Martin, Frank Scharl.

**Local 359, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Frank Dudar.

**Local 366, New York, N.Y.**—Joseph Amond, Thomas Anderson, Anthony Baran, Gunnar Carlson, John E. Dwyer, John Peippo, Harry Rossi, Ottiero Stendardi, Elmer Suomi.

**Local 379, Texarkana, Tx.**—M. Graves Thompson.

**Local 383, Bayonne, N.J.**—Louis Botwinick.

**Local 387, Columbus, Miss.**—Art Johnson, Lonnie Maharry, E.L. Reese, Frank Robertson, Donald Stewart, H.R. Stults.

**Local 393, Camden, N.J.**—Arnold Knudsen, Jack E. Marston

**Local 402, Northampton-Greenfield, Mass.**—Gerard Langlais, Robert McGrath.

**Local 403, Alexandria, La.**—Van Rhame.

**Local 407, Lewiston, Me.**—Thurman C. Sidelinger.

**Local 416, Maywood, Ill.**—William E. Mueller, Jr.

**Local 425, El Paso, Tx.**—Al P. Clifton, George Corning, David R. Owens, Dallas M. Watson.

**Local 433, Bellville, Ill.**—Fred Anderson, Harold J. Faitz, Arthur Strittmatter.

**Local 434, Chicago, Ill.**—Ralph Scheldberg, Anton Stranovsky.

**Local 450, Ogden, Utah**—Earl Cook, J. Wayne Owens.

**Local 455, Somerville, N.J.**—George Dalrymple, John Dencklau, Joseph Vaccarella.

**Local 468, Inwood, N.Y.**—Harry Dorfman, John C. Hirst, John Sachs.

**Local 494, Windsor, Ont.**—Donald MacLachlan, Stan Moon, Eino Simola.

**Local 561, Pittsburg, Ks.**—Walter R. Kickel.

**Local 565, Elkhart, In.**—Glenn T. Wallace.

**Local 568, Lincoln, Ill.**—Alvin Liesman.

**Local 569, Pascagoula, Ms.**—Paul Creel, Leroy B. King, Noel A. Savage.

**Local 583, Portland, Or.**—Delwin Gaddis, Chester L. Hogan, Claud F. O'Neal.

**Local 610, Port Arthur, Tx.**—John W. Andrews. G.J. Clark, John B. Evans, W.R. Lamb, Lincoln J. Louvier.

**Local 620, Madison, N.J.**—Harry N. Beam, Raymond Drake, Clarence Howell, Antonio Massetti, William Stubender, Jr.

**Local 621, Bangor, Maine**—Thomas Bourgoine, Desmond Braley.

**Local 626, New Castle, Del.**—Edgar Robinson, Harvey Volone.

**Local 639, Akron, Oh.**—Jesse J. Bee, Steve Koval, Arthur J. Laughlin, Harold Ringinger, Homer F. Spahr, R.T. Squires, J.E. Worcester.

**Local 654, Chattanooga, Tn.**—Ernest P. Hembree.

**Local 659, Rawlins, Wyo.**—Jerry G. Jenkins.

**Local 665, Amarillo, Tx.**—Sterling Coffee, E.P. Dunlap, Otto M. Farmer, Charles O. Sprouse, Elsworth A. Tietz.

**Local 690, Little Rock, Ark.**—William L. Ballentine, Sylvester M. Drake, James E. Garrison, Lawrence A. Hall, Burt Holmes, B.A. Mills, Raymond R. Moore, Truman Murchison.

**Local 705, Lorain, Oh.**—Ralph Baker, Ralph Bardoner, Alex Bodak, Jesse Brown, Paul Criss, Henry Eavenson, Henry Flechsenharr, William Glime, Mel Harvey, Clyde Jones, Jack Jurczinski, Nelson LaLonde, Lawrence Maines, Ben Naro, Julius Novak, Richard Oldham, Alfred Paul, Hugh Parker, Wilbur Potts, Lee Raven, Joe Sharibo, Ralph Shinski, John Teatnik Gerald Thomas, Fred Titus, George Vazor, James Witkowski, Al Wachholz.

**Local 715, Elizabeth, N.J.**—George Melochic, Sr., Edward Nycz, Henry Schneider.

**Local 740, Brooklyn, N.Y.**—Salvatore Belmonte, Peter J. Fleming, Harry L. Magnuson.

**Local 742, Decatur, Ill.**—Delmar E. Dial, Earl Hadden, Jr.

**Local 743, Bakersfield, Ca.**—Wilfred E. Moore, William C. Northam.

**Local 745, Honolulu, Hi.**—Harry Akimoto, Candelario Calma, Albert Gallegos, Hiroshi Nakamura, Stanley S. Nakamura, Severo Pascua, Shigeru Sakamoto, Gilbert Suzuki.

**Local 747, Oswego, N.Y.**—Arlen Cline, Ernest, Rookey.

**Local 756, Bellingham, Wash.**—Austin S. Beasley, Gene M. Bradshaw, Rudolph Salmon.

**Local 769, Pasadena, Ca.**—Arthur Anderson, Ivan Baker, Wayne Benbow, Myrl Cannan, Augustino Cesari, Mathew Coleman, Gerald Crosmer, Earl Daggs, Richard Davis, Anselmo Fabrizio, Benjamin Farrar, James Fife, Hugh Fleming, Clay Gilmore, Lester Greenway, Rufus Hoon, Austin Hyde, Clifford Iseminger, Ronald Johnson, Lyle Langston, Vincent Merlino, Emil Miller, Gerald Morris, Anthony Navilio, Sam Noxon, Oscar Osborn, Wesley Peterson, John Richardson, Gerald Ringer, Ralph Ross, Hasso Schroeder, E.R. Shinn, William Smith, Barclay Spencer, Oakley Stanley, Arnold Stephenson, Walter Stovall, Royal Wheeler.

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**Local 782, Fond due Lac, Wisc.**—Edwin M. Lakin.

**Local 783, Sioux Falls, S.D.**—Lars B. Johnson.

**Local 785, Cambridge, Ont.**—Albert Foerster, William E. Glass, Andrew Petz.

**Local 787, Brooklyn, N.Y.**—Walfred Johnson, Carl O. Markussen. Alf Nilsen, Antonio Parrisella, Carl K. Pedersen, Bogvald Ryerson, Simon Terjesen.

**Local 792, Rockford, Ill.**—Ralph Brockman, Cleo Calhoun, Gerard Grey, Lavern Mickelson, Salem Siffren.

**Local 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.**—Clement Chevalier, William J. Eckel, Joseph F. Johnson, Sidney S. Long, Lacey B. Prescott.

**Local 821, Springfield, N.J.**—Martin Hatzlhoffer.

**Continued on Next Page**

# IN MEMORIAM

*Continued from page 27*

**Local 836, Janesville, Wisc.**—David S. Johnson, Joseph Krause, August Lehmann, Sr., William G. Lindell, Herbert Mitchard, Robert Neipert, Robert Pascovis, Marvin Roonhaus.

**Local 839, Des Plaines, Ill.**—Alton P. Grief.

**Local 897, Norristown, Pa.**—Harry Bailiff.

**Local 904, Jacksonville, Ill.**—Bryce W. Wall.

**Local 937, Dubuque, Iowa**—Euboyuis Miller, Fred Miller.

**Local 940, Sandusky, Oh.**—Jay C. Mesnord, Howard Myers.

**Local 955, Appleton, Wisc.**—Erich Barier, Lawrance McKeeftry.

**Local 964, New City, N.Y.**—Fred Rossler.

**Local 971, Reno, Nev.**—Harry Gilbert, Thomas Kouns.

**Local 972, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Morris Greenberg, Raymond Kern, Charles Morenelli.

**Local 973, Texas City, Tx.**—H.E. Allbritton, F.C. Phielschiefter, Aaron L. Smith.

**Local 977, Wichita Falls, Tx.**—Wayne S. Giddings, Wallace M. Rogers, Fred M. Swindell.

**Local 978, Springfield, Mo.**—Alvie J. Coble, Talburt H. Edley, Owen Eslick, Arch L. Lee.

**Local 982, Detroit, Mi.**—Wesley Brett, Ray Hammon, Cecil Lafond, Warren A. Lewis, Ray Marsa, Fred Troke.

**Local 993, Miami, Fla.**—Fredrick Alexander, Ted Arbuthnot, Carl Baker, C.B. Busby, John Carlson, Fred Lindquist, Norman Olson, Raymond Perez, Harold Reynolds, Harold Shumate, A.C. Starbuck.

**Local 1003, Indianapolis, Ind.**—Evan Collinsworth.

**Local 1006, New Brunswick, N.J.**—Walter Cook.

**Local 1040, Eureka, Ca.**—Joseph Enos, Herman Hansen, Charles E. Peterson, M.P. Roberts, Norman Z. Scott, Warren E. Terrell, Charles Weijola.

**Local 1048, McKeesport, Pa.**—Arthur Johnson, Anthony J. Lacivita, George W. McDowell, George Palm.

**Local 1051, Sacramento, Ca.**—E.F. Arriola, Jenevah Dingman, Martin A. Flanigan, Jack R. Foley, Earl P. Goggia, Warren Gunter, Samuel E. Hall, Charles C. Hardin, Oscar L. Heimbuch, Bert Hilton, Roy C. Jones, Arnold Kinnick, Ira M. Lewis, Floyd McClure, Lloyd A. McNaught Sylvester P. Monson, Steve Neal, Henry V. Peak, Gene J. Schneberk, Raymond D. Terrill, W.G. Wilson.

**Local 1055, Lincoln, Neb.**—Fred Hartman, Fred Jenkins, Jr., Ernest O. Kuhn, Steven A. Leslie, Arvin Richters, Lloyd J. Rohrs, Fred F. Ruh, Murle W. Schwartz.

**Local 1060, Norman, Ok.**—Herschel N. Moore.

**Local 1074, Eau Claire, Wisc.**—Charles D. Clark, Finley Kidd, Emil A. Roetter.

**Local 1084, Angleton, Tx.**—W.F. Crouch, Paul Dugan, Roy E. Losack, John D. Venglar.

**Local 1086, Portsmouth, Va.**—Charles W. Haupt.

**Local 1093, Glen Cove, N.Y.**—Balic Groblewski, Thomas R. Saccardi, Jr.

**Local 1117, St. Anthony, Ida.**—Andrew S. Swensen.

**Local 1128, La Grange, Ill.**—James Delany.

**Local 1138, Toledo, Oh.**—Tadeausz Gasiorowski.

**Local 1149, San Francisco, Oakland & Vicinity, Ca.**—Charles Anderson, John T. Bell, John Black, John Comier, Arley Cowles, Edward Finnegan, William Fischer, Detmar Haesloop, Cosimo Iscaro, A.C. Klein, Richard M. Mason, Peter Seguinot, Conrad Zerbe.

**Local 1159, Pt. Pleasant, W.Va.**—Frank N. Nott.

**Local 1164, New York, N.Y.**—Anthony Buscemi, Jack Green, John Janny, Nils Johnson, Adolph Kump, Joseph Maiella, Frank Mausser, Mathew Meditz, John Sagger, Peter Termini.

**Local 1178, New Glasgow, N.S.**—Norris Aitkens.

**Local 1185, Chicago, Ill.**—Matthew Armstrong, John F. Markley.

**Local 1188, Mt. Carmel, Ill.**—William F. True.

**Local 1204, Brookyln, N.Y.**—Ben Brooks, William Burakis, Israel Cohen, Richard Madden, Nicholas P. Manko, Albert Murphy.

**Local 1243, Fairbanks, Alaska**—Joseph Downey, Gary Kagoona, Andrew Kokrine, Emile Maillet, Edward Thompson.

**Local 1252, St. Paul, Mn.**—Vince Elling.

**Local 1260, Iowa City, Ia.**—Floyd Ayers.

**Local 1274, Decatur, Ala.**—Garland L. Nuby, Orville W. Stafford, James A. Stepheson.

**Local 1276, Arlington, Tx.**—Earl L. Daves.

**Local 1298, Tampa, Ida.**—Hartly P. Teeter.

**Local 1300, San Diego, Ca.**—Edward Face, Erskine Letson, W.D. Sprague, Kenneth White.

**Local 1303, Port Angeles, Wash.**—George Baker, K.E. Rudolph, Teddy J. Wall.

**Local 1310, St. Louis, Mo.**—Arthur Bunselmeier, John Henning, Daniel Krachey, Doyle Mathes.

**Local 1319, Albuquerque, N.M.**—Harrie L. Dennison, Wayne Gailey, George A. Gater, Clarence Hull, Frank T. Pond, William E. Thomas, W.F. Weems, Joe D. Zuni.

**Local 1323, Monterey, Ca.**—H.A. McNalley, George A. Norton, Jr.

**Local 1342, Bloomfield, N.J.**—Thore Benson, John Dunlop.

**Local 1342, Bloomfield, N.J.**—Thomas Eames. Morris Fisher, Thomas Hill, Carl Johnson, Louis Kinsky, Richard Robertson, Leonard Rodino, Swen Swanson.

**Local 1364, New London, Wisc.**—Thomas V. Frye, Richard H. Schuessler.

**Local 1367, Chicago, Ill.**—Edward Hansen, Herman Paulsen.

**Local 1386, St. John, N.B.**—Danny Evoy, Roland Lutwick, Ronald Lyttle, Cash H. McLean, James A. Palmer.

**Local 1391, Englewood, Co.**—Ruben Huwa, Albert C. Lundy, Alfred Valdez, Jr.

**Local 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.**—John J. Dvorak, Chester Sliqinski, Harold Sutton, Robert F. Teague.

**Local 1396, Lakewood, Co.**—Earl L. Althoff.

**Local 1397, No. Hampstead, N.Y.**—John D. DeRider, Jr., William Pienikowski, John Stattel.

**Local 1407, Wilmington, Ca.**—Dewey Edge, Robin C. Shadduck, Godfrey Walker, Jr.

**Local 1438, Warren, Oh.**—Warren Hicks. George J. Kramer.

**Local 1450, Peterboro, Ont.**—Barret Davis.

**Local 1456, New York, N.Y.**—Palmer Abrahamsen, William Godwin, Joseph Haines, George Johnson, Kurt F. Nilson, John J. Ryan, Michael Skowronek, Adolph Soderman.

**Local 1460, Edmonton, Alb.**—William Bock, Hans Holbeck, George Marler, John Sapach.

**Local 1462, Bristol, Pa.**—Richard T. Cincotta, Joseph C. Elder, Sr., Thomas J. Farmer, Joseph Garner, Joseph V. Leming. Theodore Rudzinski,, Michael E. Sedor, Harold Wanner, Andrew J. Zosh.

**Local 1464, Mankato, Mn.**—Edwin F. Wussow.

**Local 1478, Redondo Beach, Ca.**—Magarita Maria Avila, Emil W. Lindvall.

**Local 1490, San Diego, Ca.**—Thomas L. Scott.

**Local 1493, Pompton Lakes, N.J.**—Michael Delaney, Lauri Hyvonen, Thomas A. Jordan, Joseph J. Mialki, David Stokem.

**Local 1506, Los Angeles, Ca.**—W.L. Baker, L. King Burns, Frank C. Brien, Howard Buckingham, Calvin C. Clark, John B. Cook, Stan Dailey, Bates Davis, Milton Finley, C.L. Garrecht, Charles C. Gill, Floyd Gilles, Nick Grossi, Roy E. Hubler, A.R. Joyce, Pat Lawing, Robert L. Luley, W. Martin, Roy Nordblom, Paul Shadrick, William C. Shaner, Alfred Smith, Albert Townsend, Henry Vogel.

**Local 1519, Ironton, Oh.**—Marion L. Thomas.

**Local 1527, Wheaton, Ill.**—Clarence Anderson, William Jobe.

**Local 1541, Vancouver, B.C.**—Hugo Pearson.

**Local 1564, Casper, Wyo.**—Roy F. Uriens.

**Local 1565, Abilene, Tx.**—Fred N. Busby, Orbrey F. McCombs.

**Local 1571, San Diego, Ca.**—John E. Barnes, Herman Boettger, J.N. Bradshaw, W.I. Brown, Earnest R. Eason, Charles B. Erwin, Harry G. Boemann, Frederick Reed, Clarence E. Tucker.

**Local 1573, West Allis, Wisc.**—Arthur Binger, Theodore Egofske, Vincent Loffler, Robert H. Mitchell, Earl L. C. Schultz, Henning Thoreson, John Zwick.

**Local 1595, Conshohocken, Pa.**—Oliver Adams, Joseph Brophy, Leo Duda, Edward Erwin, Salvatore Monastero.

**Local 1598, Victoria, B.C.**—Jack Krilow.

**Local 1599, Redding, Ca.**—William E. Chase, David S. Filippe, Granville Fugett, James W. Gaither, James R. Jinks, Martin G. Montonye, Alex Nalivaiko, Emery E. Peasha, George Peterson.

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**Local 1837, Babylon, N.Y.**—Gustave Falkowski, Wilbur Losee.

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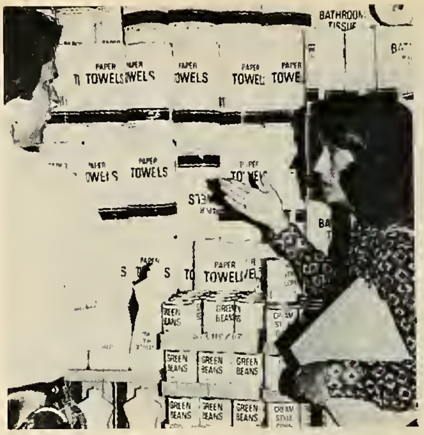
## CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

# "No-Frills" Foods Cost Less Yet Offer Comparable Quality



With food prices this year rising at a rate about twice that of other consumer goods, shoppers are searching for new ways to hold down their supermarket bills. One of the more promising answers would appear to be the advent in many parts of the United States and Canada of the cheaper "no-frills" or "generic" food and home products.

These products, ranging from canned beans to paper towels, generally are nothing more than supermarket house brands packaged in simple containers and with plain labels, often introduced without any expensive advertising fanfare.

The "no-frill" goods are always much less expensive than the big national brand names, and generally less costly than the supermarket chains' own house brands. Surveys conducted by groups such as Consumers Union and the National Consumers League have shown the pricetag of a "no-frills" marketbasket comes in well under the cost of similar purchases carrying the national brand or house labels.

### A&P PRICES COMPARED

A National Consumers League survey in the Washington, D.C., area showed that the A&P chain last summer was selling canned whole kernel corn under the generic label for 25 cents a can. A&P's house brand cost 35 cents, while a national brand, Del Monte, cost 40 cents.

The same survey showed A&P selling "generic" dish washing liquid for 59 cents while the house brand cost 69 cents and a national brand, Joy, cost $1.59.

The Consumers Union monthly magazine, *Consumer Reports,* said in a recent issue that a survey of a New York-area supermarket chain, Pathmark, showed similar results. Pathmark was selling a bottle of Heinz tomato ketchup for 49 cents while the store's private label equivalent cost 39 cents and its no-frills label was 29 cents.

Buying what is termed "no-name" products, CU reported, "might save you as much as 41% on a given item."

That is the good news. But there are also some problems.

According to CU, the price you pay may be a reflection of the quality you're getting. While the "no-frills" ketchup cost 20 cents less than the brand-name variety, it also contained 6% more water than the higher-priced and "was judged to have less tomato flavor than the other two brands."

Pathmark's no-frills corn, however, was ranked to be just as good as a national brand's (Stokely's), while costing 12 cents less.

For the most part, the CU and NCL studies showed, the biggest difference between brand-name and no-frill goods are aesthetic—the no-frills green beans may not be as green, uniform or tender as the higher-priced counterparts. But the nutritional value is virtually always as good.

The biggest difference in brand name vs. generic goods comes in the area of non-food goods such as paper products and household cleaning supplies. The paper products generally are lighter in weight and not as soft as their more expensive counterparts, and the soap products are not as strong. But the savings accompanying no-frill versions often are great enough that, even if more soap is needed, the overall cost still comes in lower than it would have by using the more powerful national brand.

Where do the savings come in? The supermarkets, for the most part say it's because of reduced labeling and packaging costs—simple black and white labels, for example, and detergent boxes without pouring spouts. They also say increased sales volume allows for a lower per-unit cost.

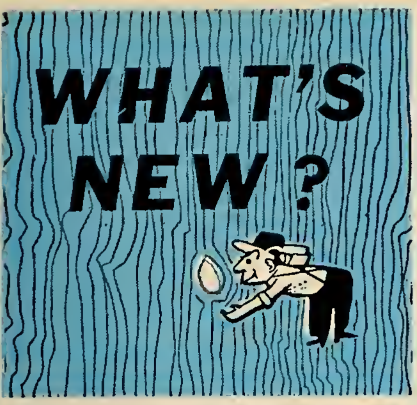
But critics such as CU suspect the main saving lies in the lack of advertising, an argument that does not hold well with the highly-competitive food industry. Advertising now accounts for more than 3% of the food marketing bill, according to recent testimony before a House nutrition committee—from $4 billion to $5 billion a year.

### PRICE-RISE CONCERN

One concern about the no-frills concept is that while prices are starting out low, they'll inevitably rise, The Consumers' Association of Canada told *The Canada Machinist,* a publication of the International Association of Machinists: "Our experience in the past is that this kind of thing is simply a marketing exercise by the chains and nothing more . . . We went through a similar experience when all the stores introduced house-brand name products onto the shelves. At the beginning . . . these products were significantly lower in price than regular products. But now, house brands are usually as expensive and, in a growing number of cases, more expensive than the regular brands."

The NCL says generics "are not the godsend they first appear to be nor are they a rip-off." The no-frill goods, NCL says, simply may be serving as "loss leaders," relatively few low-priced items which serve to lure customers into a store where they'll also be expected to buy the much more numerous higher-priced goods. Some chains are offering no more than 20 no-frill items; the most any chain is considering is a maximum of 80.

"Many unanswered questions remain as to the source of cost savings on generics," the NCL says. "If a full generic product line were available, consumers might really save money. But if the cost of generics is being borne by the non-generic goods, generics may prove to be no more than a new twist to the 'loss leader' game."



## 5000 WATT GENERATORS

The Kohler Company now features 5000 watt HD Series and 5000 watt XL Series models in its line of portable generators.

The new 5000 watt models—offering either 120 or 120/240 volt, 50 or 60 hertz—are designed with duplex and twist-lock receptacles as standard equipment.

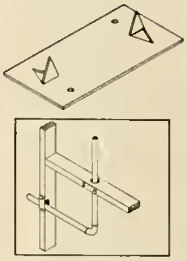
Heavy duty 12 HP Kohler cast iron engines power the 5000 watt HD models. The 50 KW XL Series generators include extra lightweight Briggs & Stratton engines and weigh only 154 lbs.

Both Kohler portable series feature a four-point vibro-mount suspension system minimizing vibration and preventing unit "walking". The illuminated Power Monitor switch provides visual proof of electrical output. Voltage regulation is within ±2% for all models.

In addition to the new 5000 watt units, the HD and XL Series include 1,750 and 3,500 watt models. The XL Series also offers a 2,250 watt generator. A full line of accessories including carts, wraparound frames and Econo-Throttle, which automatically reduces engine speed to 1400 RPM when load is removed, is also available.

For information, write: Kohler Co., Kohler, WI 53044.

## STUD MEND PLATE



TECO has announced the availability of a new protective metal plate for use in covering openings in studs and sole or wall plates where wiring or plumbing lines have been installed. Purpose of the product is to reduce the possibility of accidentally nailing into wiring or pipes hidden from view by wall cladding material.

Called "Gard Plate", the new TECO product is manufactured from 20 gauge, zinc coated metal and is available in 3", 4" and 5" lengths. The width of the plate is 1½". A triangular shaped, ½" long projection is incorporated in each end of the plate for ease of installation. However, holes are also provided should the installer wish to nail the plate on in a conventional manner.

A specification sheet on TECO's new "Gard Plate" can be obtained by writing: TECO, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20015.

## TOOL LOCATOR

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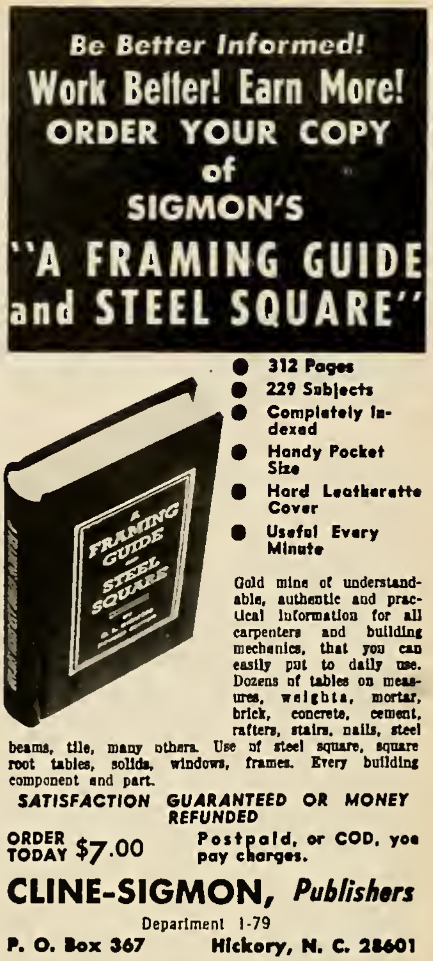
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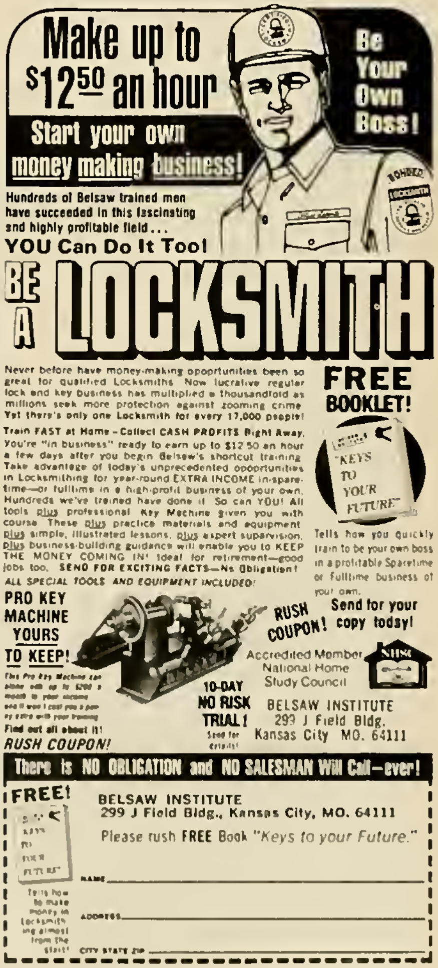
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# New Health Care Bill in Congress Can Curb Inflationary Costs

Health care costs continue to shoot upward faster than any other item in the US Consumer Price Index.

They now consume almost one-tenth of the US gross national product, according to AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman.

And yet, while these costs continue to mount, we still have no practical, workable counterattack to their devastating financial onslaught.

America does, however, have an opportunity, this year, to take decisive action on the problem. The 96th Congress, now convened, has many new legislators with campaign promises on health care behind them and before them. They will have presented to them for their consideration The Health Care for All Americans Act of 1979.

It is a good bill and a comprehensive bill.

It is our fervent hope that they will act favorably on this legislation and that you, as a responsible citizen and as a member of our United Brotherhood, will do all you can through letters and contact work to get health care legislation passed in 1979.

This is what we seek through the Health Care for All Americans Act of 1979:

**UNIVERSAL COVERAGE**—Every resident of the United States will be covered by mandated health insurance plans, with federal financing of coverage for the poor, the unemployed and the aged.

**COMPREHENSIVE BENEFITS**—There will be full coverage of inpatient hospital services, physicians' services in and out of hospital, home health services, x-rays, and lab tests. Costs of catastrophic illness will be covered since there will be no arbitrary non-medical limits on number of hospital days or physician visits. Medicare will be upgraded for the elderly and will also be covered for prescription drugs.

**IMMEDIATE COST CONTROLS**—Upon enactment of the bill, budget caps will immediately be used to control hospital and physician costs. Wages of non-supervisory employees will be protected. When benefits begin two years later, prospective budgeting of hospital and physician expenditures will become the principal method of cost control.

**BUDGETING COSTS**—Hospitals and doctors will be paid on the basis of pre-negotiated amounts. They will not be permitted to charge patients more than the insurance plan pays. National, area-wide and state budgets for health services will be set and any increases will be tightly controlled.

**PUBLIC AUTHORITY**—The program will be administered by a federal Public Authority whose members will be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation. A majority will be consumer representatives.

**STATE AUTHORITIES**—The Public Authority will contract with each State and territory to establish State Authorities as agents of the federal authority in helping to implement the national health insurance program. A majority of the members of each State Authority will be consumer representatives.

**INSURANCE PLANS AND HMO CONSORTIA**—Most Americans will be insured by an insurer or health maintenance organization which is certified and regulated by the federal Public Authority. The insurer must be a member of a consortium of (1) insurance companies, (2) Blue Cross/Blue Shield plans, or (3) federally qualified health maintenance organizations.

**MEDICARE**—The elderly and eligible disabled people will continue to be covered by Medicare which will be upgraded so that benefits will at least equal the privately-mandated benefits. Physicians will no longer bill Medicare patients but will be paid directly by the insurance plan. Prescription drugs will be covered for the elderly.

**MEDICAID**—The poor and near-poor will be covered by the national health insurance plan for all mandated benefiis. Medicaid will cover only those services such as long-term nursing home care which are not incorporated in the national health insurance program. State budgets will be relieved of over $4.5 billion in existing Medicaid costs.

**HEALTH INSURANCE CARD**—Every resident of the United States will be issued a health insurance card. If a patient receives medical care without proof of health insurance coverage, the provider will bill the State Authority which will pay the bill and later determine the proper source of payment (one of the consortia or the federal Public Authority).

**FEDERAL REGULATIONS**—In order to be included in the program, an insurer will require federal certification and will be subject to ongoing federal regulation. The effect of certification and regulation will be to eliminate such long-standing practices as "risk selection" and discriminatory pricing, and to bring existing private insurance expenditures into conformity with public policy on cost controls and equity of benefits and financing.

**FINANCING**—Employers will pay a premium related to total wages. The premium will cover the full costs of the covered benefits. The wage-related amount will mean that employers paying high wages will pay more for health insurance than employers paying low wages, although the rate will be the same. Unless other arrangements are made, employees may pay up to 25 percent of premium costs. This method of financing will relieve marginal employers of onerous premium costs and assure inclusion of migrant workers, part-time workers and other low-income working people and their families.

**COSTS**—Total costs of health care will be less within a few years of the national health insurance program than they would be under current programs, because of the immediate and long-range cost controls applied. For example, total costs will be an estimated $361.6 billion in 1985 without national health insurance, and $330.6 billion, or $31.0 billion less with national health insurance. New on-budget costs for coverage of the poor and unemployed, and for improving Medicare, would be $14.1 billion in 1978 dollars.

**QUALITY CONTROL**—A national quality control commission will develop quality standards. State Authorities will be required to implement these quality standards as a condition of participation in the program.

**HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS** — HMO's and other non-traditional forms of health care delivery, such as neighborhood health centers, will be fully supported and their development encouraged through incentives.

**COMPETITION**—Insurers and HMO's will compete for enrollees, but not by selecting "risks." They will know what premium they will be entitled to receive for each person or family covered. They will compete on the basis of administrative efficiency and for supplemental coverages.

**EQUALIZATION AND REINSURANCE PROGRAM** —To assure that no consortium member will be able to profit by selecting risks, there will be equalization funds to counter-balance member companies and consortia. A reinsurance program will protect individual companies or plans against unforseen costly events.

**EXISTING EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE ARRANGEMENTS**—An employer will be obligated to maintain existing contractual or other arrangements for health benefits. If the employer's present costs exceed mandated premiums, the excess will be applied to other employee benefits subject to negotiation with employee representatives.

**PREVENTIVE MEDICINE & HEALTH PROMOTION**—Services for the prevention and early detection of disease will be covered, including immunization and health education.

**RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**—A resources development fund will be used to improve services for underserved populations and to develop new services for the full population's changing needs, in particular for home care of the elderly and chronically ill.

**CONSUMER AND PROVIDER ADVISORY COUNCILS**—A National Health Insurance Advisory Council and State Councils with consumer majorities, will advise federal and State Public Authorities on general policy, on the formulation of regulations and on the performance of the Authorities' ongoing functions. The Councils will have professional and technical staff as required and will recommend future changes in benefits or administration.

I am sure you will agree that this is carefully considered legislation and that it deserves the immediate attention of the Congress.

William Sidell

GENERAL PRESIDENT

### *I AM A BUILDING TRADESMAN*

*I am a building tradesman.*

*My hands are custodians of skills a thousand generations old, held in trust for a thousand generations to come.*

*My predecessors created the Hanging Gardens of Nebuchadnezzar and patiently put together the Parthenon.*

*My successors will construct platforms in space and way stations on the stars.*

*I harness the rivers, bridge the inlets, disembowel the mountains, and level the valleys to make the nation strong in war and prosperous in peace.*

*The mightiest skyscraper begins with a stake I drive in the ground and ends with the turn of the owner's key in a lock I install.*

*Between the stake and the lock I fight searing summer heat and bitter winter cold.*

*Danger is my constant companion and instant death lurks around every corner.*

*The astronaut begins his probe of the heavens from a launching pad I build.*

*The mightiest surgeon performs his miracles in an amphitheater I erect and provide with heat, light, water, and technical equipment.*

*Even at the birth of the atomic age one of my Brothers* was there. And when the first test proved successful, Enrico Fermi, the master scientist, placed his arm around the shoulders of this Brother and said: "Gus, with all our education, what could we have done without your experience?"*

*I stand straight and walk proud, because I know my contribution to society is based on skill, not bluff; on sweat, not sweet-talk; on production, not press-agentry.*

*I am a building tradesman, belonging to a building trades union. Because I am, I need truckle neither to king nor tycoon.*

*By* PETER TERZICK
*Former General Treasurer*
*United Brotherhood of Carpenters*

---

* The first atomic reactor was built at the University of Chicago. The atomic pile was actually put together by Gus Knuth, a member of Carpenters Local No. 1922.

FEBRUARY 1979

# CARPENTER

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## SPECIAL REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CARPENTRY APPRENTICESHIP CONTEST

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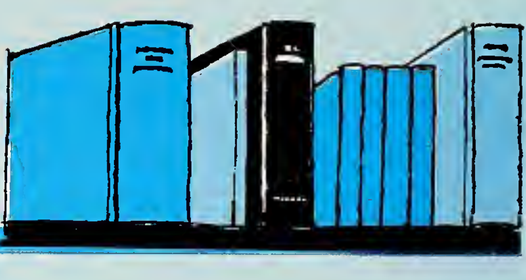

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Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter.*

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If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" section of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that your list be sent directly to the editor.

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# CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME XCIX No. 2 FEBRUARY, 1979

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

*John S. Rogers, Editor*

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## THE COVER

Our February issue is devoted almost exclusively to a report on the 12th Annual International Carpentry and Apprenticeship Contest, held December 13 and 14 in Philadelphia, Pa.

The color picture at the center of our February cover shows the three top winners in that contest. From left to right they include Donald Beattie of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, first place carpenter; William Gibson of Hamilton, Ontario, first place millwright; and John Curran of Pittsburgh, Pa., first place mill-cabinetman. They are holding the hand-crafted wooden trophies presented each year to the International Champions as well as the permanent plaques, which will remain with them after the miniature craft statues are passed onto the winners of the 1979 competition.

Our front cover also shows an array of 35 mm pictures taken by our official photographer at the Philadelphia Civic Center.

*NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.*

*THE WINNING ELEVEN in the 1978: International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest: Left to right, kneeling Donald Beattie, Manitoba, First Place Carpenter; William Gibson, Ontario, First Place Millwright; and John Curran, Pennsylvania, First Place Mill-Cabinet. Seated, from left; Thomas Lozon, Ontario, Third Place, Carpenter; David Daugherty, Ohio, Fifth Place Carpenter; Dale Satterthwaite, Utah, Fourth Place Carpenter; Don Koontz, Michigan, Third Place Millwright; Thomas Hogan, Rhode Island, Third Place Mill-Cabinet; Stephen Ruda, Jr., Pennsylvania, Second Place Millwright; Chris Meinke, California, Second Place Mill-Cabinet; and Dave Autio, British Columbia, Second Place Carpenter.*

# Canadians, Pennsylvanians Take Top Honors in '78 Contest

## 79 STATE AND PROVINCIAL CHAMPS COMPETE

■ Two Canadians and a Pennsylvanian took first-place honors in the 12th Annual International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest, held December 13 and 14 at the Civic Center in Philadelphia, Pa.

There were a total of 11 winners in the annual competition sponsored jointly by the United Brotherhood, the Associated General Contractors, and the National Association of Home Builders, and when the prize-winning 11 were called forward at the awards banquet, December 15, two additional Canadians and another Pennsylvanian joined the honors list.

Winners were as follows: Donald Beattie of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, first place carpenter; David Autio of Victoria, British Columbia, second place carpenter; Thomas Lozon, Windsor, Ontario, third place carpenter; Dale Satterthwaite of Ogden, Utah, fourth place carpenter; David Daugherty, Dayton, Ohio, fifth place carpenter; William Gibson of Hamilton, Ontario, first place millwright; Stephen Ruda, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., second place millwright; Don Koontz of Warren, Mich., third place millwright; John Curran, Pittsburgh, Pa., first place, mill-cabinet; Chris Meinke of Fresno, Calif., second place, mill-cabinet; and Thomas Hogan, Providence, Rhode Island, third place, mill-cabinet.

This marked the first time in 12 years of international competition that the states of Utah and Rhode Island have had winners. Contestants from California, Pennsylvania, and some of the Canadian prov-

*A carpentry contestant takes a reading with a transit in an auxiliary test.*

*Above, a contestant uses a pocket calculator to figure his answers in the written test.*
*Right, a carpentry judge considers the workmanship on a manipulative project.*

inces have usually dominated the competition.

Of 125 total winners in 12 years of competition, 21 have been Californians, 16 Pennsylvanians, 21 Canadians, 8 Michigan apprentices, 6 New Yorkers, and 5 Ohioans. The number of millwright participants has doubled since the contest began in 1967 at Vancouver, B.C.

There were a total of 79 contestants from 41 states and five Canadian provinces in the 1978 contest, in three categories—carpenters, millwrights and mill-cabinetmen. Each is a state or provincial champion in his own right, and each is completing his fourth and final year as an apprentice in his chosen trade.

The competition was close, as the contestants underwent four-hour written tests and all-day manipulative tests under the eyes of 16 judges and an array of monitors.

Since the previous contest at Anaheim, Calif., in December, 1977 contestants have been allowed to use hand-held, battery-powered calculators in working out their answers in the written test. In Philadelphia, every contestant came prepared to use such modern technology to speed his work.

The written test was worth about 25% of the total score compiled by each contestant. In addition, points were gained by special tests given on the day of the written test. Carpenters gained points by setting up and taking measurements and sightings with transits. Mill-cabinet contestants produced schematic layouts, using trammel points, graduated straight edges, and wing dividers. Millwrights took measurements from a precision block.

Cash prizes totaling $9,500 were awarded to the winners, along with trophies and plaques.

A training conference for apprenticeship instructors and coordinators preceded the Philadelphia contest.

William Konyha, first general vice president of the Carpenters' Brotherhood and co-chairman of the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, has announced that the 1979 contest will be held in New Orleans, La., December 5 and 6. ■

*General President Sidell, First General Vice President Konyha, and General Secretary Rogers looks over plans for a contest project.*

*Television cameras from Philadelphia stations covered the contest. Technical Director James Tinkcom is interviewed at right.*

*An early-morning breakfast for contestants and wives gave the participants their first rundown on plans and schedules.*

*General Executive Board Member Fred Bull and the General Officers watch Oklahoma Contestant Charles Womack at work.*

# Awards Banquet Is Gala Finale To Competition

After two days of stiff competition, the 1978 state and provincial apprenticeship champions assembled on the night of December 15 to learn the names of the winners and to hear words of encouragement from Brotherhood and industry leaders.

The awards banquet was held in the Grand Ballroom of the Philadelphia Sheraton Hotel. After opening remarks from the dais by Richard W. Schwertner, co-chairman of the National Joint Committee, and an invocation by the Rev. Joseph Kerrigan, the other NJCATC co-chairman, First General Vice President William Konyha, served as master of ceremonies.

Contestants, sponsors, and guests were welcomed to Philadelphia by Metropolitan DC Secretary-Treasurer Bob Gray and Robert S. Cook of R.S. Cook & Associates, Inc.

There were addresses by three labor and management leaders before the presentation of awards. Laurence F. Rooney, Sr., president, Associated General Contractors of America; Ernest A. Becker, president, National Association of Home Builders; and General President William Sidell reminded the contestants of their responsibilities as craft leaders of the future.

"We have the best carpenters. . . . the best building tradesmen . . . of North America," President Sidell commented. "Thank God we have people in this program who have learned the whole trade. . ."

*The 1978 Awards Banquet in the Grand Ballroom, Philadelphia Sheraton.*

*Richard Schwertner*
*Co-Chairman, NJCATC*

*William Konyha*
*First Gen. Vice Pres.*

*William Sidell*
*General President*

*Robert Gray*
*Sec.-Treas, Phila. DC*

*Laurence Rooney, Sr.*
*President, AGC*

*Robert Cook*
*Cook & Associates*

*Ernest Becker*
*President, NAHB*

# Carpentry Contestants

**1st** Donald W. Beattie
MANITOBA

**2nd** David C. Autio
BRITISH COLUMBIA

**3rd** Thomos Lozon
ONTARIO

**4th** Dale R. Satterthwaite
UTAH

**5th** David Daugherty
OHIO

## ALABAMA

**JOHN M. WALDMAN,** 30, obtained his apprenticeship training in Birmingham with Local 103. He has been employed by Acousti Engineers, Leewood Developers, Cuthrell Flooring, and G. E. Simpson Plastering, so he has had a well-rounded on-the-job training while completing his apprenticeship training. Married, he and his wife, Sandra, have a 10-year-old son and a seven-year-old daughter. He attended high school in Old Hickory, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala. He likes to hunt and is a gun collector.

## ARIZONA

**DELANE H. RHODES,** 24, is a third Rhodes to join the Brotherhood. His father, Harold, is a member of Local 1089, and his brother, Duane, like himself, is a member of Local 906. Rhodes is completing apprenticeship training in Phoenix at the Maricopa Technical College, sponsored by the Arizona Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee, and he is employed by Erickson Construction Co. He is married and he enjoys working with his father in cabinet construction. He says he would like to stay in the trade either as a journeyman or as an employer.

## ARKANSAS

**MARTIN D. MANKINS,** 23, is a member of Local 71, Ft. Smith, Ark., and is employed by Larsen & Weares and Joe Safreed. He became interested in the trade because of his association with his wife's uncle, J. L. Moore, a member of the Brotherhood. He and his wife, Doris, have a four-year-old son, and he is building his own home in Van Buren.

## CALIFORNIA

**BRIAN JESKA,** 26, lives in Salinas with his wife, Valorie, and a 2½-year-old daughter, Heather.

*Continued, next page*

Martin D. Mankins
ARKANSAS

John M. Waldman
ALABAMA

Delane H. Rhodes
ARIZONA

Brian Jeska
CALIFORNIA

# Carpentry Contestants
## continued

Jeska has attended Hartnell Junior College, then went into apprenticeship training in Salinas with Local 925 and is employed by Small's oCnstruction Co. Jeska is the seventh member of his family to join the craft and the Brotherhood. Among the members of Local 925 are his father, Robert, and five uncles, Russell, Paul, Roger, John, and Al, who is now retired. With the help of these family members, Brian built his own home during his third year of apprentice training and he hopes someday to become a job superintendent.

### COLORADO

**ROBERT TAMMINGA, JR.,** 23, hopes to eventually become a job superintendent and then become a general contractor with his father. In the near future he hopes to begin construction of his own home. He and his wife, Sherry, have three children. A member of Local 55, Tamminga is completing training at the JATC Center in Denver and is employed by Ed Tamminga and Son of Colorado's capital city.

### CONNECTICUT

**MICHAEL P. DI SCALA, 23** is from Norwalk, married to Susan and is a member of Local 210 of Norwalk. He enjoys working with his craft tools, is employed by A. V. Tuchy, Inc., and hopes to someday become a job superintendent.

### DELAWARE

**THOMAS L. CLAYTON,** 24, won awards in carpentry while in high school and decided to go into the trade. He is a member of Local 626 and is employed by J. R. Caldiron Catalytic Construction and Pany Power Gas. Another member of his family, Albert, is a member of Local 626. Clayton is married and the father of an 20-month-old son.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**JAMES G. PACKER, III,** 28, lives in Arlington, Va., and is employed by Skinker and Garrett, local contractors. He once attended Northern Virginia Community College and is now being trained at the Washington Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Training Center. A member of Local 1665, he is married and is currently remodeling his home in addition to his training activity.

### FLORIDA

**ROBERT D. BAKER,** 23, is a member of Local 627, now completing training in Jacksonville. He is employed by Danlee Construction Co., and hopes to one day move into supervisory work in construction. He has attended Florida Junior College and he and his wife, Elizabeth, live in the community of Yulee.

### GEORGIA

**DANNY RAY JONES,** 24, is a third generation in the Brotherhood. His grandfather, A. L. Jones, is now a retired member, and his father, Ray, and uncle, Riley Jones, are both active members of the Brotherhood. He is undergoing training in Atlanta as a member of Local 225 and is employed by A. R. Abrams. One of the few unmarried contestants in the 1978 competition, Jones likes to drive race cars on dirt tracks as recreation.

### HAWAII

**STEVEN MATSUURA,** 24, attended Honolulu Community College and moved from there into apprentice training at Local 745, Honolulu. He is employed by Universal Construction, and he and his wife, Joanne, have a 13-month-old daughter. His hobby is golf, and he plans to stay in the trade.

### IDAHO

**DOUGLAS ROWE,** 26, has been trained in the apprenticeship program of Local 1258, Pocatello, and he is employed by Taysom Construction Co., Mitchell Construction Co., and Ormand Construction. Though his brothers-in-law are both union electricians, Rowe plans to stay in the carpentry trade and is currently building a home near Shelley, Ida., for his wife Pat and two young sons. He is now a member of Local 609. Rowe collects and repairs old muzzle-loaded guns which he fires at targets, using black powder. Archery is another favorite sport.

### ILLINOIS

**GREG MAACK,** 22, is single and attended the apprenticeship school conducted by the Madison County D.C., at Granite City. A member of Local 295, Maack lives in Collinsville and is employed by Miller and Maack, General Contractors.

*Continued, next page*

**Robert E. Tamminga, Jr.**
**COLORADO**

**Danny R. Jones**
**GEORGIA**

**Michael DiScala**
**CONNECTICUT**

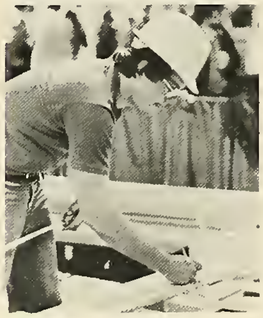
**Steven Matsuura**
**HAWAII**

**Thomas L. Clayton**
**DELAWARE**

**Douglas L. Rowe**
**IDAHO**

**James G. Packer III**
**DIST. OF COLUMBIA**

**Gregory Maack**
**ILLINOIS**

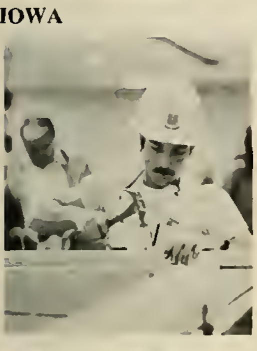


**Robert D. Baker**
**FLORIDA**

**Juul A. Scholten**
**INDIANA**

John D. Welchman
IOWA

William Wolkins
MICHIGAN



Donald L. Greer
KENTUCKY

Phillip Brandt
MINNESOTA

Steven D. Marshall
LOUISIANA

Wayne Jones
MISSISSIPPI

Rodney Alfred
MARYLAND

Timothy Allen Mills
MISSOURI

George T. Wheeler
MASSACHUSETTS

Wallace E. Walter
MONTANA

His father, Leo Maack, is also a member of Local 295, and Greg hopes to eventually become a contractor himself in small commercial and residential work. Maack likes to work on his '65 Corvette, and he just purchased a few acres of land to build a home.

## INDIANA

**JUUL A. SCHOLTEN,** 26, and a member of Local 565, Elkhart, is employed by Mid States Construction. He and his wife, Julie, enjoy snow skiing this time of year. He plans to stay in the trade when he gets his journeyman certificate.

## IOWA

**JOHN WELCHMAN,** 31, is a member of Local 4, Davenport, and he is completing training at the Quad City Apprentice Training Program at Rock Island, Ill. He is employed by Water Construction Co., in Rock Island. He and his wife, Renate, have three children. Welchman attended Muscatine Community College and the University of Iowa before switching to the apprenticeship program. Trapshooting is his favorite pastime.

## KENTUCKY

**DONALD GREER,** 24, attended the University of Kentucky before switching to the Theodore A. Pitts Carpentry Training School. He is a member of Local 64, lives in Fairfield, and is employed by Al J. Schnieder and Associates. His father, John; his uncle, Brooks; and five cousins—Stanley, Ralph, Major, James, and Nelson—are also members of the Brotherhood. He and his wife, Aline, and two daughters live in a home which he built himself.

## LOUISIANA

**STEVEN MARSHALL,** 27, is a New Orleans resident and a member of Local 1846. He attended Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge before joining the apprenticeship training program in New Orleans. He has been employed by Penllit-Rickey Construction Co., Favrot-Bellows, Claiborne Builders, Inc., and Mechanical Construction Co., Marshall is single and he hopes to prepare himself for management position in construction. Starting this year, he becomes an instructor in the New Orleans Apprentice Training School. Two hobbies, running and photography, compete for his spare time with his home workshop.

## MARYLAND

**RODNEY ALFRED,** 23, became convinced that carpentry was his trade when he became county 4-H champion in woodworking for two years in high school. He was also Maryland State Woodworking Champion one year. Alfred likes to build contemporary furniture and hopes to become an outstanding craftsman. Two uncles, one cousin, and his father, James, are members of the Brotherhood, and he is a member of Local 101, employed by John H. Hampshire Inc., of Baltimore. Alfred is now married and enjoys the sport of hunting in his spare time.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**GEORGE WHEELER,** 26, is a member of Berkshire Local 260, employed by Joseph Francese, Inc., Daniel O'Connel and Sons, Inc. He and his wife, Susan, and a six-year-old daughter, Amy, currently live at Lanesboro, Mass. He has designed a "saltbox style" house which he hopes to build next year.

## MICHIGAN

**WILLIAM WOLKINS,** 23, obtained his apprenticeship training at Jackson Community College and is a member of Local 227, employed by Dunbar Construction Co. Wolkins is single and likes to work on rare cars, he is an assistant Scoutmaster and enjoys bowling. He lives at Adrian, Mich., and plans to build his own house.

## MINNESOTA

**PHILLIP BRANDT,** 26, is a member of Local 87, St. Paul. He is married to Rolaine, and the Brandts are expecting their second child. Brandt likes to build furniture and is installing some of his creations into his home. He is employed by the Ravenhorst Corporation and is completing his training with the St. Paul Technical and Vocational Institution.

## MISSISSIPPI

**WAYNE JONES,** 21, won the Mississippi State Carpentry Contest of VICA (Vocational and Industrial Clubs of America) during his senior year in high school. He went into apprenticeship training with the Gulf Coast JATC at Gulfport, Miss., and is employed by George P. Hopkins, Inc. He and his brother John are members of Local 1518, and Wayne lives with his wife, Melinda, in Saucier, Miss.

*Continued, next page*

# Carpentry Contestants
## continued

### MISSOURI

**TIM MILLS,** 24, is a member of Local 978, Springfield, Mo. He is married and has been employed by three local construction and woodworking firms. Two members of his family are also members of Local 978—his father, E. L. Mills, Sr., and an uncle, Fred Mills.

### MONTANA

**WALLACE WALTER,** 32, is completing his training at the Billings JATC. He is a member of Local 1172 and has been employed by Hardy Construction Co., and Empire Lath and Plaster. He and his wife Phyllis have four children. In 1977 he built a log cabin "from scratch," and just prior to the Philadelphia contest he completed the construction of his own home at Columbus.

### NEBRASKA

**DENNIS JANES,** 24, has received on-the-job training at Keely Construction and Carmichael Construction. He is a member of Local 1672 and is completing his training in Hastings, Neb. Janes likes music and on occasions plays a guitar for his wife, Becky, and two young daughters.

### NEVADA

**DAVID DAVIDOW,** 25, attended Western Nevada Community College and then began apprenticeship training with Local 971 of Reno. The Q and D Construction Co., is his employer. He and his wife Dieon have two children, and he has plans to remodel his present home and eventually build a new one for his family. In his spare time, Davidow collects, guns, rides motorcycles, and enjoys building four-wheel drives, dune buggies, and anything mechanical.

### NEW JERSEY

**MICHAEL WALKER,** 31, comes from Brick Town, N.J., but wood construction is his line. He is a member of Local 2018 employed by Frontier Construction Co., undergoing apprenticeship training at the Ocean County Vocational School. He and his wife, Barbara, have a year-old daughter.

### NEW YORK

**DANIEL HUGHES,** 24, is completing his training at the Westchester Training Center. He is a member of Local 163 and is employed by Andron Construction at Cross River, N.Y. He and his wife, Maria, hope to own their own home soon and have a family.

### OHIO

**DAVID DAUGHERTY,** 24, comes from Dayton, O., and is a member of Local 104. He attended the University of Cincinnati and Wright State University before entering the program of the Miami Valley JATC. He has been employed by four local firms and is presently working for L. B. Robinson, Inc. He and his wife, Michelle Ann, hope to build their own home in the near future.

### OKLAHOMA

**RAY FOX,** 26, obtained a bachelor of science degree in environmental design from the University of Oklahoma and then joined the apprenticeship training program in Oklahoma City so that he can eventually go into home construction which will make use of his environmental knowledge. Ray is a member of Local 329 and is employed by the Cheatham Co. He is single and lives in Oklahoma City.

### OREGON

**GARY SCHUETZE,** 25, is a member of Local 226 and is completing his training in Portland, Ore. He hopes to go into the construction of quality custom homes and has been employed by Clarendon Homes and by Barnard and Kinney Contractors. His father, Ray Schuetze, is also a member of Local 226. Gary is married and the father of two young sons. Gary built a family home a year ago, and he plans to build another this spring.

### PENNSYLVANIA

**STEPHEN CEGLIA,** 24, is single, and he has ambitions to advance in the field of construction. A graduate of Council Rock High School he is now employed by E. Clifford Durell and completing his training in Philadelphia.

### NEW MEXICO

**ANTHONY JONES,** 31, lives in Clovis and is a member of Local 1245. He attended high school in Michigan before entering the New Mexico Carpenter Training Pro-

*Continued, next page*

**Dennis W. James**
**NEBRASKA**

**Ray Fox**
**OKLAHOMA**

**David B. Davidow**
**NEVADA**

**Gary Schuetze**
**OREGON**

**Michael Walker**
**NEW JERSEY**

**Stephen Ceglia**
**PENNSYLVANIA**

**Anthony Jones**
**NEW MEXICO**

**Roger A. Zange**
**RHODE ISLAND**

**Daniel P. Hughes**
**NEW YORK**

**Willie Scurlock**
**TENNESSEE**

William Reuben Jones
TEXAS

John R. Haass
WYOMING

Ronald C. Gibson
WEST VIRGINIA

Ken J. Hanley
ALBERTA

Michael Verdegan
WISCONSIN

Herman Dosselmann
SASKATCHEWAN

gram. He is currenty working for Colton Construction Co. on U. S. Army installations in New Mexico. Anthony and his wife Toyoko have two children. He collects old fish lures and participates in bass fishing tournaments. He also enjoys training black Labrador retrievers.

## RHODE ISLAND

**ROGER ZANGE,** 27, is a member of Local 94 completing his training in Pittsburgh and working for the Piti Building Co. Joseph Piti of Local 94, a relative, is also working in the trade. Zange is married to Kathleen and they live in Johnston.

## TENNESSEE

**WILLIE SCURLOCK,** 30, is completing his training with the Memphis Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee. He is employed by the Memphis City Board of Education. Scurlock belongs to Local 345 and he is married to Areatha. The couple have four children. Scurlock likes to build furniture and work on old cars in his spare time.

## TEXAS

**WILLIAM REUBEN JONES,** 23, is completing his apprenticeship training in Dallas with the North Texas JATC. A member of Local 198, he has been employed by Rucker Construction Co., Baylor Hospital, Peter Wolf, and David H. Gibson. Jones is single and enjoys photography, diving, and sailing in his spare time.

## UTAH

**DALE SATTERTHWAITE,** 25, is presently employed by Big D Construction Co., in Ogden, and he has already gained experience as an estimator, bidder, and project manager. He plans to make his future with Big D. Satterthwaite enjoys rebuilding old homes and plans to build an Early American style home some day. He attended Weber State College before joining Local 450 and the apprenticeship training program. He and his wife, Liana, enjoy boating, camping, water skiing, and snow skiing.

## WEST VIRGINIA

**RONALD GIBSON,** 32, is a member of Local 236 and he and his wife Bette Jo live with their two children in Clarksburg. A graduate of Unidis High School, Gibson is employed by United Engineering.

## WISCONSIN

**MICHAEL VERDEGAN,** 25, attended public school in Ladysmith, Wis., and obtained apprenticeship training in Eau Claire. He is a member of Local 1074 and is employed by Market & Johnson. Verdegan and his wife, Julienne, have a year-old child and live in the community of Cadott. The Wisconsin State champ has a brother, Jerry, who is also a member of Local 1074.

## WYOMING

**JOHN HAASS,** 23, is the son of another John Haass, who is a 40-year member of the Brotherhood. They are members of Local 1464, and the Wyoming contestant lives in Casper with his wife, Colleen. Young Haass has been employed by Lower & Co., and Andersen Construction.

## ALBERTA

**KEN HANLEY,** 26, and his wife, Wilma, plan to "build a large house for a large family," and they already have three children, ages six, five, and one-half year to start. Hanley is a member of Local 1325, lives in St. Albert and is completing his training with NAIT in Edmonton. His employers have included Poole Construction and Cana Construction.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

**DAVE AUTIO,** 28, lives with his wife Carole and four children in Victoria. He is a member of Local 1598 and is employed by Farmer Construction. The Autios enjoy camping and fishing in scenic British Columbia.

## MANITOBA

**DONALD BEATTIE,** 37, was awarded the Lt. Governor's Medal "for contributing to school life" during a pre-employment course at Red River Community College in Winnipeg. Judges and visitors alike were impressed by the skills demonstrated by Beattie in the manipulative test at Philadelphia. He is a member of Local 343, Winnipeg, and is employed by A & B Construction of Portage la Prairie. He is completing his apprenticeship training with Reg Tomalin, Ltd. in his home community. He and his wife, Judy, have two children, and Beattie hopes to some day have his own construction business.

## ONTARIO

**THOMAS LOZON,** 25, third place winner in carpentry, is completing his training at St. Clair College of Applied Arts and is employed by Eastern Construction, Ltd. He is a member of Local 494 and lives in Windsor. He and his wife, Monica, and baby son, Andrew, are preparing to move into a new home, which Lozon built himself.

## SASKATCHEWAN

**HERMAN DOSSELMANN,** 29, attended high school in Archerwill before enrolling in the Saskatchewan Technical Institute in Moose Jaw. Dosselmann is employed by Poole Construction, Ltd., of Regina and is a member of Local 1867. He and his wife, Helen, live in Regina.

# Mill-cabinet Contestants

**1st** John J. Curran
PENNSYLVANIA

**2nd** Chris Meinke
CALIFORNIA

**3rd** Thomas Hogan
RHODE ISLAND

## CALIFORNIA

**CHRIS MEINKE,** 30, of Selma, is a member of Local 1496 and is completing his apprenticeship training in Fresno. Meinke is employed by Bill's Interiors of Clovis. He and his wife and 15-month-old son, Adam, live on a 20-acre raisin farm with dogs, cats, chickens, geese and a garden.

## COLORADO

**SCOTT RAUDONIS,** 24, is a member of Local 1583, Eaglewood, Colo. He attended Metro State College before going into the Colorado training program. Raudonis is employed by McFarlands-Hughes & Co., in the manufacture of woodwork and office furniture. He and his wife, Beth, live in Denver.

## IDAHO

**DAVID JAYNES,** 29, would like to eventually open up his own cabinet business. He is completing his training in Idaho Falls with the Johnson Brothers Mill. He is a member of Local 609 and was once employed by Aiman Brothers. Jaynes attended school in Pleasant Hill, Calif. He and his wife, Wynona, have four children.

## ILLINOIS

**RON PEARSON,** 22, went from the East Peoria County High School into the local apprentice training program. He is employed by George J. Rothan Co. and is a member of Local 183. He and his wife, Tammy, live in Peoria. He likes remodeling old homes and photography.

## MARYLAND

**BRIAN GOLDSTRAW,** 26, of Baltimore, a member of Local 974, began his cabinet-making training with Mergenthaler Vocational-Technical High School. His on-the-job training is with Knipp & Co., Architectural Woodworking, in Baltimore. Goldstraw enjoys working in his basement workshop, creating furniture for his family, which includes wife Sharon, and two young sons.

## NEW JERSEY

**THEODORE COOPER,** 24, is employed by Somerset Wood Products and is completing his classroom studies with Somerset Vocational-Technical Institute. He is a member of Local 455 and resides with his wife, Janice, and two children in Milford.

Scott A. Raudonis
COLORADO

Theodore Cooper
NEW JERSEY

David L. Jaynes
IDAHO

Raymond J. Andidero
NEW YORK

Ronald J. Pearson
ILLINOIS

Charles B. Womack
OKLAHOMA

Brian Goldstraw
MARYLAND

Fred David Bowser
BRITISH COLUMBIA

## NEW YORK

**RAYMOND ANDIDERO,** 21, came out of Clarkstown High School South and went into apprenticeship training at Stony Point. He is employed by Fred L. Holt, Inc. He is single, lives in New City, N.Y., and is the son of Bruno Andidero, who is a member of Local 488.

*Continued, next page*

# MILL-CABINET CONTESTANTS
## continued

*A Millwright Contestant takes precision measurements of a machine component as part of his written test.*

## OKLAHOMA

**CHARLES WOMACK**, 22, is completing his training under the Tulsa JATC and is currently working for Dyer Millwork. He eventually hopes to set up his own business in Bristow which is approximately 30 miles west of Tulsa. Womack is a member of Local 943 and he lives with his wife, Marie, and a four-year-old daughter in Bristow. He enjoys his work, golf, and romping with his Irish setter.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**JOHN CURRAN, JR.**, 22, who placed first in the mill-cabinet division, is single, a member of Local 1160 and lives in Pittsburgh. He moved from the Fox Chapel Area High School into Local 1160's apprenticeship school and is now employed by Giltspur Exhibit Co.

## RHODE ISLAND

**THOMAS HOGAN**, 27, plans to become an instructor in mill-cabinetry some day. He is completing his training with Local 94 and is employed by William Bloom and Sons. He and his wife, Susan, live in Wakefield.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

**FRED BOWSER**, 29, knows drafting and layout work and is completing his training with Local 1928. He has worked for Adria Woodcraft, Schoeller-Duncan, Landmark, and Mikolai. He and his wife, Susan Lea, live in Surrey, with their two children.

## Contest Sidelights

*John Cassinghino explains contest rules on the use of the transit to carpenter apprentices taking their written test.*

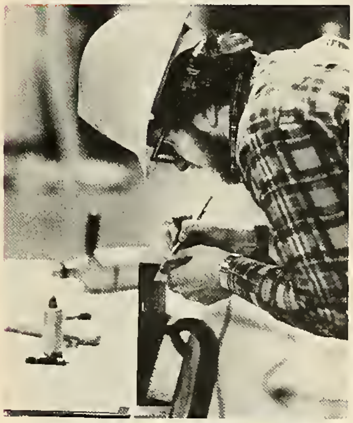
*Mill-cabinet contestants complete their manipulative project as judges and spectators watch their work.*

*The written test was held in a room of the Philadelphia Civic Center.*

*General Representative Eugene Shochigh, Apprenticeship and Training Department Staffer Doyle Brannon, and General Representative Bill Nipper (seated) monitor a written test.*

# Millwright Contestants

**1st** William Gibson
ONTARIO



**2nd** Stephen A. Ruda, Jr.
PENNSYLVANIA

**3rd** Don Koontz
MICHIGAN

## ARIZONA

**RONALD STEWART,** 29, graduated from Camelback High School in Phoenix and joined the Central Arizona District Apprenticeship Training program. He joined his father, Jack Smith, in becoming a member of Millwrights Local 1914. Stewart is single, enjoys all sports, and lives in Phoenix.

## CALIFORNIA

**MICHAEL O'CONNOR,** 23, attended Rio Hondo College in Whittier before joining the Los Angeles apprenticeship training program and becoming a member of Local 1607. His father, John O'Connor, is also a member of 1607. He enjoys working in the building trades and has been employed by Jesco, Union Oil, and Rexnord.

## COLORADO

**PAUL McFARLAND,** 31, is completing his training in Denver as a member of Local 2834 and is employed by Babcock and Wilcox. McFarland attended Delta High School in Delta, Colo., and currently lives with his wife, Sharon, in Penrose.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**HENRY WORSHAM,** 24, lives in Falls Church, Va., where he attended Thomas Jefferson High School and Newberry College. He is single and a member of Local 1831, as are his father, David, and his brother, John. Worsham has been employed by Bechtel, Inc., Limbach, and Giant Food. He collects and remodels old cars and motorcycles.

## ILLINOIS

**TONY TORNATORE,** 25, is employed by Industrial Erectors and is completing his fourth year of apprenticeship with the Washburn Trade School in Chicago. A member of Local 1693, Tornatore is single and enjoys playing percussion instruments in his spare time.

## INDIANA

**RICHARD CHILDRESS,** 27, follows his father, Ted, and his brother, Robert, into the trade. All are members of Local 1043. Childress is being trained by the Northwest Indiana Training Program and is employed by Dedelow, Inc. For a time he attended Purdue University. He lives with his wife, Starr, and two children in Merrillville.

*Continued, next page*

Ronald Stewart
ARIZONA

Tony J. Tornatore
ILLINOIS

Michael J. O'Connor
CALIFORNIA

Richard Childress
INDIANA

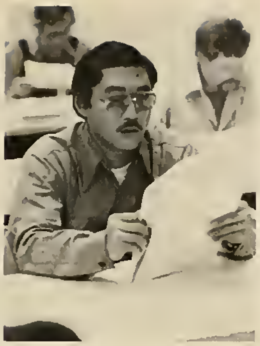
Paul McFarland
COLORADO

John George Wild
KENTUCKY

Henry I. Worsham
DIST. OF COLUMBIA

Alvin Ray Midkiff
LOUISIANA

**Steven Doyle**
**MASSACHUSETTS**


**Clarence M. Woo**
**NEVADA**

**Loren Hedin**
**MINNESOTA**

**William F. Coyne, Jr.**
**NEW JERSEY**

**Casimer J. Zybko**
**MISSOURI**

**James G. Paterson**
**NEW YORK**

**Richard Chess**
**NEBRASKA**

**Edgar Henderly III**
**OHIO**

## KENTUCKY

**JOHN WILD,** 24, is single and lives in Cairo, Ill. He is a member of Local 1412 completing his training with the Paducah, Ky., JATC. Wild attended the University of Tennessee for a time and he hopes to travel the country after becoming a journeyman millwright. He is currently in the process of remodeling an apartment and rebuilding a 1955 Chevy pickup.

## LOUISIANA

**ALVIN MIDKIFF,** 22, is the son of Hollis Midkiff, business manager of Local 1476. He attended McNeese State University at Lake Charles before entering the apprentice program. He and his wife, Gwen, live with a two-year-old son at Westlake.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**STEVEN DOYLE,** 25, is getting married soon, plans to buy land and build his own home near Deerfield or Hadley. He attended Holyoke High School and the University of Massachusetts before entering the training program at Springfield. Doyle is a member of Local 1221 and has been employed by White, Flaraghty and Sand, Volpe, and Dan O'Connell.

## MICHIGAN

**DON KOONTZ, JR.,** 28, is completing training with Local 1102 in Warren, after attending Wayne State University and Macomb County Community College for a time. He and his uncle, Carl Ludwig, are members of Local 1102. Among his employers has been Michigan Boiler and Duke & Duke Turbine Maintenance. He and his wife, Rebecca, have two sons.

## MINNESOTA

**LOREN HEDIN,** 29, works for Industrial Machinery and belongs to Local 548. He attends the St. Paul Vocational-Technical School. His father, Albert, is also a member of Local 548. He and his wife, Elaine live in Spring Lake Park.

## MISSOURI

**CASIMER ZYBKO,** 23, is completing his training at the Builders Training Center in Kansas City. He is a member of Local 1529 and is employed by EnErco International. He is the son of Joseph G. Zybko of Laborers Local 1290. He and his wife, Leona, live in Kansas City, and he enjoys hunting and fishing in his spare time.

## NEBRASKA

**RICHARD CHESS,** 26, is the third member of his family to join the Brotherhood. He is a member of Local 1463, as are his father, Cal, and his brother, Mike. Chess attended the University of Nebraska at Omaha before entering apprenticeship training. He is single and enjoys sports and playing chess . . . of course.

## NEVADA

**CLARENCE WOO,** 27, is a member of Local 1827 and is sponsored by the JATC of Las Vegas. He has studied at the Southern Nevada Vocational Technical Center, and he joins his father-in-law, Fount Weber, in the Brotherhood. He and his wife, Diann, enjoy bowling and have acquired some bowling trophies. He also likes working on old automobiles and buses.

## NEW JERSEY

**WILLIAM COYNE, JR.,** 31 is undergoing training with the Ocean County Vocational and Technical School and lives in the community of Neptune. He is a member of Local 2018 and is employed by Riggs Distler Mechanical Contractors. Other members of Local 2018 are his father, William, Sr., and his brother, Gerald. Coyne is divorced and the father of a nine-year-old daughter, Cheryl.

## NEW YORK

**JAMES PATERSON,** 27, is completing his training at the New York Council Center. He is a member of Local 740 and has been employed by G.E., Westinghouse, Riggs Distler, and Treadwell. Paterson attended Poughkeepsie High School before entering the program. He and his wife, Debra, have two children.

## OHIO

**EDGAR HENDERLY, III,** 24, is a third-generation member of the Brotherhood. Other members include his grandfather, Edgar, Sr., his father, Edgar, Jr., an uncle, Stanley, and his great uncle, Lawrence, all members of Local 1241. A former Eagle Scout, Henderly enjoys rebuilding a "41" 2-door coupe Ford. He has been employed by J. P. O'Connor, Atlas Transfer, and Willyard Erectors. He and his wife, Betty, live in Baltimore, Ohio.

## OREGON

**ALAN SCALES,** 31, attended Linn Benton Community College before joining Local 1857 and the apprenticeship program. He is em-

*Continued, next page*

# Millwright Contestants

*Continued from preceding page*

ployed by Harder Mechanical, Inc. of Portland, and he and his wife, Donna, have three children.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**STEPHEN RUDA, JR.,** 31. followed his father, Stephen, Sr., and brother Dennis into the trade. The senior Ruda is a member of Local 142, and the sons are members of Local 2235. Stephen. Jr., is employed by Stearns-Roger Corporation of Homer City, Pa., and he is completing apprenticeship training in Pittsburgh. Stephen attended Penn State University before switching to the millwright trade. He and his wife Virginia live in Blairsville.

## TEXAS

**MICHAEL BEAVERS,** 23, is a member of Local 1421 and hopes to become a millwright contractor some day. His apprenticeship training is being completed in Arlington, near Dallas, and he is employed by L. P. W., Inc. He and his wife, Jennifer, live in Coppell, Tex.

## WASHINGTON

**LESLIE KRUEGER,** 25, is working at the trade while helping his wife to complete college. After her graduation, he hopes to return for a degree himself. He is currently completeing training in Pasco and has been employed by several major contractors in his area. Krueger and his father, Harvey, and brother, Fred, are all members of Local 1699. He lives with his wife, Diane, and two children in Prosser, Wash.

## ALBERTA

**KENNETH WALKER,** 23, joined his brother, Art, in Local 1460 after completing high school and entering the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology. He and his wife, Merilyn, are building their own home near Ft. Saskatchewan.

## ONTARIO

**WILLIAM GIBSON,** 34, oldest of the millwright contestants, attended McMaster University in Hamilton for one year before joining the apprenticeship program and Local 1619. He is now employed by Lackie Bros., of Kitchner. He and his wife, Barbara, have a nine-year-old son, Robert.

**Alan Scales**
**OREGON**

**Leslie Krueger**
**WASHINGTON**

**Michael N. Beavers**
**TEXAS**

**Kenneth Walker**
**ALBERTA**

*The General Officers with New Mexico Carpenter Contestant Anthony Jones, during a morning coffee break.*

*Training conference delegates, contest sponsors, and guests register in a foyer of the headquarters hotel.*

*One of the discussion seminars held in the headquarters hotel, with participants questioning panelists.*

# The Hard-Working Apprenticeship Contest Judges

THESE ARE THE QUIET, PATIENT MEN WITH THE CLIPBOARDS WHO CHECK THE MANIPULATIVE TESTS

**CARPENTRY JUDGES**

*From left, clockwise: C. V. Holder, Brotherhood Member; William Golly, Poole Construction, Ltd.; Frank Barber, Barber & DeAtley Construction; Gaylord Allen, Brotherhood; Roland Smith, Brotherhood, and C. R. Gilbert, Brotherhood. Standing at rear is Coordinating Judge Dick Hutchinson. Briefing the judges, foreground, is General Representative and Coordinating Judge Ben Collins.*

**MILL-CABINET JUDGES**

*From left, foreground, clockwise: James Flores, Brotherhood; Mario Venneri, Brotherhood, Philadelphia; Harry Boyd, John Langenmacher, Inc.; and Donald Hunter, Central Fixture Manufacturing Co. Briefing the judges, right, is John Cassinghino.*

**MILLWRIGHT JUDGES**

*From left foreground, clockwise: Kenneth Wilson, Brotherhood; Joseph Chojnacki, Brotherhood; Jim R. Green, Brotherhood; Ronald Stein, Westinghouse Electric Corp.; Emmett Nelson, Construction Consultant; and Jerry Baker, Mid-West Conveyors. Briefing these judges was Charles Allen, right foreground.*

# Training Conference At Philadelphia Discusses Recruitment, CETA, Women Apprentices

*Above: Richard Schwertner, co-chairman, National Joint Committee; Bob Gray, Philadelphia District Council Secretary-Treasurer; First General Vice President William Konyha; and partially seen beyond podium, James Tinkcom, technical director.*

*Right: A large audience filled the Pennsylvania Room at the Philadelphia Sheraton Hotel for the training conference.*

*Reports on the Performance Evaluation Training System (PETS) programs were made to the conference. At left, B.J. Smith of Baton Rouge, La., and Tom Laborde of New Orleans, La., describe their experience with the new audio-visual equipment and teaching methods.*

The 1978 Carpentry Training Conference was held in Philadelphia, Pa., December 11 and 12, immediately preceding the International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest. Participants discussed recruitment processes, the maximum utilization of local CETA funds, the accomodation of woman trainees, and other current topics. They also heard reports on the success of the Performance Evaluation Training System. After the general sessions, the training leaders met for seminars with panelists on special subjects. A full report on the conference will appear in our March issue.

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## CONTESTANTS' WIVES AND FRIENDS

"A get acquainted dinner" was held for all contestants and their wives on the evening before the recent International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest at Philadelphia, Pa. The traditional get-together is designed to relieve some of the tension before the big two-day competition and to brief contestants on scheduled events. Following the dinner the contestants' wives assembled for a group portrait, shown above.

---

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# Washington Report

## MEANY WARNS OF RISING OIL PRICES

Warning that the "sharp and unconscionable" oil price increases announced by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will increase the U.S. inflation rate by a half percent or more, AFL-CIO President George Meany urged the Carter Administration not to remove ceilings on gasoline retail prices or decontrol domestic oil prices.

Both of the latter moves, Meany said, "would multiply the damaging effects to the American economy caused by OPEC and lead to an overall increase in the inflation rate of one and one-half percent or more."

The OPEC action, he said, "proves the need for the government to take over the handling of oil imports. It is clear that the private oil companies are unwilling to effectively bargain with OPEC nations."

## OPEN HEALTH, SAFETY RECORDS

Making company records on workplace health hazards accessible to employees and their unions is an important first step toward protecting workers from job-related illness, the AFL-CIO testified at Occupational Safety & Health Administration hearings.

Under a proposed OSHA regulation, employers would be required to retain pertinent data and medical records on worker exposure to toxic substances and to make the information available to certain interested parties—the workers themselves, their representatives, doctors and federal agencies involved in worker safety and health programs.

George H. R. Taylor, the federation's director of job safety and health, called on OSHA to extend the time period that companies would be required to retain the worker records, which under the proposal is the period of employment plus five years.

Taylor warned that the proposed retention limit for recordkeeping is too short to assure the availability of data to assess occupational illnesses that have long latency periods.

## BUDGET CUTS THREATEN HOUSING

Contemplated slashes in the fiscal year 1980 budget authority for the Department of Housing & Urban Development will seriously affect the housing needs of low- and moderate-income families, the National Housing Conference warns.

NHC President Leon N. Weiner said that federally assisted housing construction would be cut by more than 100,000 units below fiscal 1979 levels, if the Office of Management & Budget goes through with plans to reduce the HUD budget for 1980.

Weiner, at a press briefing, cited recent reports that OMB has proposed cutting the department's budget authority for housing from $26.3 billion to $22.5 billion as part of President Carter's anti-inflation efforts to reduce the federal deficit in 1980 to $30 billion.

As a result, Weiner said, the number of assisted housing units produced would drop from 330,000 to 225,000 to provide less than half the more than 500,000 units needed per year.

## KEEP 'BUY AMERICAN' RULE

The AFL-CIO and affiliates representing workers whose jobs are threatened asked Congress to turn down a Defense Department request for a free hand to ignore "buy American" laws governing military purchases and placement of research and development contracts.

An Administration bill being considered by a House Armed Services subcommittee would allow the Secretary of Defense to shift purchases from U.S. firms to any "friendly foreign government."

The Defense Department has no valid need for such an "unnecessary and excessive grant of power," Former AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified. "It will add unnecessary costs," he warned and "weaken the U.S. technological and competitive lead in the world."

## CARD TOTAL CONFIDENTIAL

The Second Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that the number of authorization cards a union submits to the government in support of an election petition is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

In its ruling the court said that the number of cards as well as the names of workers supporting the union are "confidential, commercial information," and are "privileged and confidential."

Recent rulings by the Third and Fifth Circuits have upheld the National Labor Relations Board in its refusal to comply with employer requests to turn over the names of workers signing such cards or the cards themselves.

# Canadian Report

## HALF-MILLION B.C. WAR CHEST

The British Columbia Federation of Labor has established a $500,000 war chest fund, to fight against the federal government's plans to cut down the unemployment insurance program.

At its convention in Vancouver, the Federation assessed a special $2 levy on all of its 250,000 members to promote its campaign for jobs, and to promote opposition to the proposed bill by the federal government to tighten up unemployment insurance.

The bill would reduce maximum weekly benefits, and would make it more difficult to qualify for unemployment insurance, at a time when 8.2% of the work force is unemployed.

The BC Federation said it is clear that the government intends to fight inflation by increasing unemployment. Federal Finance Minister Jean Chretien had admitted in his budget speech recently that there will be fewer jobs created this year than there were in 1978.

## NEW LEADERS FOR B.C. FED

The election of officers for the BC Federation of Labor has created a flood of suggestions as to the future of the trade union movement.

Jim Kinnaird, president of the BC and Yukon Building and Construction Trades Council, was elected president of the Federation at the annual convention in Vancouver. There were two contestants for the position of president, Jim Kinnaird and Bob Donnelly, and the vote was Kinnaird 626, and Donnelly 472.

Other officers elected were Jack Munro (International Woodworkers of America) as first vice-presient; Mike Kramer (Canadian Union of Public Employees) third vice-president; Don Garcie (Longshoremens Union) second vice-president; John Prior, (BC Government Employees Union) fourth vice-president; Joy Langan (International Typographical Union) fifth vice-president; and Roy Gautier (BC and Yukon Building Trades) sixth vice-president.

Dave McIntyre, who had replaced Len Guy as secretary-treasurer earlier in the year, was re-elected after defeating Al Peterson, international representative of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union.

Jim Kinnaird said he feels the election of officers did not create any deep division among union members, and they will now close ranks and provide a united front.

## MANITOBA NDP ON "R-TO-W"

Manitoba provincial party president Bob Mayer says the New Democratic Party will strongly resist any attempt to introduce "right-to-work" legislation in Manitoba.

Mayer said Manitoba's current political climate lends credence to the fear that existing labor legislation "may come under attack by right-wing groups."

Labor Minister Ken MacMaster has promised the government will consider a right-to-work resolution passed recently at a meeting of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities.

## JOBLESS RATE CONTINUES UP

Canadian employment and unemployment both rose in November, but Canada's seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate edged up to 8.3% from 8.2% in October, reports Statistics Canada. The rate in November, 1977, was 8.4%.

Last month the seasonally-adjusted employment level reached 10,213,000, up by 23,000 from October and continuing the upward trend of the previous 11 months.

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, totalled 919,000 in November, up by 9,000 from the preceding month.

## FAMILY NEEDS $278 A WEEK

The Metro Social Planning Council in Toronto has established that an average family in Metro Toronto needs about $278 a week to maintain an adequate standard of living.

On a yearly basis the required pre-tax income is $14,450 ($12,163 after tax). These figures came about as a result of a revision of the Council's family budget guidelines of 1972.

An official of the Council pointed out the required amount is about a thousand dollars higher than the average industrial wage.

The Council's living wage figure is not a "subsistence level" but a level which would maintain a family's physical and social wellbeing.

Monthly food bill was estimated at $263.45; health care at $68.26 and clothing $78.95. Shelter cost was set at $307 a month.

The Council said that about a quarter of Metro's 364,500 families with children had incomes below the adequate level.

# Canada's Construction Workers Must Be Exempt from UI Re-qualifying Increases, McCambly Warns Feds

The government-proposed amendments to the Canadian Unemployment Insurance Act have drawn fire from the Canadian Executive Board of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, representing 400,000 building and construction tradesmen in Canada.

A submission to cabinet ministers, presented by Board Executive Secretary James A. McCambly, said that increasing qualifying periods for re-entry to an unemployment insurance claim "will deny thousands of construction workers the ability to re-establish an entitlement to unemployment insurance."

"The construction industry should be exempt from increased re-qualifying due to its high unemployment rate," he said. "Regions with an unemployment rate of over 11.5% are exempt. Since the unemployment rate in construction is over 20%, the entire industry should be exempt."

McCambly, who reiterated arguments presented by the board on November 20 to the Standing Committee on Labor, Manpower and Immigration, that is examining the proposed UI changes, also said that lowering unemployment insurance benefits "would only serve to increase the percentage of Canadians living in poverty or welfare and reduce distribution of purchasing power."

The brief also contended that unemployment insurance claimants who accept employment should immediately improve their benefit entitlement, and improve their ability to re-enter claim on job completion.

"The government must appreciate that construction unemployment is double or triple the base unemployment rate," McCambly said. "For construction tradesmen the proposed amendments are simply a compounded penalty for those who have little or no employment opportunity."

"The reality of the current labor market is that the vast majority of unemployed people have no work opportunity no matter how hard they look for work. The only logical answer is to create employment opportunity."

"The government appears to be pushing through these changes without ample opportunity for representation and without the public knowing the significant impact of the changes," he added.

Citing residential mortgage interest as a root cause of inflationary pressure, the brief also urged the government to make interest payments over 6% on residential mortgages partially tax deductible.

McCambly said that Canadian families need twice the income of US families to buy an equivalent home and the reasons for higher costs in Canada are interest rates and land costs, not wages and materials.

## Canadian Coordinators, Instructors Confer

*Apprenticeship training leaders from the Canadian provinces held a meeting during the recent Mid-Winter Training Conference and the 1978 Apprenticeship Contest in Philadelphia, Pa.*

*Leading the discussions were the men at the head table, left, who included, from left to right: Ted Ryan of Toronto, Ont., Duncan Langley, business representative, Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta.;*

*Malcolm Broxham, business representative, Okanagan DC, B.C., chairman and Jack Tarbutt, business manager, Local 18, Hamilton, Ont., meeting secretary.*

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# Building Trades Hit GAO Report Urging Repeal of Davis-Bacon

By Harry Conn
*PAI Staff Writer*

Ever since its enactment in 1931, the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires that contractors on federal projects must pay the workers in each craft no less than the prevailing wage rate in the area, has been a target for non-union and anti-union contractors.

The latest attack on Davis-Bacon is a 212-page draft report prepared by the staff of the General Accounting Office, an arm of Congress, titled "The Davis-Bacon Act Should be Repealed." PAI has seen a copy of the report.

Although the document is in draft form, and not yet official its widespread leakage to the press offers evidence that it is being used as propaganda either to further the employers' repeal drive or win major revisions.

The report gives three basic reasons why "Congress should repeal the Davis-Bacon Act." They are:

- *"Significant changes in economic conditions and the economic character of the construction industry since 1931, plus the passage of other laws, make the Act unnecessary."*
- *"After nearly 50 years, Labor (Department) has not developed an effective program to issue and maintain current and accurate wage determinations and it may be impractical to ever do so."*
- *"The Act results in unnecessary construction and administrative cost (about $715 million annually if the construction projects reviewed by the GAO are representative) and has an inflationary impact on the areas covered by inaccurate wage rates and the economy as a whole."*

While the White House has been silent to date on the issue of Davis-Bacon, although a study group is reportedly examining the law, President Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department was sufficiently concerned to issue this statement:

"We doubt that any solid study could come up with the conclusions we have been reading about.

"I haven't seen the report. On the basis of what news stories say is in the report, we will reply in detail when we see it. It appears to be an attempt to saddle the building and construction unions with being the cause of inflation and to make the building trade unions the scapegoats for the Administration woes.

"It is, apparently, the same contention that anti-union forces have been peddling for years in a desperate attempt to weaken the trade union movement."

Meanwhile, the Department of Labor is preparing detailed answers to the GAO report. Although the department's statement is not in the final stage, discussions with officials point to their approach.

The department does not accept the GAO contention that changes in economic conditions make Davis-Bacon unnecessary. The department believes that, with a large section of the construction industry non-union, the Act is more necessary than ever.

On the GAO point that the Labor Department has not developed an effective program to maintain accurate wage determination, Labor says that while statistics from the Wage-Hour Administration may not be perfect, they provide a fairly good record of wage determinations that serves its purpose adequately.

GAO, using the inflation argument, says the law results in unnecessary administrative costs. The department says that only about 25% of the industry falls under Davis-Bacon and that GAO estimates of administrative costs include administrative costs for filling out all kinds of government forms.

Another GAO target is the so-called "30% rule." This was promulgated shortly after enactment of the 1935 amendments to the Act. It provides that the wage rate will be determined by a majority of the workers employed in an occupational classification. If there is no majority paid at the same rate, then the rate should be based on the wage paid to at least 30% in a classification. If there is no single rate received by at least 30% of the workers covered by the survey, then the prevailing rate is based on the average rates paid to all workers employed in the occupational classification.

Opponents of the 30% rule are unhappy since union wage scales usually are higher than non-union rates. However, the average in any area invariably will be less than the union wage scale, so anti-union opponents of the Act are seeking this approach.

At its last convention, the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department issued a defense of Davis-Bacon and Georgine wrote:

"The Building and Construction Trades Department does not intend to permit this law to be emasculated. We think prevailing wage legislation is good legislation. We think it is good for the industry; we think it is good for the workers; and we think it is good for the communities in which the workers live."

## Golda Remembered

The recent passing of Golda Meir, former Milwaukee schoolteacher and wartime Prime Minister of Israel, brought back fond and precious memories for American unionists, both officials and rank-and-filers.

For many hundreds of delegates, the AFL-CIO's 1969 convention in Atlantic City may be remembered more for Golda than for anything else that happened. President Meany introduced "the Prime Minister from Milwaukee" and, as she came up to the lectern, the television camera lights started to blaze and the Convention Hall lights dimmed. Golda gripped the sides of the lectern and looked around the huge Convention Hall. She didn't say a word, just peered from one side of the hall to the other. Moments passed and she still remained silent; then she raised one hand over her eyes to shield them from the camera lights, bent slightly forward over the lectern and gazed out at the far reaches of the auditorium, first one side, then the other, still silent. As the quiet continued, a tension spread throughout the hall. Then Golda straightened, lowered her hand and her first words were, "I was looking for the Carpenters Union banner. My father was a member of the Carpenters Union."

Wholesale pandemonium broke loose, and it became bedlam as the hundreds of delegates rose to their feet yelling, whistling, applauding and stamping their feet. It went on and on and seemed as though it would never subside, but finally it did. It was a dramatic performance never to be forgotten.
—Les Finnegan in CAVIL CADE
(PAI)

## Local 495 Wins At Heartland Homes

Carpenters Local 495 of Streator, Wis. recently won an election among 57 employees of Hearthland Homes, manufacturer of modular housing units. It was more than a three-to-one victory, 41 to 13, for Local 495 organizers, led by Business Agent Pete Majher and assisted by Dick Ladzinski of the Fox Valley District Council.

The election was conducted by James Keim of the National Labor Relations Board

Heartland Homes recently announced its intention of manufacturing fiberglass tub and shower enclosures in addition to its regular line of modular units.

## Massachusetts Member Wins R-to-W Drawing

The St. Louis District Council discovered at the close of the 33rd General Convention, last October, that it had not drawn a winner for the 25-inch color console television, to be given away to a lucky contributor to the fund drive to defeat the right-to-work amendment in the State of Missouri.

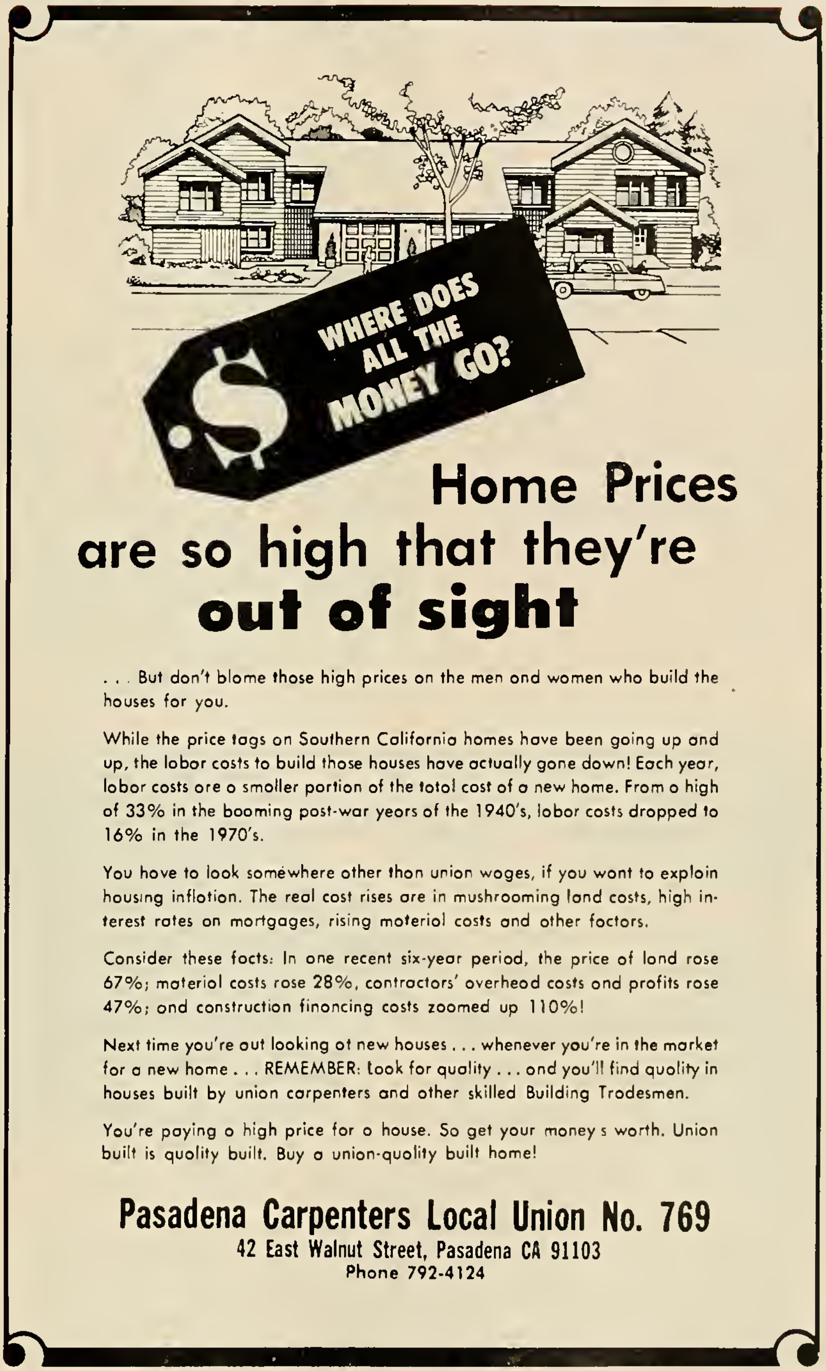
On the day following the convention, the fund raisers selected a 10-year-old girl from the lobby of the convention hotel, and she drew the name of Edward Gallagher of Newton, Mass. Brother Gallagher had a choice of prizes, and he preferred the cash equivalent.

The state of Missouri, meanwhile, also gained in the fund raising effort. The proposed "right-to-work" amendment was overwhelmingly defeated in the November elections.

## Correct Address, Connecticut Plan

In our September, 1978, issue we listed the former address for the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters State Wide Pension Plan, instead of the current address. This organization moved almost two years ago from 860 Silas Deane Highway, Wethersfield, Conn., 06109, to the following address: 10 Broadway, Hamden, Conn. 06518. The Hamden address should be used in all communications.

The Connecticut Plan is one of more than 50 pension plans for members of the Brotherhood across North America which participate in the International Pro-Rata Pension Agreement, offering pension reciprocity.


WHERE DOES
ALL THE
MONEY GO?
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**Home Prices are so high that they're out of sight**

. . . But don't blame those high prices on the men and women who build the houses for you.

While the price tags on Southern California homes have been going up and up, the labor costs to build those houses have actually gone down! Each year, labor costs are a smaller portion of the total cost of a new home. From a high of 33% in the booming post-war years of the 1940's, labor costs dropped to 16% in the 1970's.

You have to look somewhere other than union wages, if you want to explain housing inflation. The real cost rises are in mushrooming land costs, high interest rates on mortgages, rising material costs and other factors.

Consider these facts: In one recent six-year period, the price of land rose 67%; material costs rose 28%, contractors' overhead costs and profits rose 47%; and construction financing costs zoomed up 110%!

Next time you're out looking at new houses . . . whenever you're in the market for a new home . . . REMEMBER: look for quality . . . and you'll find quality in houses built by union carpenters and other skilled Building Tradesmen.

You're paying a high price for a house. So get your money's worth. Union built is quality built. Buy a union-quality built home!

**Pasadena Carpenters Local Union No. 769**
42 East Walnut Street, Pasadena CA 91103
Phone 792-4124

**TOURNAMENT OF ROSES ADVERTISEMENT**—*Members of Local 769, Pasadena, Calif., decided to advertise the advantages of union labor in the Souvenir Edition of The Pasadena Star-News, published for the many visitors to the Annual Tournament of Roses and Rose Bowl Football Extravaganza on New Years Day. Financial Secretary Stan Oakley and other officers of the local union prepared the ad shown above, which reminded Californians and out-of-staters that, even though the prices for new homes are skyrocketing, labor costs to build these homes have actually dropped in recent years.*

*The text for the advertisement might be considered by other local unions called upon to publish advertisements to special programs and souvenir editions of their own local periodicals.*

**CONTEST PHOTOGRAPHS**—Throughout this section of *The Carpenter* are pictures of the International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest in Philadelphia, Pa. Many sponsors, visitors, and participants have asked how they may obtain prints of these pictures which were taken by the official photographer.

We have arranged with our photographer to supply 8″ X 10″ glossy prints at a nominal cost to all who request them.

Simply list the pictures you wish to order. (Please describe fully, including page number and, where it is indicated, the names and identifications.) Each print costs $4.00, which covers handling and mailing. State the quantity of each photo desired and send your order with your name and address plus cash, check or money order (payable to The Carpenter) to: Carpenter Contest Photos, Carpenter Magazine, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Following the Awards Banquet, pictures were taken of several state and provincial groups with the winners. Prints of these photographs may also be ordered as described above.

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**R. S. Clark—Springfield, Ohio**

"This machine pays for itself making money out of scrap boards. It is a very well built machine and I confess it is more than I really expected for the price. It does everything you say it will."
**Stephen Schultz—Orangeville, Penna.**

"I've been a planer man for years and am now retired. The Belsaw has earned me $60,000 in eleven years. it's the best investment I ever made."
**Robert Sawyer—Roseburg, Oregon**

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**Jay Hedden, Editor**
**Workbench Magazine**

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# "We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

## SEA EXPLORER AID

Members of Local 1400, Santa Monica, Calif., and Local 2435, Inglewood, teamed up with a union employer, Hughes Helicopter Co., to erect a flag pole and sea navigational aid on the jetty at Marina Del Rey Harbor, Calif. The construction job, shown in the accompanying pictures, was a service to Marina Del Rey Bay Sea Explorer Scouts, who use the area for training and recreation.

The Brotherhood members constructed a concrete base and erected a 60-foot plastic pole, which is filled with aluminum foil to serve as a radar navigational aid and which is lighted at night to assist mariners in reaching the harbor.

The project was coordinated by Business Representative William Egan of Local 2435 and Steve Markasich, financial secretary and business representative of Local 2435, and by Tom Vardaro, financial secretary and business agent of Local 1400.—*Photographs courtesy of Greg Wenger.*

*The Sea Explorers' flagpole installed.*

*A Hughes Helicopter lowers the flagpole to Brotherhood members, who installed it on a concrete base on the jetty at Marina Del Ray.*

## STATE FIRST-AID LEADER

**GILL**

William Gill, Jr., a 25-year member of Local 2518, Ocean County, N.J., was recently elected executive vice president of the New Jersey State First Aid Council, a volunteer organization of 17,000 citizens which provides, at no cost, fully trained rescue crews and ambulance service to residents and visitors in the state.

There are 464 First Aid Squads in New Jersey, and Gill has served the organization as a volunteer for more than 18 years. He assumed his new office last month.

●

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1979
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AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
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### TIME CUT SHORT

The apprentice was late getting back to the building site after lunch.

"Where have you been?" the foreman asked. "You're an hour late."

Apprentice: "I was getting my hair cut."

Foreman: "Well, you shouldn't do it on company time."

Apprentice: "It grew on company time."

Foreman: "It didn't all grow on company time."

Apprentice: "Well, I didn't get it all cut."

*—Michael Johnson*
*Local 1345, Buffalo, N.Y.*

**ARE YOU STILL CLICING?**

### TIPPING THE SCALES

When the farmer's daughter returned from college for Christmas vacation, the father eyed her critically and asked, "Ain't you lots fatter than before you went to college?"

"Yes, father," admitted the girl. "I weigh 140 pounds stripped for gym."

"What!" exclaimed the horrified parent. "Who is this man Jim?"

### GATHERING NUTS

A retired carpenter sued a real estate agent to recover the purchase price of a barren lot, asserting that the agent had falsely informed him that he could grow nuts on it.

"Did you tell the plaintiff that he could grow nuts on this land?" the real estate agent was asked.

"Oh, no," replied the agent, "I told him he could go nuts on it." The jury decided in the agent's favor.

**UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS**

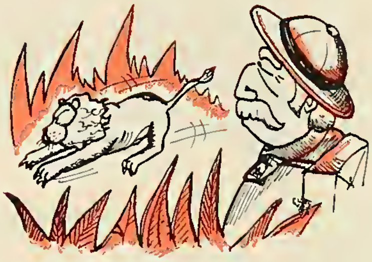
### PIPED ABOARD

Two drunks got on a bus. There was a naval officer standing near the door, and one of the drunks handed him two fares.

Scandalized, the man in blue said, "I'm a naval officer, not a conductor."

"Come on," called out the drunk to his companion. "We're on a battleship, not a bus."

**BE IN GOOD STANDING**



### DETROIT LION?

The big-game hunter had just returned from Africa and was relating some of his adventures. "The most astonishing experience I had," he said, "was once, when passing through the bush, I turned to find a lion just about to spring on me. He sprang, but I fell flat, and the beast passed right over me, and, presumably disgusted, bolted into the bush.

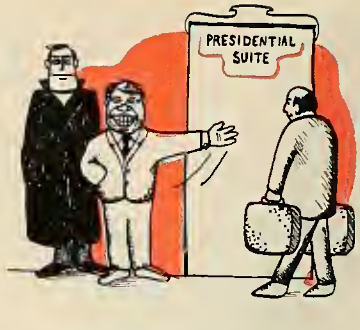
"I then had a goat tethered near the spot as bait and went back the next day in the hopes of catching the lion feeding.

"What do you think were my feelings when, as I approached the spot cautiously, I saw the lion practicing low jumps."

### THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There once was a lady called Mona,
The place of her coat was not
  known-a,
She went out in the cold;
She thought she was bold,
And now she's sick with pneumon-a.

*—Lisa Szpak*
*Manchester, N.H.*



### UNDERBOOKED

A man walked up to the desk of our convention hotel.

"Have you a reservation?" asked the indifferent clerk.

"No. But I've been coming here every year for 12 years, and I never had to have a reservation."

"Well, there is nothing available. We are filled up, and without a reservation you can't get a room."

"Suppose President Carter came in? You'd have a room for him, wouldn't you?"

"Of course, for the President we'd find a room—we'd have a room."

"All right," said the man. "Now I'm telling you President Carter isn't coming here tonight. So give me his room."

**ATTEND UNION MEETINGS**

### NOW I LAY ME DOWN

"This is sure a terrible hotel," said the delegate to the clerk. "Why, I didn't sleep a wink last night—didn't once close my eyes."

"But, sir," replied the clerk, "everyone must close his eyes in order to sleep."

**DON'T GET BEHIND IN '79**

### THE POKER ANTHEM

The weekly poker group was in the midst of an exceptionally exciting hand when one of the group fell dead of a heart attack. He was laid on a couch in the room, and one of the three remaining members asked, "What shall we do now?"

"I suggest," said the senior member of the group, "that out of respect for our dear departed friend, we finish this hand standing up."

**LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL**

### CALISTHENICS

The only exercise some women get is running up bills.

The only exercise some men get is wrestling with their conscience.

The only exercise some people get is stretching the truth, bending over backwards, running out of cash.

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**Volume I Plans, Specs, Building**
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These two volumes are loaded with the practical "know-how" successful contractors need and use. Nearly 1,000 pages of step-by-step instructions, illustrations and forms show you how to build your own successful construction business. **Volume I, Plans, Specs, Building:** How professional builders use plans and specs, how best to handle carpentry, steel, concrete, masonry, drywall, and more. Over 600 illustrations, tables, charts and plans. **Volume II, Estimating, Sales, Management:** Explains how to compile estimates for concrete, excavation, masonry, carpentry and more (includes manhour tables and forms). A complete sales plan from finding prospects to closing the deal. Licensing, staying legal, loan sources, insurance, how to get bonded and much more. **Volume I, 452 pages $11.75, Volume II, 496 pages $12.50**

## Wood-Frame House Construction

The popular guide to modern home building. From the layout of the outer walls, excavation and formwork to finish carpentry. Every step of construction is covered in detail with clear illustrations and explanations. Complete "how to" information on everything that goes into a wood-frame house. Well written and worth twice the price. **240 pages $4.00**

## Reducing Home Building Costs

How to reduce foundation, floor, exterior, wall, roof, interior, and finishing costs without cutting quality. Includes modern standards now adopted by many builders and approved by most codes. How to operate efficiently in bad weather and avoid costly delays. Practical recommendations from experienced builders. **240 pages $9.00**

## Rough Carpentry

The only manual with both the "how-to" and design principles of modern framing, sheathing and insulating. Twenty-four chapters of practical, code-approved methods for saving lumber and time without sacrificing quality. Chapters on columns, headers, rafters, joists and girders show you how to select the right lumber and dimension for your job. **288 pages $6.75**

## Building and Remodeling for Energy Savings

The practical workbook of what you can and should be doing to meet the needs of energy conscious clients. Professional advice on hundreds of energy saving plans to cut heating, cooling and lighting costs. Includes inside information to help you get into the booming retrofit contracting field. Filled with pages of examples, practical tips, and blank forms. **320 pages $15.00**

## Remodelers Handbook

The complete "How to. . ." of home improvement contracting: planning the job, estimating costs, doing the work, running your company and making profits in home improvement. Pages of sample forms, contracts, documents, clear illustrations and examples. Covers kitchens, baths, exteriors, structural repairs, rehabilitation, flooring, roofing, siding, windows and doors, insulation, finishes, and more. **416 pages $12.00**

## National Construction Estimator

Complete building costs in dollars and cents for residential, commercial and industrial construction. Prices for every commonly used building material, the proper labor cost associated with installation of the material. Everything figured out to give you the "in place" cost in seconds. Many time saving rules of thumb, coverage factors and estimating tables are included. **288 pages $7.50**

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The journeyman roofer's guide to modern shingle roofing. Illustrates every phase of wood and asphalt shingle application on both new construction and reroofing jobs. Over 250 diagrams and hundreds of inside trade tips. An excellent chapter on handling and preventing leaks. Includes sample contracts, sales aids and proven selling methods. **192 pages $8.25**

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If you estimate the cost of remodeling dwellings or repairing damaged structures, this up-to-date 1979 guide will be your most valuable reference. Based on the figures of hundreds of repair and remodeling specialists across the country. You find the amount of labor you need and your "in-place" costs in seconds. Many estimating examples are included. **160 pages $8.50**

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Guaranteed professional results on every stairway you build! Step-by-step instructions, with clear illustrations. If you know the floor to floor rise, this handbook tells you the rest: over 3,500 code approved tread and riser combinations covering every 1/8 inch from a 3 foot to a 12 foot rise. Build the right stairway for your job — the first time! **413 pages $6.50**

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The nation's senior citizens are being bilked out of more than $1 billion annually by being frightened into buying unnecessary or overlapping health insurance policies, congressional investigators have found.

A six-month investigation by the House Select Committee on Aging—chaired by 78-year-old Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) —uncovered instances where elderly persons had been sold dozens of policies that were virtually worthless.

The committee held hearings in Washington, D.C., to reveal its findings and to hear testimony from some of the victimized, from current or former insurance agents, and from representatives of senior citizen's groups.

Undercover investigators described their schooling in handling potential elderly clients. Joseph Riemer, who worked as salesman with the Certified Life Insurance Company in California, testified: "I was told to tell the elderly people horror stories about fictional people who had been financially wiped out by cancer or heart disease."

Riemer also recalled the case of an 84-year-old woman who was talked into buying 17 different policies. When she entered the hospital for cataract surgery, he testified, "not one of the policies paid her any benefits."

Concerning policies that cover only one illness, New York Insurance Commissioner Alfred Lewis contended: "If you have a cancer policy and you get seriously ill, you'd better hope the report comes back that you have cancer. Otherwise, you're wiped out."

While Blue Cross-Blue Shield and other large insurers generally return 90 cents or more of every premium dollar to their elderly clients, some "Medi-gap" insurance firms pay as little as 22 cents of every dollar in claims to the elderly, the committee found. The rest of the money paid in premiums goes to sales commissions, administration and profits.

The probe did not cover all insurance companies in the country. However, during the course of the investigation, some 50 companies were contacted by investigators.

Among those companies identified as giving the least return in claims compared to premium payments were Mutual Protective Insurance, Medico Life, MONY, New York Life, American United Life and National Casualty Company.

William Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, said insurance companies that sell unnecessary or overlapping policies are "parasites."

Hutton noted that Medicare currently pays only 38% of an elderly person's health bills. "The root cause of the Medi-gap scandal is the need created for additional health insurance due to the ever-shrinking Medicare coverage," Hutton said.

"Until we have a true national health security act," Hutton said, "We are not going to do away with all the coinsurance."

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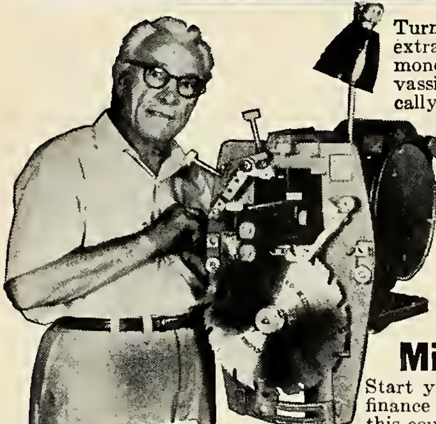

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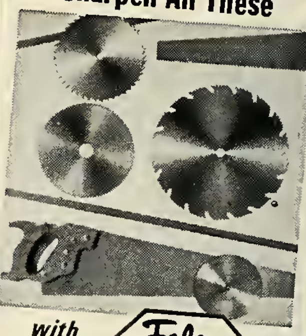

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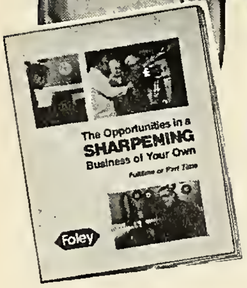

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## General Office Staffer Retires

Frank LaBon, who joined the United Brotherhood staff in Indianapolis, Ind., 32 years ago, retired last month as head of the General Office shipping department. LaBon joined the Brotherhood staff soon after World War II and was initially hired, along with the late Paul Barnes, to direct the conversion of the recordkeeping department to the new machine accounting system. When the Brotherhood moved its headquarters to Washington, D.C., LaBon was placed in charge of the shipping department where he has served since that time. He plans to live in Gaithersburg Md.

## Consumer Credit Aid From Federal Reserve

The Federal Reserve Board in Washington has issued a new pamphlet, "How to File a Consumer Credit Complaint." It explains what to do in case of a problem with a bank, such as a possible violation of any federal consumer credit laws or any alleged unfair or deceptive practice. Copies are free from the Publications Services of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C., 20551 or from any of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

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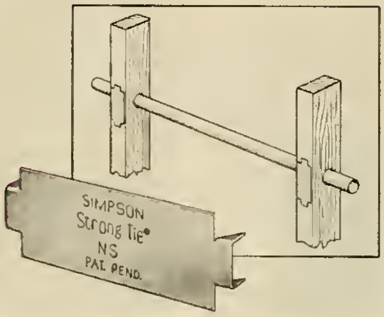

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## IN CONCLUSION

# Using a Two-edged Sword Against Labor Is No Way to Fight Inflation

As the 1979 Session of Congress takes up President Carter's proposals for fighting inflation, there is a general belief among the American population that voluntary wage and price controls are already in effect . . . that all patriotic Americans are hueing to the line and abiding by the President's guidelines.

If you believe this, you're half right.

In almost every instance, workers are holding to the 7% wage guideline recommended by the Carter Administration. In fact, most American workers were doing so already. They fell below 7% in their wage increases, even before the President made his proposals last October. The Contractors Mutual Association, a management group in the construction industry, reports, for example, that collective bargaining agreements negotiated in the construction industry last year resulted in average first-year increases of 6.4%, or 79¢. In instances where wage increases went above 7%, these increases were almost invariably catch-up measures to keep up with the cost of living.

Trade unions will undoubtedly make a determined effort to stay within the President's guidelines this year. They *must*, for, as AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald points out, wage guidelines are not *voluntary* but *mandatory*.

"There is an enforcement mechanism for wages, because every employer will be willing to enforce the wage guideline of 7%," Oswald points out.

In addition, the White House has indicated that it stands ready to point accusing fingers at each and every group of workers which negotiates a contract with management above the guidelines.

On the other side of the thin, shiny inflation coin, however, it's a different story. There is really no way yet proposed by the Carter Administration to control prices . . . or to even search out and identify violators of price guidelines. There is no manpower to do it. The average consumer is certainly not able to determine an appropriate price increase in every case. Can you imagine a food shopper calculating the percentage increase on a can of spinach, a carton of milk, a box of bird seed and referring week after week to notes kept on previous prices, and somehow feeding all this information into his little pocket computer . . . then complaining to a store manager that he is above the guidelines. Who has time? Who has the consumer clout to deal with the millions of retail outlets across the United States?

Persons working for a living know that it's getting harder and harder to make ends meet. Their real income is lower than it was seven years ago. Prices for the four basic necessities—food, fuel, housing and health care—are soaring a lot faster than the prices of luxuries. Hamburger meat is much more expensive than it was a year ago. On the other hand, luxury yachts and golf clubs are not.

It has been estimated that four out of five families spend nearly 70% of their after-tax income on the four basic necessities which I listed above. Food prices went up 18% in the first half of 1978; fuel rose 15%; mortgage interest rates climbed about 18%; and hospital charges were up 19%.

What good are guidelines under such conditions?

Anti-union groups across the nation have persuaded far too many workers that it is the wages of other workers, particularly union workers, which are causing inflation. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

I feel sure that it wasn't the grassroots farmers in this country who were reaping the big profits last year. Many of them were driving their tractors around the Capitol Plaza in Washington during 1978 protesting that they were not getting their share of the food profits.

I know for certain that it wasn't the rank-and-file hospital worker who was causing my hospital bills to be so high. Most of them earn the minimum wage.

And I need not tell any member of this Brotherhood that it is not the construction worker who is responsible for the high cost of housing.

As far as fuel costs are concerned, we can blame the clever manipulators of the OPEC nations, the wealthy energy lobby here in Washington, and other factors . . . certainly not the workers in the refineries and along the pipelines.

As things now stand, there is a two-edge sword poised against organized labor as the alleged dragon in the fight against inflation, and it's the wrong weapon aimed at the wrong monster.

I describe the weapon against us as two-edged, because one edge swinging against us—the lopsided controls program aimed primarily at keeping wages in line—can only cause more financial hardship for the working population, if prices continue to go up, as they are expected to do.

Then comes the sharp backswing of this double-edge sword in the form of attacks by reactionary, right-wing forces, which are now trying to destroy the trade union movement altogether, thus eliminating the only avenues left for the average worker to fight inflation himself.

The double whammy is simple: hold wages down, eliminate unions, and big business can return to "the good old days" . . . and they are using the guise of inflation to accomplish these ends.

There was a time when America was described as "an employer's paradise," (That observation was made by a foreign visitor in the 1920's.) and that time is fast returning . . . if it is not already here.

Many oldtimers in the Brotherhood will remember the days of "The American Plan." High riding employers from 22 state manufacturers' association met in Chicago in the 1920s and formed a national open-shop movement which they called "The American Plan."

The weapons against organized labor under the so-called American plan were yellow-dog contracts (which require employees to sign statements that they will not join a union), labor spies, strikebreakers, court injunctions, company unions, and blacklists.

Some of these weapons still are used in the open shop movement today, but the big weapons against labor now are computerized letters, mailing lists, and a barrage of propaganda flooding the mails . . . all designed to break unions and the will of the union member to better his wages and working conditions.

Make no mistake about it, the free enterprise system, which we deservedly cherished as the American Way of Life, allows much leeway for abuse. Retailers will push their prices to the limits that the market will bear. Business executives will push their personal incomes to the limits allowed by common decency, our ineffective tax laws, and the Internal Revenue Service. Companies will move out of the country, taking American jobs with them, as long as they are allowed tax advantages to do so. The floodgate of undocumented aliens taking jobs from Americans will stay open, as long as agricultural and corporate conglomerates see the advantages of hiring these covert, low-paid aliens, instead of protected US workers.

And so the system works, time and again, against organized labor. Unless wage controls are balanced with mandatory price controls and unless the open shop movement is countered by a strong union shop movement, we will not stop the spiral of inflation.

One of the nation's top consumer writers, Sidney Margolius, tells us that "retailers themselves have been startled by the sudden and widespread outbreak of manufacturers' increases that occurred shortly before and right after President Carter announced his voluntary price-restraint plan."

What can the average worker-consumer do in such a situation?

Practically nothing . . . for months or, possibly, years. He is bound by contractual agreements on his wages. Although his employer can edge prices upward through simple, overnight memoranda, fellow workers must wait until the next contract reopening in order to catch up with such price rises.

If we are going to have controls or guidelines at all, then we should do it right—by law and across the board. The President has indicated that he will use government procurement, the Export-Import Bank, and other programs to enforce his guidelines. It is even rumored around Washington that the Carter Administration is considering doing what Richard Nixon considered doing back in his days of wage and price controls—weakening or eliminating the wage protections of the Davis-Bacon Law, which guarantees prevailing area wages on federal construction projects.

Such programs were all established for other purposes. They were not designed to fight inflation. It is all right to build into laws and regulations controls against unethical financial practices with regard to government contracts. But it is another thing to throw out worker protections with the inflation-fighters' washwater.

The AFL-CIO research director stated recently: "Monetary and fiscal policy will not address the problems of food price increases, will not directly address specific problems. To say that cosmetic wage-price guidelines, along with a strong monetary and fiscal program, will take care of our inflation is to neglect the pressures in different segments of the economy.

"There are certain specific problems that can be addressed that are not directly wage-related. And, in general, wage changes have not really been pushing prices up in the last three years. Rather what we have seen have been substantial attempts to raise wages to catch up with prices."

We must urge the Congress and the American people to bear this in mind when they consider ways and means of successfully fighting the growing menace of inflation.

William Sidell

**GENERAL PRESIDENT**

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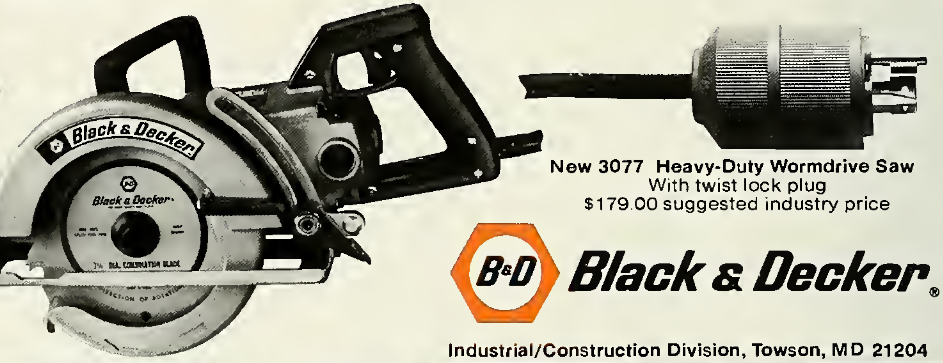

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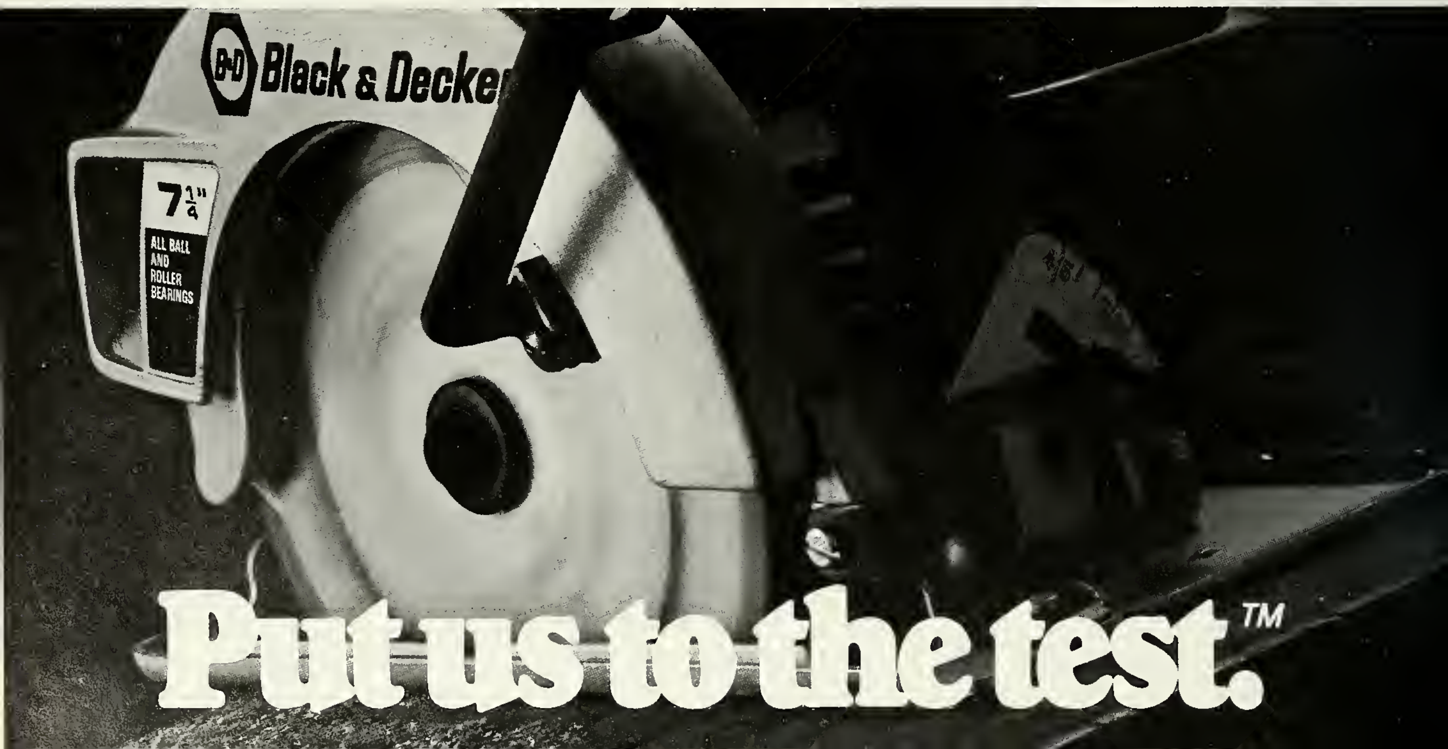

MARCH 1979

# CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America Founded 1881

**Our Washington Neighbors**

*See Back Cover*

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In processing complaints about magazine delivery, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. When a member clears out of one local union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mailing list of the local union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary so that this member can again be added to the mailing list.

Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

•

If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" section of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that your list be sent directly to the editor.

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# CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME XCIX No. 3 MARCH, 1979

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

*John S. Rogers, Editor*

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## THE COVER

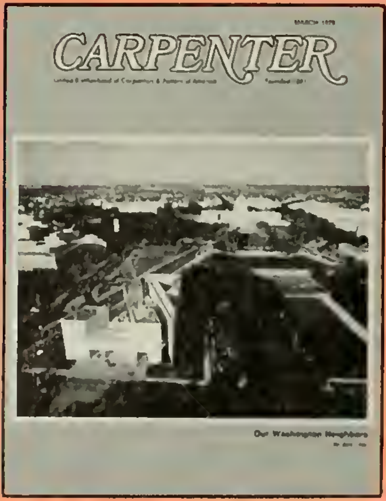
The capital city of Washington, D.C., continues to grow around us. From the vantage point of a bird's eye, about 2,000 feet above Constitution Avenue and the Mall, we look down upon our neighbors, starting with the new East Wing of the National Gallery of Art, in the foreground, and swinging clockwise around Capitol Hill, we take in the U.S. Department of Labor Building, the House and Senate Office Buildings, and an array of public and private buildings in the Greek classical tradition of architecture.

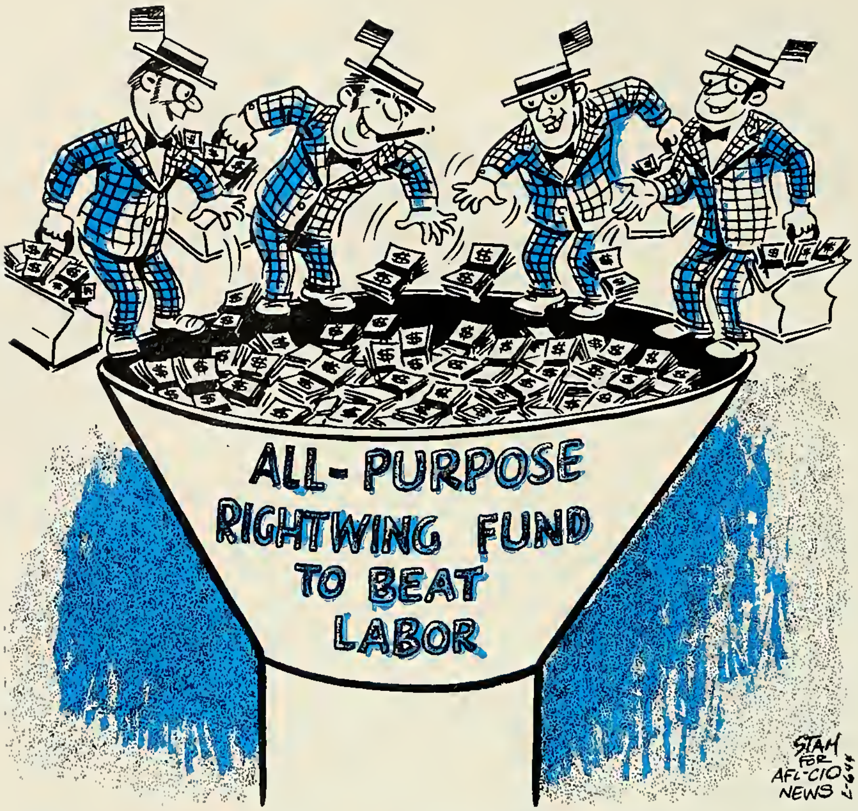
Turn to our back cover, and you will find a coded identification of the buildings shown on our front cover.

The Brotherhood has one of the best locations in Washington, D.C., at the intersection of Louisiana Avenue and Constitution Avenue, N.W.

We moved here from Indianapolis, Ind., in 1961. Since then, we have been joined by the U.S. Labor Department, the Hyatt Regency Hotel, a House Office Building, a Senate Office Building, and the new Art Museum.

*NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.*




ALL-PURPOSE RIGHTWING FUND TO BEAT LABOR
STAM FOR AFL-CIO NEWS

# THE UNION HATERS ARE BACK IN FULL FORCE, LOADED WITH MONEY AND MAILING LISTS

*They ganged up on you and your union last year to defeat Labor Law Reform. This year they're after more repressive laws.*

The people of Missouri soundly defeated a "Right to Work" referendum in their state last November. By a 3 to 2 vote, they made it clear to the National Right to Work Committee and its anti-union friends that they were not prepared to put legitimately-elected unions in their state into legal strait jackets.

President Jimmy Carter was so impressed that he told a press conference in Kansas City, shortly afterward, that the Missouri vote should discourage attempts to pass similar open shop laws in other states.

Unfortunately, Richard Viguerie, who runs a massive computerized mailing list operation in Northern Virginia, across the Potomac from Washington, and Reed Larson, who heads the National Right to Work Committee and sends letters to just about every employer in the country, didn't hear President Carter's prediction . . . or else they laughed it off.

They and their right-wing associates are actually back in full force in 1979, grinding out their letters and reaping their money, and they're ready to do us harm in at least three states and on Capitol Hill in Washington.

In New Mexico, the state senate has already been lobbied into a vote of 22 to 19 approving a right-to-wreck bill there. Right to work is a perennial issue in the New Mexico legislature, and it still has to pass the New Mexico House and the governor, but it's a threat to Brotherhood members and all other trade unionists in that state this year.

The State of Maryland, which has also faced such legislation before, is on the alert for more this year. A new Democratic administration is in the State House, and it is labor supported. But the threat is ever present.

The State of Vermont may also become a legislative battlefield against the open shop. The New

England Citizens for Right to Work, which has few, if any, blue collar workers in its ranks, but a lot of employers, announced a few weeks ago that a Vermont Chapter had been formed. A co-chairman of the Vermont group told *The Bennington Banner* newspaper that "according to a recent survey of the legislature, support for voluntary unionism *(in other words, the open shop)* has grown to the point that there is a possibility of passage this year." Vermont union members who want to protect their hard-earned rights and their union contracts must be on their guard against such open shop moves in their state.

Although Right-to-workers are concentrating much of their work in New England, no state is immune from their activity.

In Washington, D.C., the National Right to Work Committee and such groups as the National Association of Manufacturers, the Associated Builders and Contractors, and the Business Roundtable are prepared to do battle with union members on several fronts. The new Congress was less than a day old when three separate bills to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act were introduced.

The Davis-Bacon Act establishes wage rates on federal construction jobs according to the prevailing rates in the area. Anti-union groups are pushing repeal of Davis-Bacon with the contention that it is inflationary, a charge which unions are prepared to answer at any time.

US Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall has called the attacks on Davis-Bacon unwarranted. He wants the American people to know both sides of the story. He argues that federal and federally-assisted construction wages actually lag behind all-industry wage figures during the last seven years and are not an inflationary force at all.

Labor Department statistics, recently released, bear out his contention. The construction first-year increase of 6.2% in wages compares to an all-industry average of 7.7%, a manufacturing average of 8.4%, and a nonmanufacturing average of 6.4%.

"Measures excluding the construction industry indicate the construction averages had a moderating effect on the all-industries and nonmanufacturing measures in 1978," Secretary Marshall told *Engineering News-Record* in February.

## A 'Right-to-work' debate on "60 Minutes"

*Ever so often among the babble of words that come and go on national television, there are rare moments of truth and light.*

*Such a moment occurred recently on the popular "60 Minutes" show, when Shana Alexander took on the anti-union views of Columnist James J. Kilpatrick.*

*Thanks to the good detective work of Jack Herling, we have the transcript of that brief tussle of words.*

*Considering the climate of anti-unionism rampant these days—our hats are off to Shana Alexander for putting the case in support of trade unionism so neatly.*

**JAMES J. KILPATRICK:** The cause of right-to-work took a setback in Missouri on Election Day, Shana, but the issue won't go away.

For the issue is human freedom—and that's the only issue.

Should working men and women be compelled, against their will, to become members of a labor union or lose their jobs?

In a shop employing 100 persons, should 51 of them have the power, with the connivance of management, to dragoon the other 49 into compulsory membership?

Don't tell me about the union shop. Until Bill Buckley and the National Right to Work Legal Foundation went to court, I was compelled to be a member in good standing of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists—or get fired from *60 Minutes*.

I no longer have to be a member, subject to fines or expulsions for conduct detrimental to the union, but I still have to pay extortion in the form of dues.

And I get no services or benefits I ever asked for.

Now you may argue that non-union workers become free riders. Humbug! They're captive passengers. Well, Shana, I'd like a system of voluntarism in private life. Live or let live; join or don't join. I always thought that kind of freedom is what America is all about.

**SHANA ALEXANDER:** All baloney, Jack—every word. Right-to-work, merely means right to free-load.

Ever since Taft-Hartley in 1947, workers have been protected against discharge for non-membership in the union, as long as they pay their dues and initiation fees.

So-called right-to-work laws would enable workers to get their benefits without paying. The real purpose is to weaken unions.

You're wrong when you say that until the Buckley decision you had to be a member in good standing of our union, or get fired from *60 Minutes*.

As long as you paid your dues, you could even scab during a strike, and the union couldn't force *60 Minutes* or any other TV show to fire you.

Old Bill Buckley is just up to his usual dirty tricks with the English language, and you're right in there with him, Jack—neck deep.

About your 51%—more baloney.

Taft-Hartley says that if a majority of employees wants a union, the union, represents everybody.

That ain't dragooning, that's democracy. If the majority votes for Jimmy Carter, he represents everybody, too.

And the Army and Navy protects everybody; and everybody's got to pay taxes—even the 49% who voted for Gerald Ford.

# They're Still Trying to Place the Blame For High Housing Costs on Us . . . But The Facts Speak For Themselves

There are several factors which enter into the price of a new house and the skilled carpenter knows them well.

Unfortunately, the general public does not.

Time and again, the public is told that "labor costs"—those "high wages" of the carpenters, the plumbers, the electricians, and the bricklayers—are to blame.

The truth is shown in an accompanying chart prepared from statistical data supplied by the National Association of Home Builders.

NAHB knows, as we know, that the real inflation in home building lies in land costs and mortgage financing! During 1978 the median price of new homes sold nationally increased almost 13%, from $51,800 to $58,700. And while this was happening, the first-year increase of wages in the construction industry (and this includes commercial construction) went up only 6.2%, well below President Carter's wage guideline of 7%.

AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter reports that effective mortgage rates, during the same period, on commitments for loans to purchase newly-built one-family homes, with 25% down payment, rose from 9.95% to 10.15%.

As the graph at lower left shows, land and finance charges on new homes rose from 16% of total single-family home cost in 1949 to 30% of total single-family home cost, last year . . . more than doubled in the 29 years since most of us began buying homes and raising families.

The cost of building materials today, through high in many instances, has actually not increased at the rate of land and financing. As the graph shows, building materials have actually dropped 8% as a portion of overall housing costs.

Home builders charge that manufacturers and suppliers of building materials have at times engaged in price fixing and have in other ways violated America's antitrust laws. They charge that this price fixing is causing a tremendous hardship on small builders who cannot buy their materials directly from manufacturers but must deal with wholesalers and other middlemen, who are able to pass on all or part of their increased costs resulting from the alleged price-fixing.

Senator Edward Kennedy has introduced in the current session of Congress a bill which would overturn a 1977 Supreme Court decision (the Illinois Brick Decision) and allow any injured party to recover damages in price-fixing cases. The National Association of Home Builders is supporting the Kennedy bill and hopes it will act as a deterrent on the rising prices of building materials.

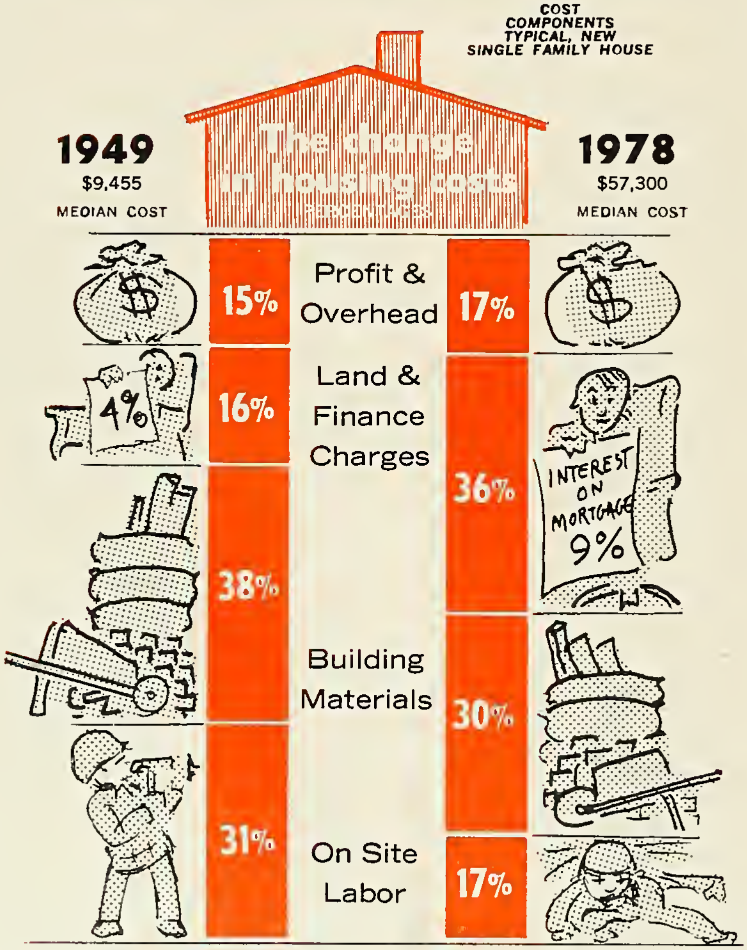
But what can be done to hold down the skyrocketing costs of land and mortgages?

Trade unions, with the Brotherhood as the leading spokesman, have advocated throughout this period of inflation that the Congress and the White House give serious consideration to more direct government mortgage lending—more pump-priming of the sort which got FHA financing started in the 1930's and got VA loans going after World War II . . . but even more so.

The State of California determined recently that it needs 80,000 more low-rent housing units this year. A 30-member California Housing Task Force stated, "It is time for the state to leave its passive, philosophical role and accept its rightful responsibility for assisting people priced out of the housing market."

What is said about the State of California can also be said about the United States government . . . and about the Canadian government in Ottawa, as well.

## Cost Components Compared



Source: National Association of Home Builders

# Washington Report

## JOBLESS LEVEL HOLDING IN '79

Six million Americans were jobless at the end of 1978, the Labor Department reported, as the unemployment rate closed out last year at 5.9%.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, analyzing the year-end figures and looking to the year ahead, said no improvements in the jobless rate could be expected in 1979—but neither, he said, should Americans anticipate a "marked" worsening.

"If we maintain the relative stability we achieved during the last of 1978," Marshall said, when unemployment held firm between 5.8% and 6.1% "we'd be satisfied." "I'd like to have it lower, though," he said.

Marshall acknowledged "it's possible" there will be an increase in joblessness, but insisted it would not begin to approach the levels encountered by the Carter Administration when it took office in 1977. The jobless rate was 7.8% when Carter entered the White House.

Marshall said a continuation of the current rate would be considered acceptable if inflation began to slow significantly and if unemployment began to ease for youth and minorities, groups hit particularly hard in the economic slowdown of recent years.

## AFL-CIO CONVENTION SITE

The AFL-CIO, agreeing to a request from the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), has decided to hold its 1979 convention in Washington, D.C. rather than in Florida, as earlier scheduled.

CLUW had objected to the Florida site because that state has not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment, a key goal of the group.

AFL-CIO spokesman Allen Y. Zack said CLUW President Joyce Miller asked the federation to reconsider the site because "women delegates would have a difficult time attending a convention in a state that hasn't ratified the ERA."

The date of the convention also was changed, from October 11 to November 15.

## SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDING

Trade unionists testifying before the Federal Advisory Council on Social Security in January urged that the system be funded, at least in part, through general federal revenues.

Such a move, one witness said, would ease the payroll tax burden on workers and raise additional money to fund the social insurance program.

Lawrence Smedley, associate director of the AFL-CIO Social Security Department, reminded the panel that the original architects of the social security system anticipated it would eventually need general revenue financing. He also noted that many European countries supplement employer-employee contributions in that fashion.

Smedley cautioned against total reliance on general revenues, however.

General revenues,he said, should supplement the current payroll tax system, but the system should be improved by taxing the full payroll of employers and not just a portion of each worker's earnings.

## 'BUDGET CUTTING MAY BOOMERANG'

The budget-cutting and tight-money policies of the Carter Administration could boomerang into a much steeper downturn than most economists are predicting, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald has warned.

The course the Administration has set will force the economy to contract, Oswald said, pointing out that such severe and wrongly placed restrictions could swell unemployment substantially beyond the 6.2 to 7.2% range that is forecast on the assumption of a mild downturn. He urged that the Administration develop "contingency plans to offset the possibility that the situation will get much worse" than the "unduly optimistic" predictions of its economic advisors.

## WHEELS OF JUSTICE COSTLY

If you need to settle an argument or a bet as to which are the best paying "labor" jobs, there's no longer any doubt about it. The answer is "labor lawyers." The proof came in a back-pay suit a Washington labor law firm filed on behalf of a female U.S. Labor Department employee. She was awarded $32,000; the labor lawyers got $160,000 for handling the claim.

## OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS

The U.S. Government recently sued nine major oil companies, charging them with fraudulently overcharging American consumers by $2.2 billion. What was the reply of the nine oil behemoths? They started a nationwide newspaper ad campaign designed to prove how full of sweetness-and-light they are and how valuable to U.S. consumers.

# FLOOR COVERERS PONDER PROBLEMS OF A GROWING INDUSTRY

***Enough carpeting each year to roll a strip two or three yards wide all the way to the Moon . . . but too much of it is non-union!***

How the Brotherhood's floor covering membership can keep pace with the growth of its industry and expand union activity in it was the twofold question facing participants in the Brotherhood's Fourth Floor Coverers Conference, held January 24 and 25 in the General Office.

A large group of representatives and business agents of floor coverer locals heard an assurance from General President William Sidell that he has carried out his pledges to previous conferences and that he would continue to maintain an active interest in their work. Sidell pointed out that he has assigned General Representative Leo Petri fulltime to their work, but that, to maintain leadership in the industry, local unions must work with their district councils and their membership in a grassroots effort.

General Secretary John Rogers, who served as conference chairman, told conferees that they have a big potential in recovering work in the retail and commercial fields but he warned that stores selling volume have prices "locked in" and avoid union installers.

First General Vice President William Konyha reviewed the material now being prepared for floor covering apprentices and emphasized that the building of craft skills through apprenticeship is a way to overcome the drop in union income due to the use of unskilled helpers.

*Conferees listen, at left, as General President William Sidell, First General Vice President William Konyha, and General Secretary John Rogers (at top of page) speak to the assembly.*

*The COMMITTEE ON OBJECTIVES urged that the Brotherhood continue to upgrade the status of craft work in the industry, that the General Office, continue to serve as a clearing house of industry information.*

*Tor Meberg, New York floor covering contractor and president of the National Association of Floor Coverers and Installers, offered management views of the future of the industry. He told the conference that carpet manufacturers shipped $4.1 billion in carpeting in 1977, which represented 1.4 billion yards of carpeting. He pointed out that, although productivity has increased among installers in the industry, there is still too much non-union work being done. Meberg stated that a residential installation which once took three days to complete can now be done in a day, thanks to improved technology and worker productivity. He warned that floor covering locals are losing some of their commercial repeat work, because major firms in some cities are hiring away fulltime installers, breaking their union ties, and keeping them on replacement work year round.*

*The APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE praised the PETS visual material on floor covering, recommended continued expansion of training programs.*

*The ORGANIZING COMMITTEE recognized a need for more communications among floor covering locals, an exchange of contract data, and called for promotion of union installations.*

*General Representative Leo Petri reported a predicted growth for the industry of 15% per year through 1985.*

*The Brotherhood's Legislative Department, headed by General Treasurer Charles Nichols, shown at right, reported to the group on legislation affecting floor coverers. Delegates were warned that some employers will increase their attempts to classify their employees as independent contractors, in order to avoid paying employment taxes under Internal Revenue regulations and thus, deprive them of certain federal protections and benefits. He urged conferees to forward to the General Office any information they may have that floor covering contractors are practicing this tax dodge.*

## Industrial Council Leaders, Regional Directors Talk '79 Plans

A group of Brotherhood industrial council leaders assembled at the General Office in Washington during late January to discuss ways and means of carrying out the 33rd Convention mandate to expand and firm up their work.

They asked for a meeting with General President William Sidell, and he conferred with them during the sessions.

Also participating in the discussions were the regional organizing directors, whose regular winter meeting preceded the gathering.

Of primary concern to the group was the establishment of a fully-operating industrial department at Brotherhood headquarters and the services it might render to industrial locals. The council leaders were told how they might implement the computerizing of contract data, which was initially programmed last year. They discussed ways of conducting effective boycotts through use of the union label.

Among other topics were:

- consideration of coordinated bargaining among major employers,
- expansion of the VOC and CHOP programs,
- grievance processing,
- training programs for industrial members,
- and the threat of de-authorization petitions.

The AFL-CIO Director of Organization Alan Kistler and Charles McDonnell of the AFL-CIO appeared before the group and explained the services available to industrial locals from the Federation.

*At the Board Room table, above, clockwise from the lower right corner, are Richard Wierengo, Michigan Industrial Council; Pete Baldwin, Southwest Industrial Council; Charlie Bell, Indiana Industrial Council; Director of Organization Jim Parker (hidden from view); Joe Farrone, East Pennsylvania Industrial Council; Pete Hager, Western States, Regional Director; General President Sidell; Assistant General Counsel Bob Pleasure; Adrien McKinney, Southern Regional Director; Gurves Simmons, Southwest Regional Director; and Jake Stewart, Southwest Industrial Council. Also at the table, but not in view were Bob Warosh, Midwest Industrial Council; Richard Hearn, Mid Atlantic Industrial Council; and Floyd Doolittle, Southern Industrial Council.*

*Across the conference table from Council Leaders Warosh and Hearn were Baldwin, Bell, Parker, Farrone, and Hager.*

## US Business Executives Visit Brotherhood Headquarters In DC

The US Chamber of Commerce asked the United Brotherhood, early this year, if it might bring a dozen corporate executives to the General Office on a "field trip" for a briefing on our activities in the nation's capital.

It was a surprising request from a management group, but we learned that the executives were part of what the Chamber calls its Corporate Executive Development Program—week-long seminars explaining Washington's ways—and that the AFL-CIO had recently been host to such a field trip. We were the first international union to welcome such a group.

Seeing the seminar as an opportunity to express our views without the confrontations of a bargaining table, General Secretary John Rogers talked with the group and answered questions.

*General Secretary John Rogers, at right, foreground, fields questions from the business executives of the US Chamber of Commerce's Washington seminar.*

# Canadian Report

## B.C. FED FIGHTS GOV'T INROADS

Management and employee groups should tell the provincial government to stay out of labor disputes, the president of the British Columbia Federation of Labor said recently.

In an address to the Men's Canadian Club at Vancouver, Jim Kinnaird said while labor and management should continue to work together, labor can't be expected to be fighting for its existence at the same time.

Kinnaird also said labor will not tolerate the introduction of right-to-work legislation in BC, which he claimed would create the worst economic and political disaster the province has ever experienced.

## '79 NON-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Major agreements covering 332 bargaining situations involving more than 1 million employees in industries other than construction will expire in 1979, according to information contained in the Labor Canada publication "1979 Calendar of Expiring Collective Agreements." Each bargaining situation covers 500 or more employees.

Based on a total of 1,008 major non-construction collective agreements currently held in the department, covering some 2,079,040 employees, the figures indicate that approximately 33% of the agreements covering approximately 49% of the employees will be subject to negotiations in 1979.

## RESCIND BANK BAN ON C.L.C. PINS

The Imperial Bank of Commerce has been ordered by the Canada Labor Relations Board to rescind a directive barring employees from wearing Canadian Labor Congress lapel pins.

The Union of Bank Employees charged the Commerce with unfair labor practices after employees in two branches in British Columbia were told that they could not wear the pins while working.

Lorraine Singler, head of the CLC'S organizing drive for bank workers said the federal board's decision clearly reinforces employees rights and freedoms.

The CLRB decided that the only reason for banning the pins by the bank was anti-union motivation.

## HEALTH CARE INQUIRY SOUGHT

Gerald Yetman, president of the Nova Scotia Federation of Labor, states that the federation wants a complete inquiry into Nova Scotia's health care delivery costs.

Referring to recent remarks by Health Minister Dr. Gerald Sheehy that health care costs are rapidly increasing, and higher income groups may have to start paying a part of their medical costs, Yetman said labor opposes any form of fees for service.

Since the Conservative government has initiated investigations into various provincial agencies, he said, "it is a good time to inquire into the complete health delivery scheme in the province as it relates to Medical Care Insurance.

## DOCTORS SEEK BIG PRICE HIKES

The latest medical threat to consumers has emerged in Saskatchewan, where the medical association has decided to exercise "selective direct billing for some medical services." The SMA hopes that direct billing will pressure the province into agreeing to a 21% increase in the Medicare fee schedule. The direct billing will allow doctors to charge more for some services than for others.

Although the average doctor's salary in Saskatchewan is in the $70,000 per year range, SMA is complaining that with the end of wage controls doctors deserve more than the 5.2% offered by the Saskatchewan government. Saskatchewan, however, isn't the only province having problem with the medical profession.

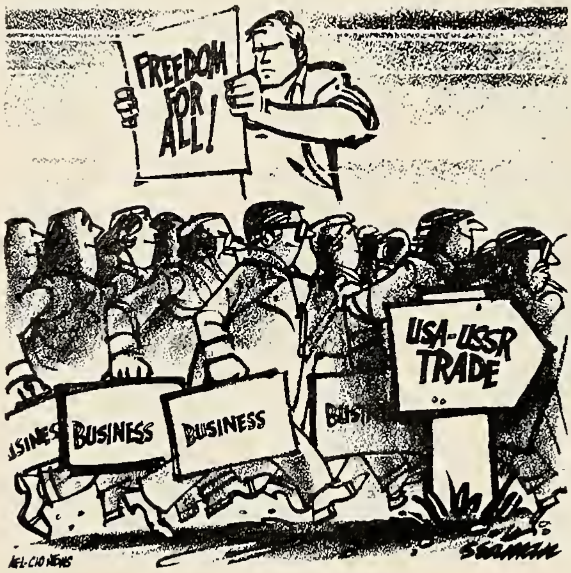
Ontario recently dealt with a similar situation, whereby the Ontario Medical Association threatened to withdraw from the Ontario medical plan in order to force the government to agree to a 30% increase in the OHIP fee schedule. Fortunately the threat didn't work, and doctors will be receiving a 6.6% increase.

## PILKEY ON O.E.C. STRATEGY

Ontario Federation of Labor President Cliff Pilkey says he intends to use his new position on the Ontario Economic Council to pursue the development of a strategy to revive this province's faltering manufacturing sector.

The Federation president noted that only one worker in five is currently employed in manufacturing in Canada.

"The most valuable jobs in terms of economic growth are manufacturing jobs. All Canadians are paying for this industrial decline. Our trade deficit on fully manufactured goods was $11.5 billion in 1978. Not only are we losing jobs and export possibilities, but the high costs of importing finished goods pushes up our already high inflation rate.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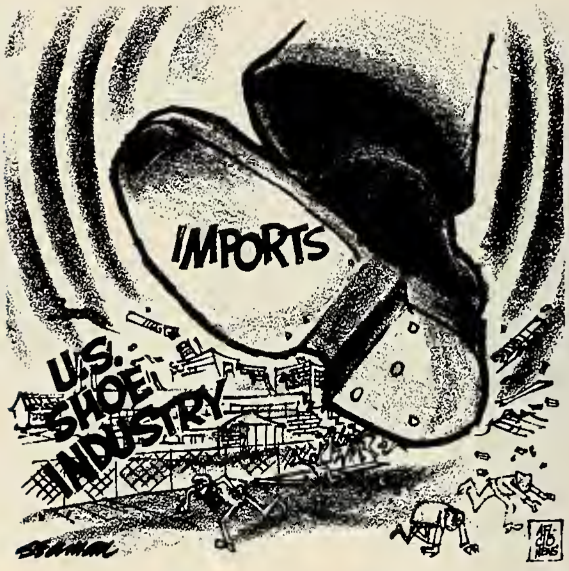
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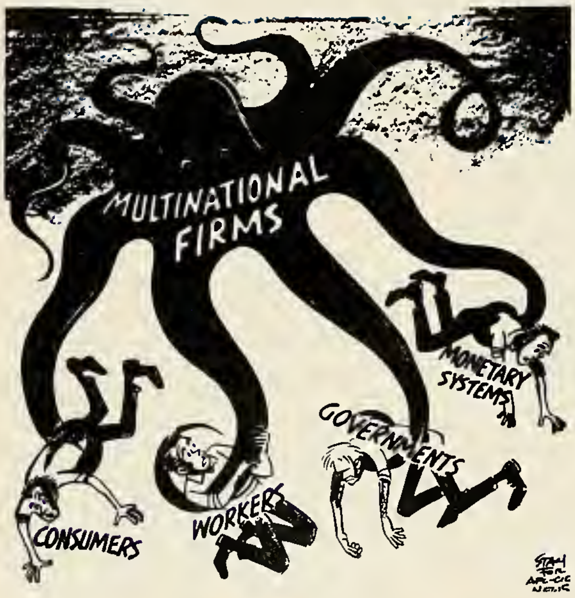
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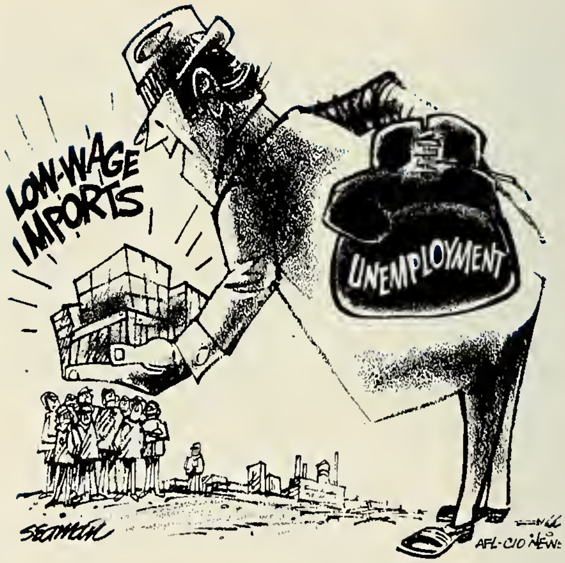
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# TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

## *Aid to Multinationals? or Aid to Displaced Workers?*

Five years ago, the U.S. Congress set up as part of the Trade Act of 1974 a federal program of "trade adjustment assistance." Its purpose was to make things easier for workers who lose their jobs when big corporations move their plants overseas or when imports undercut U.S.-produced goods.

Instead of doing that, Trade Adjustment Assistance has actually become a form of subsidy for multinational corporations. It encourages corporations to remove U.S. technology and industrial capability from North America and move it overseas. In short, "trade adjustment assistance" is not an answer to our trade problems.

The ships are unloading daily at wharves all along the coasts of the United States and Canada—women's shoes from Italy, television sets from Japan, clothing from Hong Kong and Taiwan, golf carts from Poland, and wood doors, plywood, moulding and other wood products from Taiwan, Korea, and Mexico.

And each day other ships are loading with Midwest grain, oil drilling equipment, computer hardware, and softdrink bottling machinery, going overseas. Such is the give and take of international trade.

Unfortunately, during the 1970's American industrial workers have been at the wrong end of the seesaw. Year after year, low-wage imports have flooded into American markets under the nation's "free trade" policies, and have created unfair competition for American-made goods, putting hundreds and thousands of US industrial plants out of business . . .

Big corporations with plants and sales outlets overseas as well as in America are shifting more and more of their manufacturing operations to countries where labor and raw materials are cheap . . .

This unbalanced situation not only puts millions of Americans out of work, but it adds to the inflationary situation which plagues North America today.

The truth is that many foreign imports are often no bargain to us at all. We pay a price with our jobs and our pocketbooks.

The American labor movement has tried to do something about restoring a trade balance. In the early 1970's it gave strong support to the Burke-Hartke Bill, which was a comprehensive legislative proposal to revamp US foreign trade, tax and investment laws to overcome the growing problems of the export of American jobs and a displaced American economy. Our effort was fought by an army of lobbyists representing multinational Corporations and failed to pass.

Today Labor is fighting to obtain some form of trade restrictions to keep the US television manufacturing industry from going completely under. It is struggling to preserve the US specialty steel industry, so that we will not be dependent on overseas sources in critical times.

Almost half a million workers laid off by imports have benefited from the Trade Adjustment Assistance program since it began in 1975. It is designed to offer federal financial aid to any group of workers who lose their jobs when big, multinational companies move their plants overseas or when cheap, competing goods flood the US market and force layoffs in US plants.

The program covers employment in all manufacturing and mining sectors of the economy. Approximately half a billion dollars in benefits have already been allocated to workers certified as eligible for the program.

Though many clothing workers, boot and shoe workers, auto workers, electronic workers, and other industrial workers have received Trade Adjustment aid, the industrial members of the United Brotherhood have been relatively free of unfair competition from abroad.

There have been some exceptions: In 1976, a total of 80 E. L. Bruce Co. employees at Covington, Tenn., petitioned for federal aid and were certified for Trade Adjustment Assistance. They produced prefinished hardwood, plywood, and wood molding, and they showed that they could not compete with cheap imports from Southeast Asia and elsewhere. During the same year, 40 employees at another E. L. Bruce plant, this one in Chesapeake, Va., were certified as in need of aid. Labor Department records show few others.

But the threat is ever present in our allied industries. The export of unfinished logs from the Northwest to Japan, a few years ago, forced the closing or the temporary shutdown of many Brotherhood-manned lumber and sawmills in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. There are indications that some overseas or multinational firms are prefabricating and partially assembling wood cabinets and consoles in Latin American countries and shipping them to America under unfinished-goods tariffs, which are cheaper, and completing final assembly here, thus competing unfairly with the work of our members in the States.

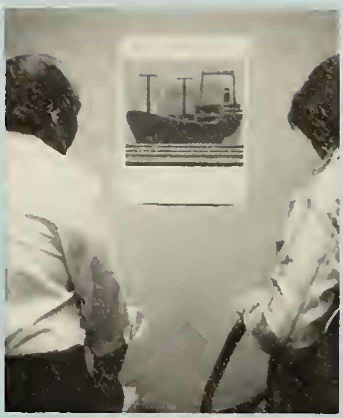
Because of these conditions, Brotherhood members in industrial locals should be aware of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program and know how to obtain its benefits if imports force a plant closing.

The long range answer for US workers, however, is not just standing by and letting the runaway-plant situation get worse. We must not make things easier for multinationals to pull up stakes and leave workers stranded by encouraging U.S. taxpayers to foot the inflated bill for "trade adjustment".

It should be . . . and must be . . . the responsibility of an employer making the move to bear the cost of such worker displacements.

The federal government, in effect, is now saying, "Don't worry about those workers you leave behind. We'll get them shifted around for you."

The employer has a moral responsibility here. Either through contractual protections or federal regulations, organized labor must see to it that those responsible for the plant closings shoulder the economic burdens which result.



## If Your Plant Closes Because Of Low-Wage Imports, Here's How the Federal Government Can Help You

**If increased imports are causing you and your fellow workers to lose your jobs or work shorter hours, you may be eligible for Trade Adjustment Assistance.**

**Here are the benefits provided:**

- **a weekly cash benefit of up to 70% of your average weekly wage, with a maximum of $227 a week for as long as you are unemployed up to 52 weeks,**
- **training and vocational instruction,**
- **cash benefits for job search, and**
- **cash benefits for relocation.**

**WHO SHOULD APPLY? Three workers or more, or a union representative, or any other authorized representative of workers.**

**HOW TO APPLY? Obtain a simple petition form (ILAB Form 20) from the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, US Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210. Fill out the petition, date it, send a signed original and two clean copies to the same address, and await a reply.**

**NEED ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE? Call the Trade Adjustment Assistance office's "hotline" at (202) 523-7665.**

**HOW TO QUALIFY? You must have: 1. worked in the plant affected by imports for at least 26 of the 52 weeks before your layoff; 2. you must have received wages of $30 or more a week, and 3. you must have applied not later than one year after you lost your job.**

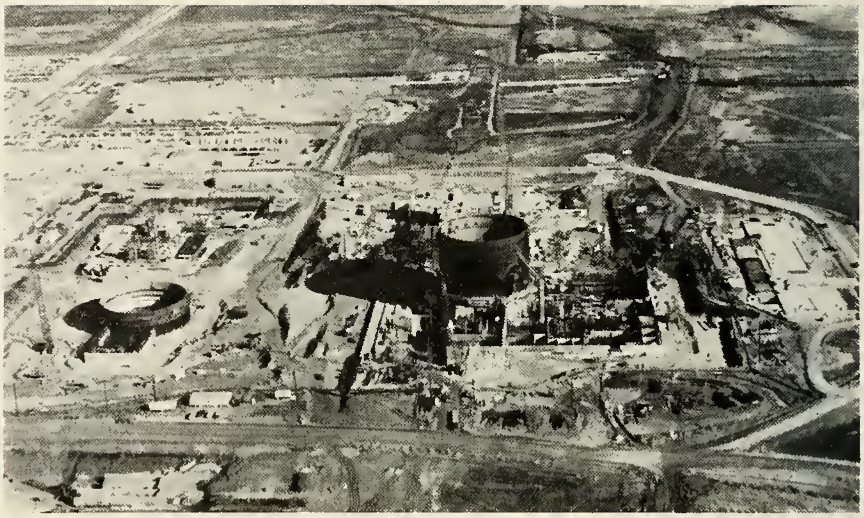
•

**The US Labor Departments Bureau of International Labor Affairs makes an investigation of conditions described in the petition. Eligibility rulings, payments, allowances and other services are administered primarily through state employment security agencies, with funds provided by the federal government.**

**If a petition is denied, the group filing the petition may file a petition for review with the US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia or for the circuit in which the group is located.**

*Such things happen when a job goes non-union . . .*

# Brown & Root's Billion-Dollar Overrun In South Texas



*An aerial view of the South Texas Nuclear Power Project near Bay City in Matagorda County, Texas . . . photographed early last year as the ground was being stabilized with hydrate lime and the big units were being assembled.—Brown & Root photograph.*

Brown & Root, Inc., a notoriously non-union contractor, has come under severe criticism from a federal agency, a management consultant organization, and at least two project sponsors for its cost overruns and the poor workmanship on the South Texas Nuclear Power Project near Bay City, Texas.

Cost overruns on the project have already reached $1 billion (almost 100%), according to the Texas State Building and Construction Trades Council.

The nuclear power plant is a joint project of Houston Lighting and Power Company, Central Power and Light Company of Corpus Christi, and City Public Service of San Antonio, and the City of Austin, to diversify their energy sources. Prompted by higher energy costs and the increasing scarcity of natural gas, the four project sponsors contracted for 1,250-megawatt nuclear generating units at the Bay City site.

At least two of the four partners—the cities of Austin and San Antonio—are now under public pressure to withdraw from the project or reduce their interests in it.

In a recent news story, *The Austin. Tex., American-Statesman* reported, "Information from various sources shows:

- "That 1973 estimates of how much the project would cost were 'overly optimistic'—or low. Underestimated were how much material would be needed, how many man-hours of labor would be required and how long it would take to complete.
- "That Houston Lighting & Power and Brown & Root Inc., the project contractor, lacked experience in nuclear power plant design and construction.
- "That problems disclosed recently regarding air pockets in concrete and improper Cadwelds had been encountered before, some of which resulted in 'infraction' citations against the project by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. *(Editor's Note: A Cadweld is a mechanical rebar splice of deformed reinforcing bars, performed by iron workers.)*
- "That there have been serious problems in the 'quality assurance' program which is supposed to ensure that construction is done correctly."

A management study conducted by Management Analysis Co. found that:

- "122% more steel than estimated in 1973 would be needed to finish the job.
- "63% more concrete would be needed.
- "125% more rebar would be needed.
- "88% more piping would be needed.
- "100% more wire and cable would be needed.
- "300% more manhours would be needed."

The consultant also estimated that the project was running two years behind schedule.

Specific errors on the project included the pouring of a concrete slab for huge mechanical and electrical auxiliary building a foot short. Because of the mistake in the pour, the building is having to be redesigned to fit the slab. It's a 200-by-300-foot building.

The City of Austin also found that Brown & Root had left voids in a building interior wall. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission earlier had cited Brown & Root for using concrete vibrators as much as four feet apart when specifications called for them to be no more than 2½ feet apart.

Another problem has been Cadwelds.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission cited Brown & Root twice for infrations of Cadweld regulations.

The *Austin American-Statesman* reported,, "Brown & Root's quality assurance-quality control program apparently has had serious problems at the nuclear power project since construction began more than three years ago."

The initial preparation of the soil at the big nuclear project site has been called "the world's largest stabilization project." A 7,000-acre water reservoir was needed for the generating station. The heavy clay soil of the Gulf Coast area initially required 56,000 tons of hydrate lime, and a total of 75,000 tons of the stabilizing material may be needed before the power plant is operational in the 1980's.

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# Pitfalls in Obtaining Compensation For Divers Crippled by Osteonecrosis

# THE PROBLEM OF EMPLOYER NOTICE

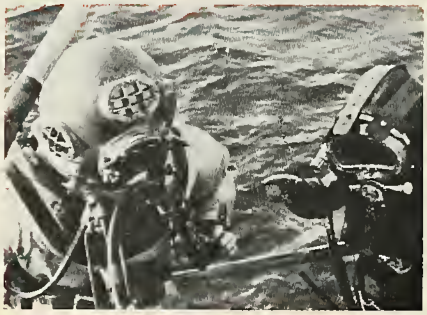
**BY JOHN R. HILLSMAN**

*McGuinn & Moore, Attorneys*

*Offshore diving has always been a risky business. Lately, divers have become aware of a new threat to their health: dysbaric osteonecrosis—"bone rot". As admiralty attorneys, our office has been privileged to represent a number of divers in their efforts to obtain federal compensation for this condition. As such, we feel we have gained valuable insights into the peculiar legal problems presented by such cases. The purpose of this article is to pass some of those insights onto the diving membership. In particular, we want to underscore what we feel may become one of the biggest obstacles to recovery in osteonecrosis cases: the problem of notice to the employer.—John R. Hillsman.*

Dysbaric osteonecrosis, bone rot, is an industrial disease which stalks men returning from the pressures of the deep. Though first observed among Royal Navy divers as early as 1941, medical science still has much to learn about it. Many physicians feel that bone rot is a subtle but dangerous form of decompression sickness. It appears to be related to the stresses caused by the body's dissipation of expanding blood gasses during decompression sickness. One school of thought theorizes that these stresses damage the tiny blood vessels which bring nutrients to the bone, disrupting the flow and starving the tissue. Necrosis, or bone death, results. While science continues to research causation of the disease, a number of its characteristics are already beyond dispute. Bone death can occur cumulatively and irreversibly over a period of years. It can accumulate silently, almost imperceptibly, catching the affected diver unaware during the early stages. It can affect shallow as well as deep water divers, and, in the later stages, it can be a crippler. If allowed to accumulate unchecked, dysbaric osteonecrosis can permanently and totally disable the sufferer from diving. Indeed, in severe cases, it can preclude him from working in all but the most sedentary of desk jobs.

As the industry develops the capacity to send divers deeper and deeper for longer and longer periods, the dangers of osteonecrosis loom correspondingly larger. The number of diagnosed cases has increased alarmingly in the past few years. Concern for the problem has accordingly spread from divers to doctors to employers, and inevitably to the Congress and the courts. While the industry searches for ways to prevent the disease, the law is perfecting means to compense it. Much progress has been made. Much remains to be done.



*I strongly recommend that every commercial diver in the membership read this timely article. The United Brotherhood is deeply interested in all health hazards affecting our organization and will, from time to time, publish similar reports.*

*Second Gen. Vice Pres. Patrick Campbell*

While legal remedies exist, their pursuit can be a confusing and complex affair. The injured man must choose his course carefully. A diver currently has these legal alternatives for coping with the financial consequences of crippling bone rot: he can sue his employer under the Jones Act and the general maritime law as if he were a seaman; he can seek compensation under state workers' compensation statutes as if he were a land worker; or he can pursue federal workers' compensation benefits under either the Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation Act or the Outer Continental Shelf Act. Each alternative has its advantages and disadvantages and the election among them can turn upon a number of overlapping considerations. Except for Alaska, which has perhaps the nation's best workers' compensation statute, state alternatives are probably the least desirable due to the low level of their benefits. Depending on the facts of his particular case, this usually leaves the afflicted diver with a choice between a Jones Act suit and federal workers' compensation.

We shall not here offer general guidelines for making this election. It is, once again, a complex decision which takes several factors into account. It must be made on an individual basis after specialized professional advice. The primary purpose of this article is to alert the diving membership to certain pitfalls in the federal compensation procedure which might result in the unwitting loss of that alternative. These pitfalls relate to the diver's duty to notify the employer of his affliction. Unless a diver notifies his last employer that he suffers from osteonecrosis within *thirty days* of his own discovery of that condition, the law says he *may* lose his right to sue for federal compensation. Depending on his average annual income during the years preceding his disability, the diver who establishes entitlement to federal Longshore or Outer Continental Shelf compensation can presently look forward to the regular receipt of as much as $396.78 per week in benefits. For the permanently and totally disabled diver who is otherwise unemployable at his accustomed wage, this could mean the lifetime recovery of what amounts to a tax free "disability pension" totalling hundreds of thousands of dollars. But the diver who fails to set the wheels of federal compensation in motion immediately can forfeit not only the comfort and security of these benefits, but his entitlement to continuing medical treatment of the disease as well.

Therefore, in order to maintain Longshore or Outer Continental Shelf compensation as a readily available legal alternative, the diver who discovers that he suffers from osteonecrosis should inform his most recent employer of that discovery within thirty days of making it. When is the diver said to have made this discovery? Osteonecrosis, after all, is a condition which can go undetected for years. The courts have ruled that a man generally cannot be said to have discovered an industrial disease such as bone rot until he is informed, both of the fact of the disease and of its connection with his work, by a qualified physician. But this does not mean that the man who suspects he has the disease should feel free to ignore it until it is medically confirmed. The legal, not to speak of the medical consequences of such head-in-the-sand approach, can be disastrous.

The best policy is always to consult the company physician as soon as possible. This not only produces a prompt, qualified diagnosis, but has the effect of placing the employer on immediate notice. Reputable diving firms generally retain the services of a physician who is trained to detect and treat industrial ailments such as dysbaric osteonecrosis. Moreover, federal regulations enacted in 1976 require the periodic administration of "long bone scans" to all diving employees. These are sophisticated x-ray techniques designed to detect osteonecrosis in the early stages. An early diagnosis of beginning osteonecrosis does not necessarily spell the end of a diver's career. It should, however, alert him to potential future problems and to the need for immediate medical and legal advice.

The discovery of incipient osteonecrosis often places the diver in a disturbing dilemma. This is especially true where the original diagnosis is made by a private, non-company physician. On the one hand, in a highly competitive profession such as offshore diving, the employee is understandably reluctant to disclose what his employer is likely to regard as a serious limitation on his work capabilities. On the other, he should now be aware that failure to make that disclosure could result in the forfeiture of substantial legal benefits while needlessly aggravating the condition. The importance of obtaining immediate, informed counsel when confronted with this dilemma cannot be overemphasized. From a legal standpoint, the diver who elects to continue working without disclosing his condition is making a grave mistake. A diagnosis of osteonecrosis, or for that matter any disabling condition of which the employer is not automatically aware, should be communicated to the employer, in writing, no less than thirty days after its discovery by the sufferer. If the diver has *any* doubts about the wisdom of this course, he should take them to a qualified attorney well before his thirty days are out.

Hopefully, the administration of annual long bone scans in accordance with federal regulation will eliminate the diver's dilemma. Better still, as our understanding of dysbaric osteonecrosis increases, divers will no longer hesitate to disclose an incipient condition for fear that their employers will decline to retain them. Much work need be, and is being done in this field. The industry, medicine and the law are all working hand in hand to banish the spector of this crippling disease. Until they do, the individual diver would ill serve himself to cope with the problem alone. The man who discovers that he suffers from osteonecrosis should disclose that condition *immediately;* to his employer, to his company physician and to his attorney. To do otherwise is to risk forfeiture of the timely assistance which is available from each of these sources.

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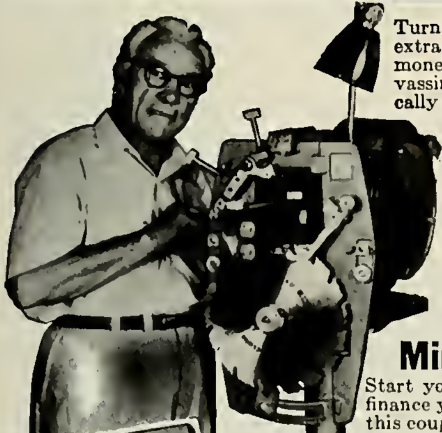

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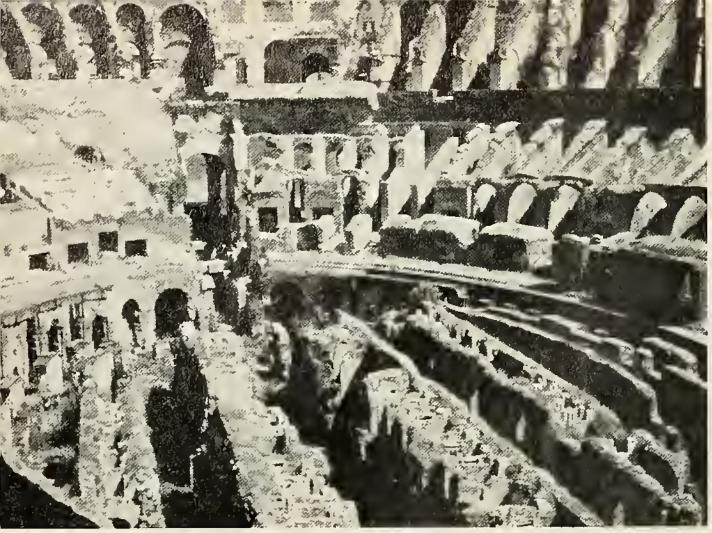


*Hulme tested the red-clay brick of the Colosseum in Rome, Italy. Completed 19 centuries ago, the structure is still an architectural wonder, though two-thirds of it has broken away.*

*Chinese men and women work side by side on this construction job in Hong Kong. The form work shows the European influence.*

*Women with broadbrimmed hats work on street repairs in Bangkok, Thailand. Manual labor is used for much of the work done by mechanical equipment in North America.*

*The construction site for a new hotel in Bangkok, Thailand. The shanties house the families of the superintendent and his work crew.*

*Eric Hulme in Switzerland*

# Brotherhood's Most-Traveled Ship's Carpenter And Joiner . . . Still Traveling

In 1925, at the age of 18, Eric Hulme left his native Australia with his tools and his carpentry skills and emigrated to Newark, N.J.

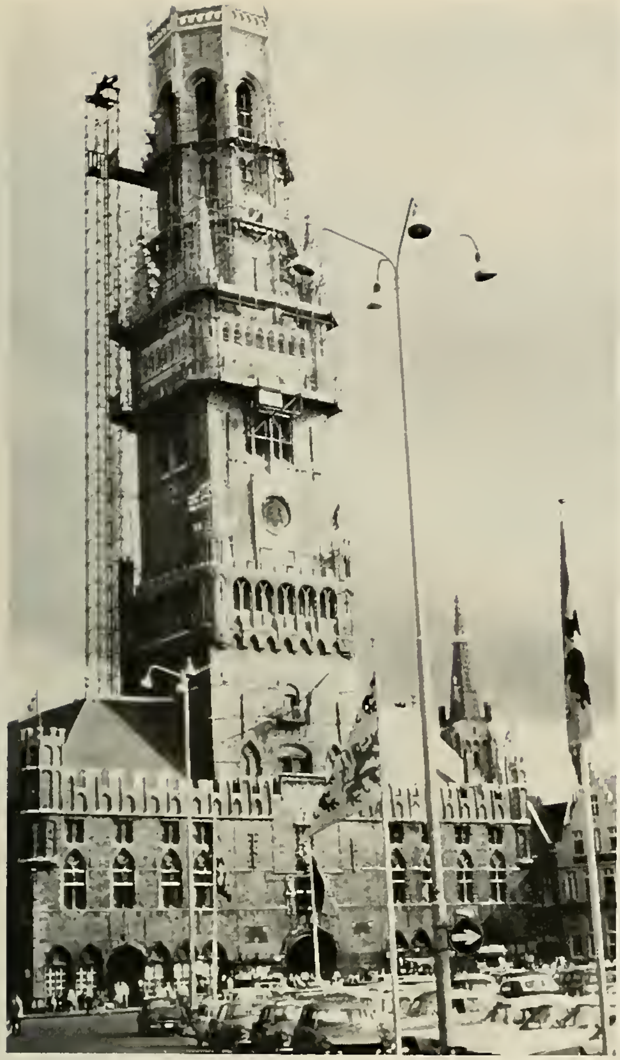
He joined the United Brotherhood, Local 1782, and in 1929 he became a joiner at the Federal Shipyard in Kearny. In those days, a joiner did all the inside work on cabins, wheelhouses, walk-in iceboxes, and installed all the ship's furniture. In the 1930's he went to work for the Grace Lines as a ship's carpenter.

Wanderlust took hold of him. After a full life of working on ships and seeing them launched, he began to travel himself, on jobs, between jobs, and after jops. He has crossed the Equator 12 times, been through the Panama Canal almost 90 times and the Suez Canal once. He's crossed the International Date Line in the Pacific Ocean 12 times.

Meanwhile, he still worked at the trade as a member of Local 1342, Irvington, N.J.

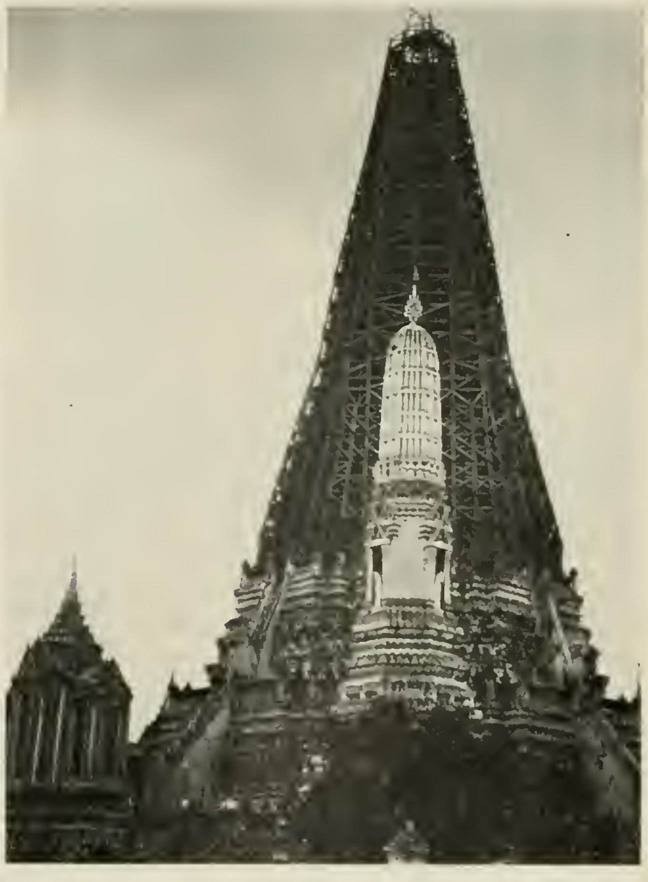
Eight years ago, he retired, and, like the postman who spends his holiday walking, Hulme, accompanied by Mrs. Hulme, set out to see what he had not already seen of the world. For two months they traveled through Europe and Asia, arranging their own travel and hotel accommodations.

Wherever he goes, Hulme is intrigued by the construction work going on around him. Pictures on these two pages are black-and-white reproductions of only eight of hundreds of color slides he has taken in his travels.



*Above: Work platforms and scaffolding surround the upper portion of the tower on a municipal building in Brugge, Belgium. A work elevator rises almost to the top of the structure. Below: Two carpenters lay out a new building in Christchurch, New Zealand, Smith Island. The man on the right wears a bright red leather apron.*

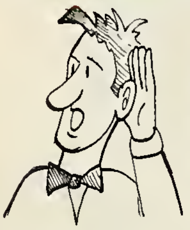
*Above: West German carpenter cuts form lumber with a saw not seen in North America. Below: The Temple of Dawn, tallest temple in Bangkok, Thailand, is covered with well-braced scaffolding, so that workmen can repair the carvings and replace the gold leaf.*



*It takes all kinds of members to keep an organization going full steam. Run down the list below and you'll find. . . .*

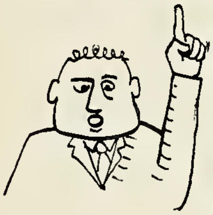
# There's One at Every Union Meeting

## 1. The Confused Listener



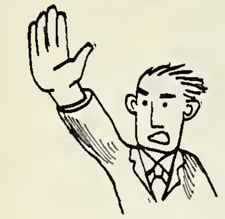
He tries to be helpful but can't follow the proceedings. He rises to say there's a motion before the house; and has to be told it was rejected half an hour ago. He has a habit of sitting in the last row and of complaining he can't hear. Throughout he carries an outraged attitude of "why don't people tell me these things."

## 2. The Professional Seconder



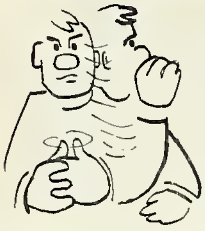
He never thinks up an idea, and is so overwhelmed when someone else does, that he comes in with a loud "second the motion." Any non-sensical scheme any one can think up gets his nod. He then settles back to enjoy the confusion, or dozes until time for him to chime in with another second.

## 3. The Willing Voter



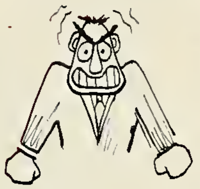
He takes little part in business but votes in a loud voice. He is always eager to swell the vote of the prevailing side. A dangerous yes man . . . but, at least, he is participating in the meeting.

## 4. The Behind-the-Hand Mutterer



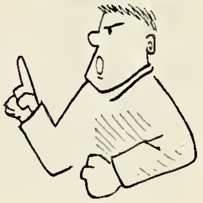
He fumes, fidgets, mutters to his neighbor, but seldom takes the floor to speak. If you sit beside him you will miss hearing the most important points of the meeting. He votes no consistently, and mutters, "What can you do in a mess like this—it's a gang of dopes."

## 5. The Explode-at-the-Door Man



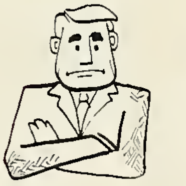
He sits quietly through the meeting as if everything was to his liking, but at the door he boils over. You hear him say, as he rounds up a few discontented members, "And another thing I didn't like . . ."

## 6. The Next-Day Complainer



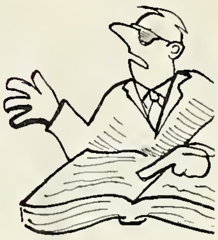
After thinking it over he decides the meeting had better be run over. As he corners you, he says. "Are you going to stand for that?"

## 7. The "We-Always-Do-It-This-Way" Member



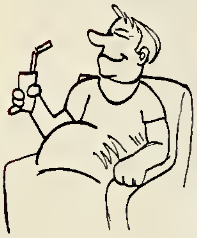
He is a traditional thinker, always going by what was done years ago, forever looking over his shoulder. The old way is the only way. If a change of any kind is suggested, or a new idea brought forth, he fears the new officers, are leading us to ruin.

## 8. The Super-Parliamentarian



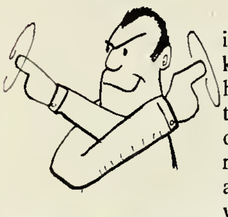
He knows all the rules when they are not needed. But when you run into difficulty, and call upon him for advice, he has forgotten his rule book. But he knows how to think up a point of order in a hurry. And he's the fellow who keeps counting heads to see if there's a quorum.

## 9. The Stay-at-Home Member



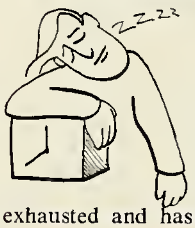
Meetings bore him. He has his own way of wasting time. Besides he doesn't want to feel responsible for anything that happens. The blood is not on his hands if he didn't go to the meeting.

## 10. The Obstructionist



He delights in tying the meeting into knots. Anything that he can do to make the meeting so long or unpleasant that members will stay away next time, he will gladly do. He may work with henchmen to wear down the membership so that his gang can take over.

## 11. The Pre-Meeting Specialist



Before the meeting is held, he explains just what should be done. He is still going strong at the dinner table or the corner bar, but by meeting time he is exhausted and has to be guided to bed.

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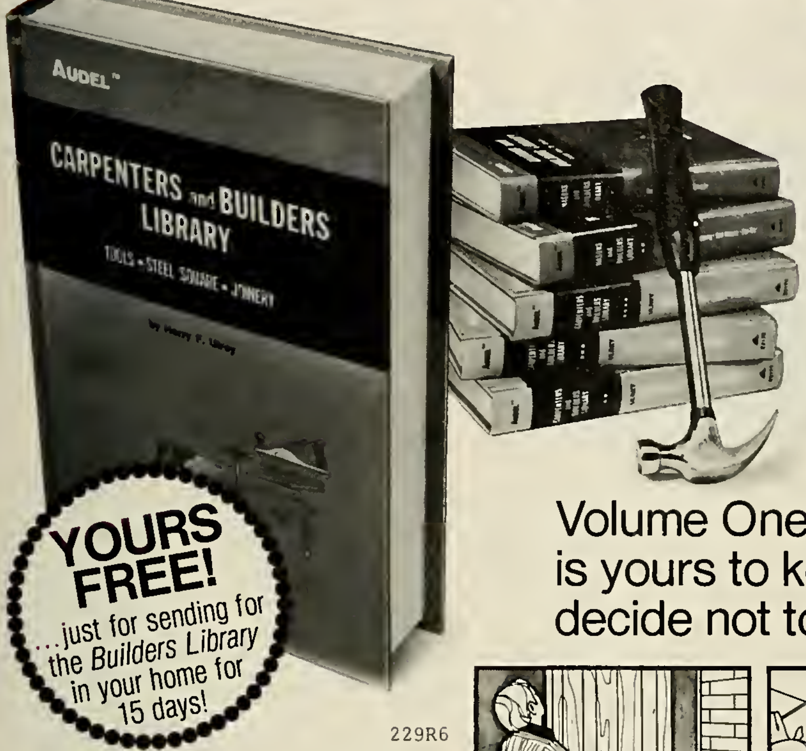
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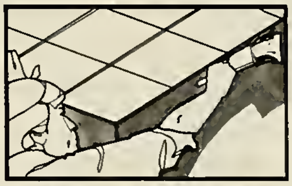

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# LOCAL UNION NEWS

## Brotherhood Wins at Mobile Home Plant

A National Labor Relations Board-conducted election was held recently at Commodore Corporation, Lebanon, Ore. Some 130 employees voted overwhelmingly in favor of the United Brotherhood as their bargaining representative.

Commodore Corp. is one of the top five manufacturers of mobile homes in the nation.

The organizing campaign was conducted by Brotherhood Representative Dale Adkins, assisted by an enthusiastic and hard-working inplant committee.

The first overall plant meeting was held in October, at which time the employees elected a negotiating committee to assist Adkins—Bill Collins of the Willamette Valley District Council, and Bro. Johnnie May, business representative of Local 2791, Sweet Home Ore.—in contract negotiations. After a long series of meetings between company representatives and the joint union committees, a recommended settlement was reached.

The recommended settlement was ratified by the employees at a special-called meeting December 18 at the Lebanon Union Hall. The working agreement includes paid holidays, improved vacations, paid jury service, funeral leave, health and welfare, improved life insurance, and improved weekly indemnity, wage increase each year for the next three years, grievance and arbitration procedure and —most important—a standard union security article.

Clarey Adamson, executive secretary of WVDC, had special praise for a hard-working committee consisting of Charlent Carrol, Dan Hogan and Lee Bird; also to a fine crew that gave 100 percent support and backing to the negotiating committees.

## Funds Collected for Ontario Member

*Last June when Local 3054 Member Ken Broom's home, furniture, and family possessions were severely damaged or lost in a house fire, an appeal was made to the members of Local 3054 to donate or contribute all assistance possible to Brother Broom and his family.*

*One of the results of that appeal was the presentation to Brother Broom of a check for $1,025.96. The money was contributed by Local 3054, London, Ont.; Local 2222, Goderich, Ont.; Western Ontario Carpenters & Millwrights District Council, and individuals.*

*Shown presenting the check to Broom, left, is Local President Stuart Crane.*

## Boise Strikers Meet For Mediation Talks

Mediators from the Ontario Labor Ministry met recently with representatives of Boise Cascade, Ltd., and striking members of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local 2693 of two Northwestern Ontario communities.

About 320 Brotherhood members have been on strike for four months in Kenora and Fort Frances, Ontario. They oppose a company proposal to expand an owner-operator system under which men would buy their own logging equipment and be paid on a piece-work basis.

Mediated talks resumed January 10 following a weekend agreement between the disputing parties to reopen discussions. Labor Minister Robert Elgie called the weekend meeting to discuss company and union responses to recommendations by a disputes advisory committee.

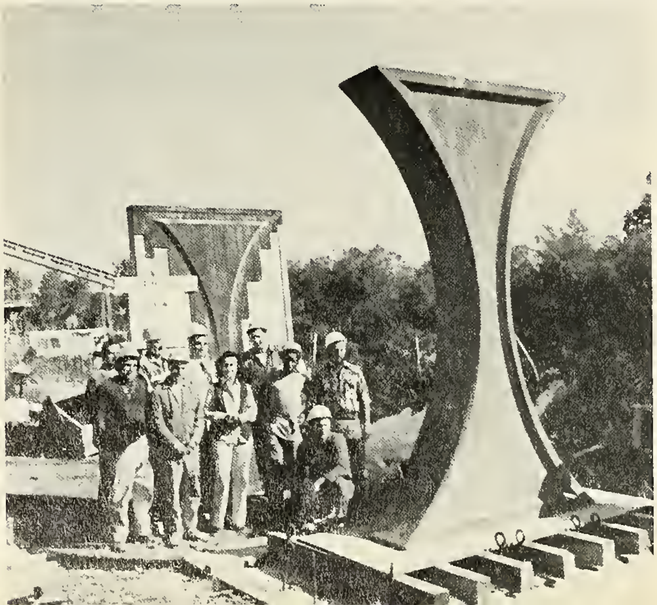
The committee, made up of Stephen Lewis, former Ontario NDP leader, and Bob Joyce, a private employee relations consultant, held talks with both sides during December before making its report.

Boise Cascade has contracts with five unions. Two have settled but Machinists and Electricians are awaiting the Lumber and Sawmill settlement, according to reports.

## Paone Testimonial

*Local 65, Perth Amboy, N.J., held a testimonial dinner recently to honor Louis Paone, financial secretary for 63 years. The dinner was held at the Rosary Memorial Post, Perth Amboy.*

*Paone was presented with a plaque in appreciation for his outstanding service. In the picture, Paone, center, is shown with Local President Edward Szyrwiel, left, and Business Representative Edward Brobleski.*



## Monument Erected by Local 366 Members

*Members of Local 366, Bronx, N.Y., recently constructed and installed a monument to "the craftsmanship of our trade" on the grounds of Sailors Snug Harbor, a former retreat for retired sailors and now of New York City's newest cultural centers.*

*Titled "Icon," the monument was designed by Seena Donneson, whose best known sculpture, "Nova III," stands on the lawn of Goldwater Hospital at Roosevelt Island, N.Y.*

*Ms. Donneson is shown in the picture at right with members of Local 366, including Larry Porcelli, Daniel Collucci, Joe Cardita, Carl Simmonds, Daniel Colluci, Jr. John Solari, Vincent Mazilli, and Len Epstein. The work was sponsored by George A. Fox, president of Grow-Kiewit, Inc.*

# White House Won't Seek Repeal of Davis-Bacon, Marshall States

The Carter Administration believes the Davis-Bacon Act is "necessary" and will not seek legislation repealing or significantly cutting back the law, according to Labor Secretary Ray Marshall.

The 48-year-old law requires that construction workers on federally-funded projects be paid no less than the prevailing wage rate in the area. Employer groups long have objected to the law and some conservative lawmakers may seek changes in the 96th Congress.

Marshall told reporters at one of his regular news briefings that "there has been a lot of nonsense about the effect of Davis-Bacon on inflation."

"By definition," Marshall said, "prevailing wages cannot be inflationary."

Marshall said administration of the law "should be improved," but it should be held to its "basic purpose."

In a letter to the Government Accounting Office, which has criticized Davis-Bacon, Marshall said the act provides "much-needed wage protections" to workers and opens business opportunities to local contractors "in an industry characterized by highly uncertain employment conditions." He also said construction wages have lagged behind nationwide levels in the past several years.

On another issue, Marshall said he would be meeting with Thomas R. Donohue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, and Stuart Eizenstat, President Carter's chief domestic adviser, "to develop a policy of consultation" between the White House and the AFL-CIO.

Formation of the three-member group followed a January 12 meeting between Carter, Marshall, Meany and several other labor leaders. That meeting followed months of strained relationships between labor and the Administration over a variety of issues, including the Administration's anti-inflation wage-controls program and the President's failure to consult with the AFL-CIO before it was announced.

On a related topic, Marshall acknowledged an uncertain fate for congressional approval of the anti-inflation program's "real wage insurance" proposal. He said he didn't see approval of the insurance plan as a "linchpin" to the overall success of the anti-inflation measure.

He said "the concept is a good one" which, "on balance, helps the people with the lowest wages." He said "it's an important part" or the overall program but " the program wouldn't fail if we didn't have it."

The plan would provide a tax credit of up to 1% of a worker's first $20,000 in wages for each percentage point that inflation exceeds Administration wage guidelines, up to a minimum of $600 if prices rise by 10%. (PAI)

# Supreme Court Rules Pensions Not Covered by Securities Laws

A U.S. Supreme Court decision holding that private pensions are not subject to anti-fraud provisions of securities laws "protects the long-term interests" of workers, said Robert A. Georgine, director of the National Coordinating Committee for Multiemployer Plans.

In an 8-0 decision, the high court overturned a 7th Court of Appeals ruling in the test case of Teamsters v. Daniel. The lower court ruling—that a plan requiring compulsory worker participation would be considered a "security"—would have meant that plan managers must warn workers of certain loopholes that could prevent them from collecting benefits in the future.

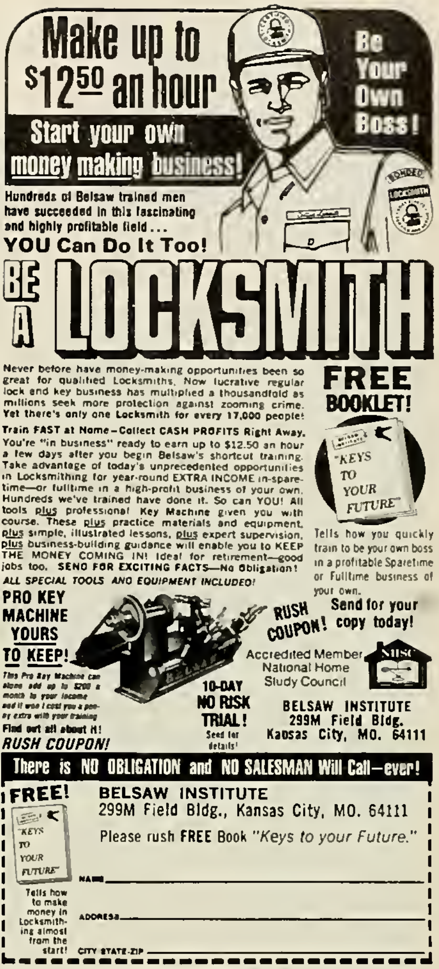
The Supreme Court decision "protects the long-term interests of the multiemployer pension plans and their participants," declared Georgine, who also heads the AFL-CIO Building Trades Department.

It was feared by industry and labor alike that because most plans do not conform to federal securities laws, many workers who lost benefits might bring suits which could end up costing the plans billions of dollars.

The high court ruling "removes a legal challenge to multiemployer plans that would have, if upheld, subjected the plans to extensive and costly litigation," Georgine said.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce President Richard Lesher called the Supreme Court ruling "a major victory

Continued on Page 30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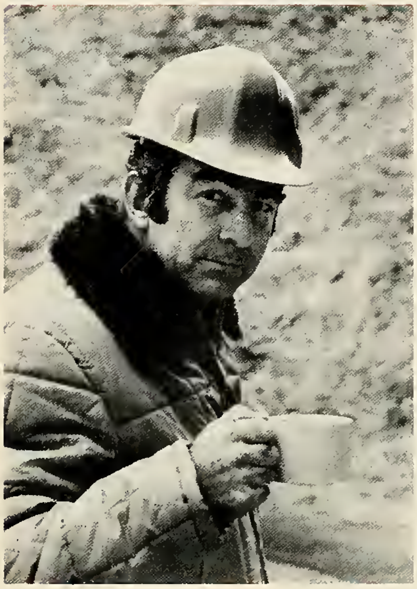

# How Much Caffeine Is Safe?

Many of us can't face life without it. We need it to start the day, again for mid-morning and mid-afternoon pickups, and as the finale to all our meals.

It is caffeine, probably the most popular, most readily available drug. "One of only two drugs in the food supply (quinine is the other)," said Michael Jacobson, Ph.D., "Caffeine occurs in coffee, tea, chocolate and in cola beverages. It is used as a stimulant drug (sold over the counter) and is added to other drugs to prevent drowsiness (also sold over the counter)."

Jacobson, who is co-director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI), has been waging a campaign for caffeine caution not only among the general public but also and most importantly by pregnant women. He cites numerous studies on pregnant animals and humans in which the equivalent of three to four cups of coffee a day caused birth defects such as cleft palate and missing bones. Jacobson wants the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to require warning labels for pregnant women on all foods and medicines that contain caffeine.

Similarly, Ralph G. H. Siu, Ph.D., recently wrote a lone dissent to a report called, "The Health Aspects of Caffeine as a Food Ingredient." Done for FDA by the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB), the study was one of several to update the list of substances judged by scientists as Generally Recognized as Safe and commonly designed GRAS.

The FASEB majority only looked at cola drinks since they are the one food product to which caffeine is added. It occurs naturally in coffee, tea and chocolate. The majority didn't quite give caffeine a clean bill of health. It concluded:

"A. While no evidence in the available information on caffeine demonstrates a hazard to the public when it is used in cola-type beverages . . . uncertain ties exist requiring that additional studies be conducted.

"B. It is inappropriate to include caffeine among the substances generally recognized as safe (GRAS). At current levels of consumption of cola-type beverages, the dose of caffeine can approximate that known to induce such pharmacological effects as central nervous system stimulation."

However, removing a substance from the GRAS list neither signifies that it's a hazard or curtails its use.

Siu faulted his colleagues on two counts: (1) narrowing their examination to cola beverages; (2) drawing premature conclusions regarding caffeine's probable safety.

He urged a thorough examination of all forms of caffeine consumption and all physiological and psychological effects. Among Siu's main points:

* Caffeine is freely consumed by people through their entire life spans.

* Consumption of caffeine-containing beverages has been on the rise for the last several decades.

* About a fourth of the coffee drinkers average five or more cups a day.

* Caffeine is habit forming.

* It interferes with the mechanism that keeps the body in equilibrium.

* It stimulates the central nervous system, thereby affecting motor ability. Some people who take in 300 mg of caffeine a day (3 cups of coffee) can't hold their arms steady or develop tremors Stimulation of the central nervous system is the reason why caffeine keeps some people awake at night.

* Caffeine may increase the risk of heart attacks. Noting that mixed evidence has divided professional opinion on this matter, Siu cited a Boston study in which, he wrote, "The risk of (heart trouble) in patients drinking one to five cups of coffee a day was 60% higher than those drinking 0 cups and in those drinking six or more cups was 120% higher."

Finally, he, like Jacobson, stressed that there is substantial evidence implicating caffeine in birth defects.

For the rest of us, prudent use rather than deprivation is the recommendation. We can enjoy the gustatory as well as psychological pleasures of coffee, tea and such but should limit ourselves to 400 mg of caffeine a day. To do that, here are the counts you need to know:

| *Source* | *Mg of Caffeine* |
|---|---|
| a cup of coffee | 100 |
| a cup of tea | 50 |
| 12 ounces of cola | 50 |
| a chocolate bar | 20 |
| a No-Doz tablet | 100 |
| a Vivarin tablet | 200 |

*This article was prepared by Press Associates, Inc., for "Consumer Food Notebook."*

## Scholarship Rules Indiana Auxiliary

Each year the Indiana State Council of Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary awards a $250 Trade School Scholarship to a son or daughter of an Indiana Brotherhood member.

The award is presented in connection with the Annual State Council Convention, which begins on July 25, this year, in Evansville.

Mrs. Kenneth Runkle, chairperson for the scholarship award committee, has announced the following rules for applicants:

1. All applicants must be a son or daughter of a journeyman carpenter carrying a union card for not less than three years, or a member of a Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary Union affiliated with the state council for not less than one year.
2. Applications must be in the hands of the State Scholarship Chairman 30 days before the State Convention.
3. All applicants should be between the ages of 17 and 25.
4. That scholarship will be given for a trade or vocational school only. Scholarship will not be granted for use at any university or college.
5. After the winner's name is drawn at State Convention, the State Treasurer shall call to notify winner and verify their intention of using money for the school indicated on application.
6. There shall be 3 names drawn each year of the applicants that have been accepted by the committee, the winner and first and second alternates.
7. The scholarship check will be made out to the winner and the school of his or her choice, with the exception of any boy entering Carpenter's Apprentice School. They may apply the money on tools or Membership in the Carpenters Union.
8. Apprentices, who are given their basic tools, are not eligible for scholarship.

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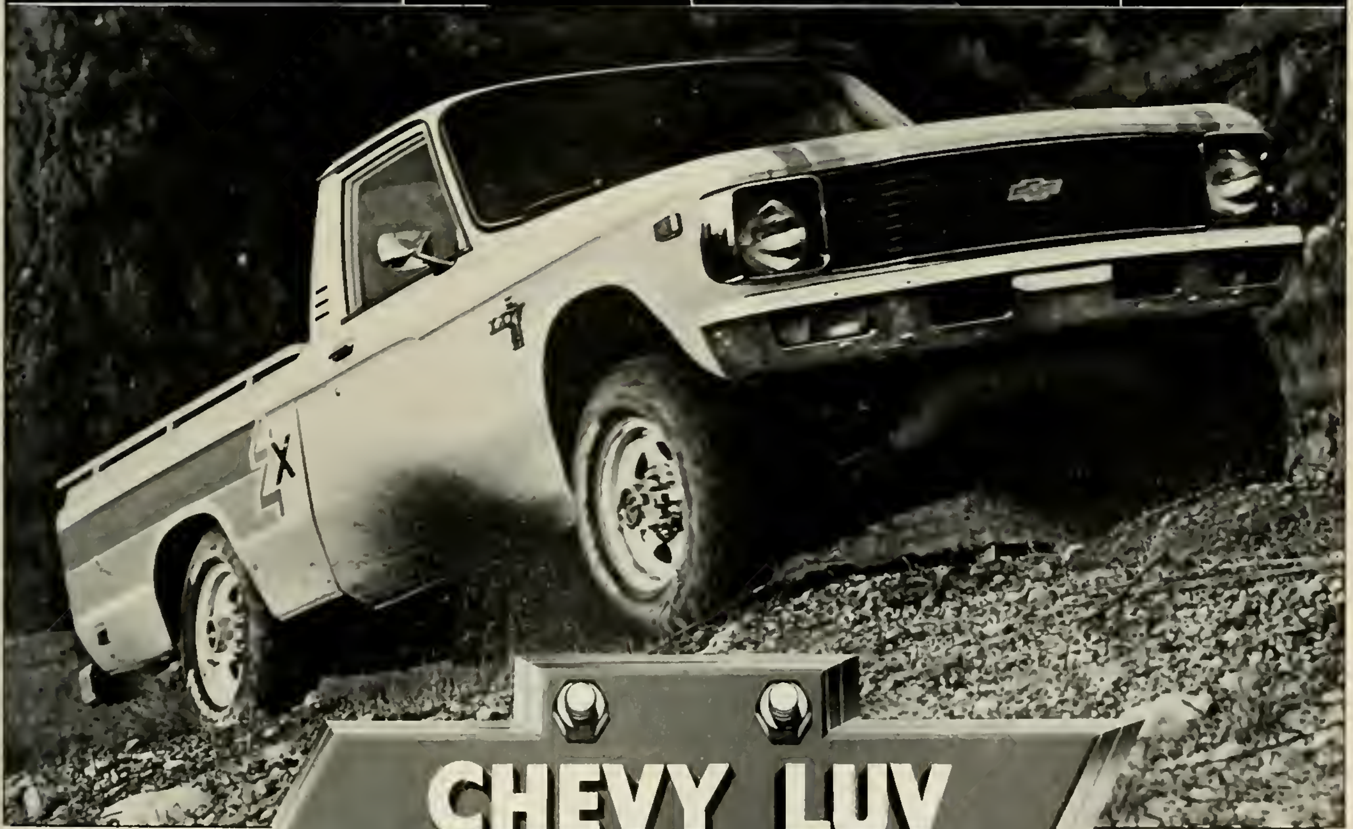

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# APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

## Recruitment and Training of Women under CETA Discussed

The Apprenticeship and Training Department of the United Brotherhood is currently evaluating some of the recommendations regarding the recruitment and training of women which came out of the Carpentry Training Conference in Philadelphia, Pa., in December.

The December sessions were primarily concerned with how affiliated training programs can adjust their intake of women, both as to methods of recruitment and means of retaining women in training. Program sponsors exchanged information on successful recruitment practices already in use across North America.

Some of the avenues for reaching potential recruitments which were suggested at the conference included contacts with women's organizations, participation in career days in secondary schools, and general publicity and promotion.

There was heavy emphasis on "occupational preparatory training" to facilitate the adjustment of women to the training programs, through the use of funds available under CETA, the federal government's Comprehensive Employment Training Act, and other federally-funded program sources.

It was suggested that there be informational mailings to women's organizations and display advertisements . . . all handled on a local basis.

The conference also discussed the success of the PETS program (Performance Evaluated Training System), now in its second year after pilot testing in many areas.

Brotherhood Technical Director Jim Tinkcom reported that more than half of the training programs in the country are now using the PETS visual training materials.

Another aspect of the program for recruiting women was discussed in Philadelphia: Delegates were told that selection processes which entailed elaborate testing, interviewing, and ranking of candidates have proved to be a deterrent to the intake of minorities and may prove to be a deterrent in the intake of women. It was recommended to affiliated programs that they simplify or delete unnecessary entry criteria and adopt as an apprenticeship selection method the "employer intent to hire" approach.

Fourteen months ago, the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee issued a memorandum to all affiliated programs outlining the "employer's intent to hire" method with the suggestion that it might be a possible method for the selection of applicants for apprenticeship. The US Solicitor's Office in Washington reviewed the proposal and ruled that it appears to fully comply with the law under certain specified conditions. The method and the specifications were outlined to the conference delegates.

First General Vice President William Konyha told the conference, "Our affiliated programs are making every effort to make certain that our training is the training needed by the industry."

He called the discussions timely and helpful in maintaining leadership in the industry.

### *PETS Praised*

The Brotherhood's Performance Evaluated Test System (PETS) for training apprentices was recently presented for the first time to the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship of the US Department of Labor. The presentation was made by First General Vice President William Konyha, a member of the committee, during a regular meeting.

The response to the showing of the visual materials and the general plans for the system was enthusiastic. PETS was declared a pioneering and innovative program by the committee members who viewed the special showing.

## National Joint Committee in Recent Session

*A regular business session of the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee was held in Philadelphia, Pa., at the conclusion of the recent International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest. Labor and management conferred on the major issues discussed at the Training Conference.*

*Left to right in the picture are: Fred Humphries, National Assn. of Home Builders; Marlin Grant, NAHB; Chris Monek, Associated General Contractors; Hans Wachsmuth, AGC; George Vest, United Brotherhood; William Konyha, co-chairman, UBC; James Tinkcom, technical director, UBC; Bill Pemberton, AGC; Louis Basich, UBC; Joseph Pinto, UBC; and Richard Schwertner, AGC, co-chairman.*

*Not present for the picture: Ollie Langhorst, UBC; Preston Haglin, AGC; Brad O'Brien, advisor, U.S. Department of Labor; and Gene Berube, BATVE-DVTE.*

## NEW JOURNEYMEN AND FIRST WOMAN APPRENTICE IN RED BANK, N.J.

*Ten new journeymen carpenters received their certificates at a recent regular meeting of Local 2250, Red Bank, N.J., but it was the lone young woman among the ranks of the first-year apprentices who drew most of the audience attention that night.*

*She is Susan Costello, second from left in the picture at right,above, and she is the first woman apprentice ever for Local 2250.*

*Others shown in the pictures are as follows:*

*NEW JOURNEYMEN—First row, left to right, in the picture at left above, Charles Beckwith, John O'Brien, Michael McCauley, Bruce Edwards, and Charles E. Gorhan, financial secretary and secretary of J.A.C.*

*Second row, left to right, James A. Kirk, business representative; Ronald Cruise, Joseph Sciamarelli, Gary Romein. Those not present: Daniel Thompson, Wayne Durando, and Peter Marvel.*

*FIRST-YEAR APPRENTICES—First row, left to right, Charles E. Gorhan, financial secretary and secretary, J.A.C., Susan Costello, Thomas Bucco, Joseph Facendola, James Pierce, Ralph Bove, William Acerra, and Sigurd Lucassen, president and General Executive Board Member for the Second District...*

*Second row, left to right, James A. Kirk, business representative; John Jansen, Steven Fry, Joseph Siegfried, Alan Crawford, Jeffrey Abrecht, and Charles Woodward.*

## Mid-Year Conference Set for Next Month

The mid-year meeting of the Carpentry Training Conference is scheduled for April 9 and 10 in New Orleans, La.

The conference is assembling in the Fairmont Hotel. Topics for consideration by the conference were being submitted to first General Vice President William Konyha in the opening weeks of 1979, and an agenda for the sessions will be forwarded to delegates prior to the conference.

## Niagara Falls, N.Y. To Host '80 Contest

Niagara Falls, N.Y., has been selected as the site of the 1980 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest, the co-chairmen of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee —William Konyha and Richard Schwertner—have announced.

Meanwhile, the National JATC has announced that bids for the 1981 and 1982 International Contest sites will be accepted in April. Any committee which to submit a bid is instructed to request information from First General Vice President Konyha at the General Office in Washington, D.C.

The 1979 contest, as previously announced, will be held in New Orleans, La., December 5 and 6, 1979.

•

*Attend your local union meetings regularly. Be an active member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.*

## More Women Join the Ranks

*Two young women have begun apprenticeship training with Local 1487, Burlington, Vt. They are the first in their state to enter the four-year training program. They are shown here with fellow members. Seated, left to right, Lawrence Desrocher, journeyman; Karen (Jake) Jacobs, apprentice; and Nancy Low, apprentice. Standing, left to right, Marcel Charbbonneau, journeyman; Robert Hibbard, apprentice; Jerimiah Beecher, vice president and president of apprentice training; Roger Pauley, apprentice; Dennis Gray, apprentice; and David Jarvis, apprentice.*

## New Training Center Opens in Baltimore

*The Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Baltimore, Md., recently held ribbon-cutting ceremonies for its new training center at Harford Road in Baltimore. Ted Venetoulis, center, Baltimore county executive, cut the ribbon. Participating in the ceremony from left, were William Halbert, Wilmer Webster, training center director; Venetoulis, with son; Robert Kearney, committee chairman, and Edward Glenn, JAC member. Standing in the rear are: Lewis Kimball, Edgar Knauff, Jr., and Bruce Personen, all JAC members. Following the ribbon-cutting ceremonies, there was an open house and tours of the new facility.*

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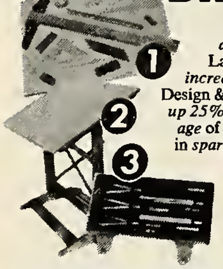

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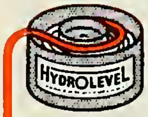

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# "We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

## BEAUTIES ABOUND

During recent weeks two young women—a daughter and a granddaughter of Brotherhood members—have received plaudits in beauty competitions.

Linda Kay Sieron was voted Miss Kansas United Teenager and went on from there to win in a national competition in Washington, D.C., last December, where she was first runner up as Miss United Teenager of America. Miss Sieron is the granddaughter of Louis A. Popp, of Creal Springs, Ill., a 38-year member of Millwrights Local 508, Marion, Ill. Linda Kay, 17, won a $2,000 scholarship, a trophy and other prizes in the competition, and she lives with her family in Overland Park, Kans.

TOBIN

Laura Jean Tobin, of Passaic County, N.J., the daughter of Passaic County District Council Business Agent John Tobin, represented her area in the 20th Annual Junior Miss State Finals on January 19 and 20. Although Miss Toblin did not win the top honors in the state competition, she will reign for a year as Passaic Junior Miss. An active high school senior, Miss Tobin is president of the local National Honor's Society and is active in many school and youth organizations.

## JUDGE LEW RHODES

RHODES

J. Lew Rhodes, who retired as Director of Organization for the United Brotherhood in August, 1969, has been appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Alpine, Tex. Rhodes is a 51-year member of the Brotherhood from Local 627, Jacksonville, Fla. He was succeeded as Brotherhood Director of Organizaton by Anthony Ochocki and, subsequently, by James Parker.

MISS KANSAS
UNITED TEENAGER

LINDA KAY SIERON

## Denver To Host 34th Union-Industries Show

The 34th AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show will be held April 6-11, 1979, in the Curригan Exhibition Hall of the Denver Convention Complex, it was announced by Earl D. McDavid, show director and secretary-treasurer of the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the AFL-CIO.

This annual exhibition, a free public show produced and managed by the Union Label and Service Trades Department, offers the consumer the opportunity to see first-hand the skills and professionalism union members bring to their jobs.

More than 300 exhibits, working demonstrations and displays will fill the exhibition hall. The exhibits will be staffed by hundreds of union workers as well as representatives of leading U.S. companies and of government. Their job will be to show the public the products they make and the services they provide.

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### NOW . . . THE BAD NEWS

The business agent called the new secretary into his office.

"Miss James," he said, "you're the best-looking girl we've had working in this office. You dress well, you have a nice voice, you make a good impression on the public, and your manners are excellent."

"Thank you, sir," she said, "your compliments are most pleasing."

"Enjoy them while you can; now we're going to discuss your typing, spelling and punctuation."

—*Joe Wengler*
*Houston, Tex.*

**ARE YOU STILL CLICING?**

### OFF THE HOOK

It was 2 a.m. when the phone rang and the sleep-drenched millwright got up to answer it.

"Is this number 33-333?"

"No, it is not."

"Oh, I'm sorry to have bothered you at such an hour."

"It's all right," said the millwright, "I had to get up to answer the phone anyway."

### BUDDY SYSTEM

Two fellows out hunting were stopped by a game warden. One of them took off, and the game warden went after him and caught him, and then the fellow showed the warden his hunting license.

"Why did you run when you had a license?"

"Because the other fellow didn't have one."

**UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS**

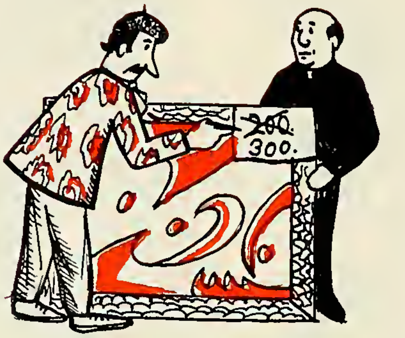
### COME PREPARED

A member invited to a local anniversary party was given very explicit directions: "The address is 245; take the elevator to the tenth floor; turn to the right to meeting room H, and when you get there, push the bell with your elbow."

"With my elbow?" Why that?" asked the guest.

"Well, you're certainly not coming empty-handed, are you?"

**BE IN GOOD STANDING**



### CHARITY BEGINS

Who says artists aren't practical people? From an art department we've learned about a well-known Massachusetts painter who was solicited by his church for a donation.

"I haven't any money," said the artist, "but I'll give a $200 picture."

But when all contributions were in, there was still a budget deficit, and the minister asked the congregation to increase the donations.

"All right," said the artist, "I'll do my share. I'll raise the price of the picture to $300."

---

### THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There once was a lady named Harris,
Who nothing seemed apt to embarrass
'Til the bath salts she shook
Into a bath that she took
Turned out to be plaster of Paris.

### CHANGE OF WORDING

Said the hotel patron to the manager: "I wonder if I may venture a suggestion?"

"Certainly," said the hotel manager.

"I notice," said the departing guest, "that a sign on the door of my room reads HAVE YOU LEFT ANYTHING? I think you ought to change that to read HAVE YOU ANYTHING LEFT?"

**ATTEND UNION MEETINGS**

### ON THE OTHER HAND

In a poker game in a Western mining town, luck favored the stranger from the beginning; he won steadily. Finally he drew four aces, and after the stakes had been run up to a considerable figure, he magnanimously refused to bet further.

"This is downright robbery," he exclaimed. "I don't want to end the game by bankrupting you. So here goes." He threw down the four aces and reached for the money.

"Hold on!" cried an antagonist. "I'll take care of the dust, if you please."

"But I held four aces—see?"

"Well, what of it. I've got a looloo."

The stranger was dazed. "A looloo? What is a looloo?"

"Three clubs and two diamonds," coolly replied the miner, taking in the stakes. "I guess you ain't accustomed to our poker rules out here.

"See there?" he said pointing to a sign on the wall:

A LOOLOO BEATS FOUR ACES.

The game resumed. The stranger presently threw down his cards with an exultant whoop and cried out, "There's a looloo for you—three clubs and two diamonds."

"Tut, Tut," said the miner. "Really this is too bad. You still don't understand our rules. Look at that rule over there!"

THE LOOLOO CAN BE PLAYED BUT ONCE IN A NIGHT.

# Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

Parkersburg, West Va.

### PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

Millwright's Local 1755 held a banquet recently at the Wilmar Cafeteria to honor members with service pins. General Representative Bob Sauers made the presentations, and Charles Switsher, business agent and financial secretary, was master of ceremonies.

The members honored are shown in the accompanying picture, as follows:

First row, left to right: Ira Merritt, 30 years; Gerald Beardsley, 30 years; Alva Jones, 20 years; Harold Wilhelm, 20 years; and John C. Detlor, 30 years.

Second row, left to right: Bob Becker, 30 years; Bernard Richards, 25 years; Joe Hiener, 30 years; Robert Sauers, international representative; Arnold Richards, 25 years; James Cokeley, 30 years; Ernest Combs, 20 years; and Robert Hart, 30 years.

Third row, left to right: Charles Swisher, business agent and financial secretary; Herbert Dunlap, 25 years; Dale Sims, Jr., 25 years; Charles Null, 25 years; Sherman Buchanan, 30 years; Glenn Robinson, 25 years; and Bernard Smith; 30 years.

Not shown in the picture are: Gilbert Pool, 35 years; Raymond Mattern, Romeo Calhoun, Homer Scarlett, Leo Casto, Roy Robinson, and Leonard Massar, all 30-year members; Robert Jacobs, Robert Exline, Robert Russell and Arthur Eads, all 25-year members; Billy Jo Hammett, Lyle Northcraft, Clifford Burke, and Glenn Haugh, all 20-year members.

### MUSKEGON, MICH.

Local 824 held its 12th Annual Retirees and Service Award Banquet last year at the V.F.W. Hall.

Members of Local 824 enjoyed a dinner, dance and floor show. The Grand Haven Minstrel Show and its 10 acts were presented by Martin Bomers.

Howard Smith, president of Michigan Council of Industrial Workers and a member of Local 824, made the presentations.

The honored members and their years of service as follows:

Jacob Schmidt, 70 years; Joseph Rajewski, 67 years; Henry Westerhouse, 51 years; Paul Fuller, Orville Gotts, Joseph Stein, and Garrett Workman, all 45 years; Lester Conklin, 44 years; Homer Drennan, 43 years; Stanley Stein, 42 years; Leslie Grahm, 42 years; Stanley Laskowicz, 41 years; Everett Clapper, William Hines, and John Woodward, 39 years; Albion Lofquist, 38 years; Joseph Snyder, 38 years; Orville Tupper, 37 years; Frank Barnes, 33 years; Harold Roe, 26 years; Virgil Akins, 26 years; Ransom Monroe, 23 years; Steve Budnic, 22 years; Harold Brink, 18 years.

The group held a moment of silence for three members deceased since the last banquet.

### VISALIA, CALIF.

Sons will follow in their father's footsteps, but when a grandson joins the march, Carpenters Local 1109 of Visalia, Calif. makes it a special occasion.

Three generations of the Rhea family, retired carpenter Leonard Rhea; son Tal, apprenticeship coordinator; and grandson Jeff, apprentice carpenter, were honored at a pin ceremony and picnic.

Other outstanding honorees were father and son, Ernest Chennault, with a 35-year pin, and son Charles, with a 25-year pin. Oldest member was Wilbur Purdin, with 68 years as a member.

### RED BANK, N.J.

At its annual Christmas meeting, December 11, 1978, Local 2250 honored its 25-year members.

Shown, first row, left to right, are James A. Kirk, business representative; Joseph Fox, Henry Blome, and Charles E. Gorhan, financial secretary. Second row, left to right, Henry Werner, and John Clayton.

Not present: Max L. Bishop, George Brent, William Cahill, James Croslin, George Hayman, Charles Keim, Sr., Lawrence Morton, Richard, McCoy, James O'Neill. Wilbur Pharo, Vincent Urgo, and Garrett Woolley.

Danville, Ill. 25-Year Members

Danville, Ill. 30-Year Members

## DANVILLE, ILL.

Local 269 honored its senior members at its annual banquet. Those honored are shown in the accompanying pictures.

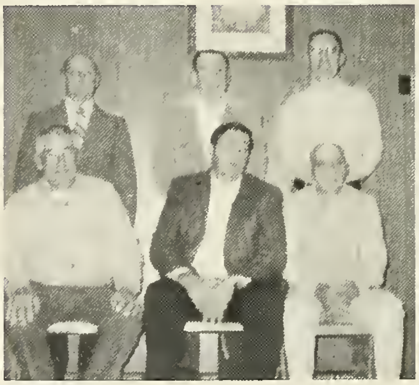
**25-YEAR MEMBERS**—Front row, left to right: Harold Farrell, Clarence Kizer, Dean Pearson, Jack Frink, Melvin Denhart, Frank Carroll. Second row: Mac Sprouls, vice president; Don Dickerson, president; Ty O'Riley, trustee; Lawrence Reese, conductor; Harry Pettegrew, treasurer; Larry Mollett, business agent; Walker Sheffer, recording secretary; Elvin Harper, warden; Don Gorman, international representative.

**30-YEAR MEMBERS**—Front row, left to right: Recording Secretary Walker Sheffer, Russell Woodrum, Ernest Zander, August Finet, Robert Ehlenfeld, Treasurer Harry Pettegrew, Arthur Parks. Back row: James Davis, Lawrence Reese, conductor, Walter Wade, Melvin Hill, Tyrone O'Riley, trustee, George May, Frank Kizer, Larry Mollett, business agent, Henry Silvestro, Harry Golden, Orville Bonebrake, Donald Dickerson, president, Don Gorman, international representative.

**35-YEAR MEMBERS**—Front row, left to right: Clarence Lutz, George Cunningham, Joe Huffman, Charles Downing, Elvin Harper. Second row: International Representative Don Gorman, vice president Mac Sprouls; Larry Mollett, business agent; president Don Dickerson; Bob Newlin, Tom Day, John Jarling, Russell Huff.

Absent when the pictures were taken: Paul Smoot, 45-year member; Wilbur Hiatt, 30-year member; and Guy O'Brien, 50-year member.

Danville, Ill. 35-Year Members



Pittstan, Pa.

## PITTSTON, PA.

The following members of Local 401, shown in the accompanying photograph, were recently awarded pins for service to the Brotherhood:

Seated, left to right: John Skarbowski, 30 years; Leonard Cumbo, 30 years; John Petrucci, 30 years.

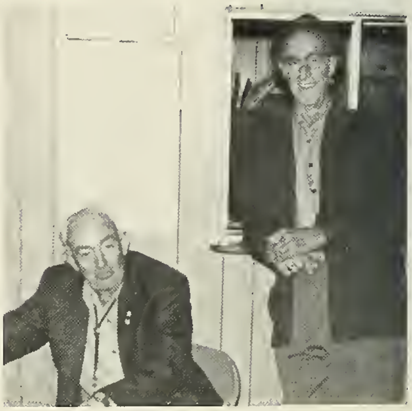
Standing, left to right: Henry W. Zelinski, 25 years; William DeHaba, Sr., 40 years; Henry Hokien, 25 years.

Not present when the pictures were taken were Robert Griffiths, 30 years: James Colarusso, 35 years; and John Bonczek, 25 years.

## TWISP, WASH.

With the recent deaths of the last two charter members of Local 2894—Russell Bean and Harry Oakes—the two oldest members of the local union still active in the Brotherhood are George Bateham, and Julius Viancour, left and right in the picture. Viancour has served on the staff of the Western Council, and Bateham was financial secretary of the local union for 32 years.

Twisp, Wash.



Muncie, Ind.—35-Year Members

Muncie, Ind.—30-Year Members, Picture No. 1

Muncie, Ind.—30-Year Members, Picture No. 2

## MUNCIE, IND.

Senior members of Local 1016 were honored with service pins at a recent banquet. The 35-year and 30-year members are shown in the accompanying pictures.

35-year members—From left, Don Large, Lloyd Coffman, Van Gordon, Raymond Wiggerly, John Mullen, Richard Brannon, Kenneth Wantz, William Hines, Harry Fiddle, Byron Wright, and Luther Newman.

**30-year members (Picture No. 1)**—Front row, from left, Guy Taylor, Ova McClain, Philip Graves, William Painter, and Lloyd Coffman.

Back row, Raymond Wiggerly, Calvin Teeter, Wendel Bunner, and John Vincent, Jr.

**30-year members, (Picture No. 2)**—Front row, left to right, George Stout, Harry Evans, Lester DeArmond, Fred Eisenbise, Charles Hunt, and Robert Mitchell.

Back row, Orval Gunn, Clarence Van Matre, Earl Bowman, Jesse Smith, and Bob Haines.

---

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Chicago, Ill.—50-year pin

Chicaga, Ill.—25-year members

## CHICAGO, ILL

At Local 80's annual awards night, last year, two dozen senior members were honored.

In the small accompanying photograph, Business Representative Stewart Robertson, second from left, is presented a 50-year pin. In the presentation, from left, are President John Lynch, Chicago District Council Secretary-Treasurer Wes Isaacson, and District Council Business Representative Sherman Dautel.

The other picture shows the 25-year members, as follows:

First row, left to right, James Henaghan, Mike Scornavaco, Joseph Greco, Donald H. Olsen, Michael Rapach, Louis H. Gartz.

Second row, left to right, Austin Coe, Robert Borgstrom, John L. Marzillo, Edward Gualtieri, Donald Malboeuf, Frank Zurawski, Dan O'Connell.

Third row, left to right, Stewart F. Robertson, John F. Lynch, James J. Taraba, Joseph Patti, Robert H. Larson, Donald Pioch, Wesley Isaacson, Henry Hanson, Anthony Pastore, Sherman Dautel.

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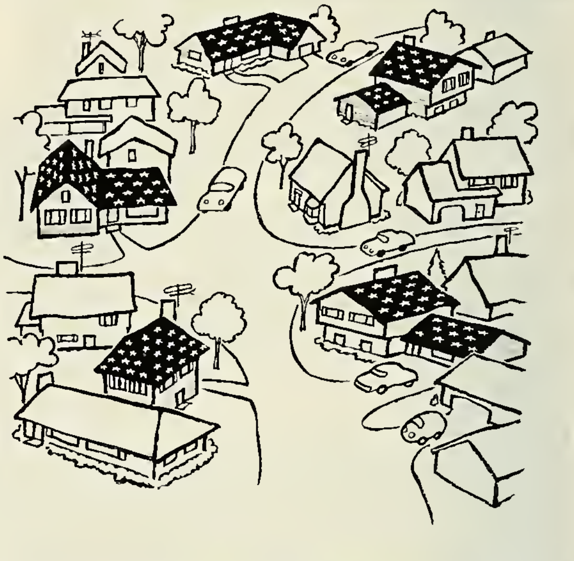
## US Treasury Pays Tribute to Brotherhood's Savings Bond Support

*Members of organized labor form the big majority of over 10 million Americans enrolled in payroll savings plans for the purchase of U.S. savings bonds. Thousands of Brotherhood members are among this total.*

*In recognition of the Brotherhood's continued support of the savings bonds program, Arthur Maxwell, labor representative of the U.S. Treasury Department, made special presentations of awards to General President William Sidell, left, above, and General Secretary John Rogers, left, below, at the 33rd General Convention in St. Louis.*



**You can't always see the stars and stripes on a house built by Bonds.**

**But they're there just the same.**

It takes a carpenter to build a house. It takes a bricklayer, an electrician and a plumber. It also takes time. And it takes money.

But the cost of a house shouldn't make you stop planning. It should just make you start planning sooner. Like now, maybe—or tomorrow.

Start saving with United States Savings Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan where you work. Let Bonds build your home. They can build your future as well.

Take Stock in America • Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

Roseburg, Ore.

## ROSEBURG, ORE.

The following members received pins and plaques for 20 to 35-years of membership in Local 2949, Lumber and Sawmill Workers, at "Spouse Night" on November 18, 1978:

Front row, left to right—Irvin Syrie, 25 years; Mildred Barnes, 20 years; Susie Stuart, 20 years, Lamoin Milligan, 20 years; O. Earl Byrd, 35 years; Clifford Conrad, 35 years; Herbert Heinz, 35 years; Mrs. Sam Stanley, 25 years.

Second Row, left to right—Leo Roland, 20 years; Leonard Roland, 20 years; Ray Busch, 25 years; Arthur Allen, 25 years; Earl Bennett, 25 years; Robert Berg, 25 years; George Watson, 25 years; Harland Phelps, 30 years; Harold Thomson, 30 years.

Third Row, left to right—Jim Laney, 20 years; Hank Butler, 20 years; Everett Redd, 25 years; Chester Hafer, 25 years; Vernon Troyer, 25 years; William Ledbetter, 25 years; John Lemons, 25 years; George Howe, 25 years; Dewey Black, 30 years; Rueben Bogner, 30 years.

Back Row, left to right—Glenn Naffziger, 20 years; Larry Fuller, 20 years; Larry Holmgren, 20 years; Burdette Mertens, 20 years; Guy Mullins, 25 years; Bill Puckett, 25 years; Glen Cleveland, 25 years; Robert Gehm, 25 years; Everett Ledbetter, 25 years; Don Coats, 25 years; Robert Young, 25 years; John Chandler, 30 years; Calvin Stroup, 30 years.

The 35-year members of Local 2949 received a cake in addition to their pins. From left to right, in the small picture, Herbert Heinz, O. Earl Byrd, and Clifford Conrad.

Heinz, Byrd, Conrod

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Seattle, Wash.—Picture No. 1

Seattle, Wash.—Picture No. 3

## SEATTLE, WASH.

Local 1982 held its first pin presentation ceremony and dinner recently. President A. S. Grover conducted the ceremony, and Local 1982's first president and charter member, William W. Roberts, presented the pins. The event took place at the Carpenters Center Building, Seattle,

Picture No. 1—20-year pins, left to right, Raymond Hervey, Ollie Anderson, Arthur Jackson, William Pemberton, Robert Strom.

Picture No. 2—25-year pins, left to right, Victor Gary, Robert Pierson, Thomas Snyder, business representative.

Picture No. 3—30-year pins, Donald P. Leahy, Albert Grover, Thomas Eggas, William Roberts.

Seattle, Wash.—Picture No. 2

## CLEVELAND, O.

Twelve 25-year members were awarded service pins at the annual Christmas party for Local 182.

The 12 members include: Clarence Baylor, Leon Kinaitis, Joseph D. Pavlick, George Rutherford, Floyd Miller, Thomas Emery, Mike Mirkovic, Joseph Dorzda, Frank Sustersic, John Theiss, Gunter Pawski, Perry Troiano.

The 25-year members who were also honored but who were not present at the party: Michael Kachmarik, Michael Karpinecz, David Kobie, Imants Lauge, Alfred Morisky, William Nakoff, Martin Newman, Owen O'Donnell, Johann Reth, Helmut Schuster, Josef Seil, Andrew Shernesky, Joachim Sobek.

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Stephen Schultz—Orangeville, Penna.

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Robert Sawyer—Roseburg, Oregon

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Jay Hedden, Editor
Workbench Magazine

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Dallas, Tex.—Picture No. 1

Dallas, Tex.—Picture No. 2

## DALLAS, TEX.

At a regular meeting September 25, Local 198 honored some of its retired members with a pin ceremony. All members who have 50, 55, and 60 years service in the Brotherhood were invited to be present at this meeting to be honored and receive their service pins.

The total number of years that these brothers have served the Brotherhood amounts to more than 650 years.

Two members had passed away: G. B. McIntosh, a 60-year member, and H. W. Redman, a 55-year member. A. H. Brown is in a nursing home. A. J. Bauer was at his home, too ill to attend the meeting W. B. Snodgrass was in Baylor Hospital. Snodgrass, Brown and Bauer are 60-year members.

**Picture No. 1**—Left to right, front row, A. J. Christian, Frank Probst, Neils Hermansen, Elmer Baxter, Jr., Charles Henderson; back row, A. O. Guthrie, C. H. Culpepper, A. T. Ewing, Frank R. Bennett.

**Picture No. 2**—A. J. Christian presents 55-year pins to members of Carpenters Local 198, front left to right: A. J. Christian, C. H. Culpepper, Charlie Henderson, A. T. Ewing, and Frank R. Bennett.

**Picture No. 3**—Charles Henderson presenting pins to 50-year members of Carpenters Local 198; left to right: Charles Henderson, Neil Hermansen, Frank Probst, A. O. Guthrie, and Elmer Baxter, Jr.

The small picture shows W. B. Snodgrass who joined Carpenters Union 731 on January 7, 1911. He was admitted to Local 198 on clearance card on August 7, 1911, and has held continuous membership since that date.

Snodgrass,
68-Year
Member

Dallas, Tex.—Picture No. 3

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Right Side Hammer Loop
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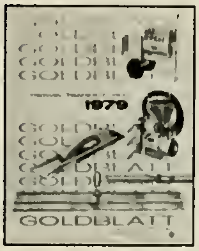

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Tampa's 20 to 40 Year Members

## TAMPA, FLA.

The following men were honored at a special called meeting of Local 1504, held at the American Legion Hall in Hollywood, Florida, on August 8.

**Forty-five Years:** Milton T. Nelson (shown in picture with General Executive Board Member Harold Lewis).

**Forty Years:** W. H Newell, and H. F. Wagner.

**Thirty-five Years:** John H. Collins, Walter H. Duzyk, Richard Hopper, Francis N. Kidder, Howard Kuntz, Richmond H. Neale, Stanley Smith, and H. E. Winkler.

**Thirty Years:** Francis Burke, Isaac M. Dyess, Jr., John M. Evans, F. Bernard Farr, Edward P. Golembeski, Carlton P. McCartha, Ernest Pistone, Arville G. Porter, Joseph W. Sliauzis, Alphonse C. Steanna, Warren E. Talbot, James T. Wells, and Kenneth Winkler.

**Twenty-five years:** Gustave A. Appel, Dean Averick, Milton Azrikan, Morris Beller, Albert V. Bodden, Gaston J. Bolduc, William D. Carter, Goldwire Colson, Amon R. Conger, Loren J. Fleming, Eduardo Garcia, Joseph E. Heimbeck, Daniel W. Holder, Donald V. Kregoski, Lawrence M. McGrath, Hugh R. McPhee, Fred MacMurray, Rollin T. Metzler, David W. Murphy, Harold E. Murphy, Ubie Nolan, William P. O'Grady, John F. Ott, Jr., Henry T. Purvis, Edward J. Reed, Kermit G. Tindell, and William L. Zeigler.

**Twenty Years:** Donald F. Anderson, W. J. Armstrong, Jess W. Barringer, Jonathan H. Brewin, Edward A. Brust, Edward J. Cardinale, Alvin L. Counce, Bernard E. Cox, Virgil D. Dugger, Robert C. Ellison, Victor G. Ferek, George J. Feriola, Bruce E. Frederick, Horace M. Godwin, Leary Grice, Ivan D. Hardyman, J. C. Hernandez, John T. Hewitt, Jr., William H. Hillabrant, T. P. Homberger, Jr., Henry M. Johnson, Hoyel B. Jolley, James A. Jones, Frank A. Lapuma, C. E. McLester, Howard Murtagh, Orvid S. Myers, Richard H. Reed, Earnest E. Rice, Louis H. Richards, Elmer M. Sisk, Frank Snirpunas, James H. Sutton, Kenneth L. Theisen, Emmett C. Thom, Amos N. Wells, Jos. H. Whitworth, and Richard C. Zigmunt.

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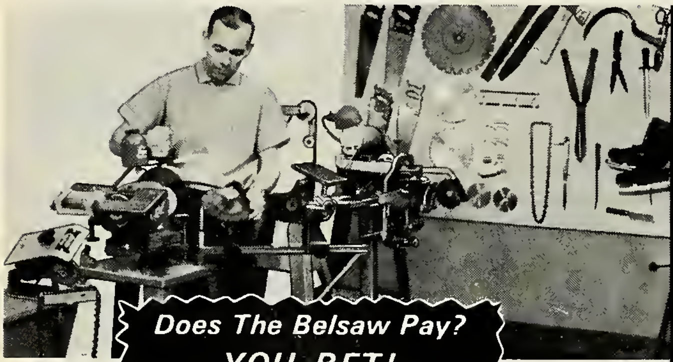

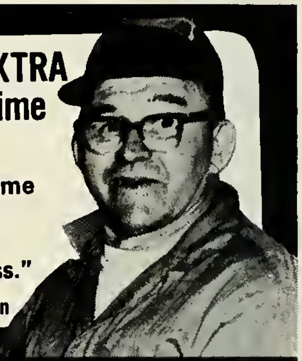

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# IN MEMORIAM

**Local 2, Cincinnati, O.**—John Ades, Robert J. Berg, Floyd Gordon, Rowland Hill, Walter Mastio, Hubert J. Nead, Orey C. Nieman, Henry N. Sanders, John Sears, Bill G. Smith, Frank Sutton, Charles L. Workman.

**Local 7, Minneapolis, Minn.**—Clifford Amlaw, George Bluhm, Z. P. Lavoie, Robert Widmer.

**Local 24, Cheshire, Conn.**—Larry Fermo, Frederick M. Jaenicki, William Nyiri, Pius Rioux, Claude Roy, Francesco Stella.

**Local 30, New London, Conn.**—Gustaf R. Aaltonen, James S. Baggs, Gerald S. Bazinet, George D. Braman, Joseph L. Labeau.

**Local 36, Oakland, Calif.**—Edward O. Bacon, Leonard Bobbitt, Murdo Campbell, A. E. Hamilton, Ole Lovtang, H. C. Morten, Curt Muller, Alfred Nielsen.

**Local 42, San Francisco, Calif.**—Lucian Freire, William Fernandez, William Haddock, Viggo Justesen, Alfred L. Kratt, Malcolm J. Roberston.

**Local 50, Knoxville, Tenn.**—William (Bill) Hodges, Verlas Claude Owenby.

**Local 51, Allston, Ma.**—Louis Marshall, Sr.

**Local 66, Olean, N.Y.**—Thomas Tordella.

**Local 89, Mobile, Ala.**—Wilburn Rogers.

**Local 93, Ottawa, Ont.**—Joseph H. Clark, Lionel Leblanc, Jean Paul Letang, Albert Mousseau, Theodore Gerald Paquette, Maurice Wistaff, Clement Yergeau.

**Local 95, Detroit, Mich.**—Solomon Alden, John E. Snody.

**Local 101, Baltimore, Md.**—Maurice Arvig, Joshua L. Barnes, Michael T. Hutton, George Lages, Charles H. Williams.

**Local 132, Washington, D.C.**—Everett Aleshire, James W. Darnell, Jr., Windley M. Gibbs, John David Lehan, William J. McCarroll, John C. Peterson, Albert E. Powell, Frederick W. Vollmerhausen.

**Local 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Ignazio Porro.

**Local 181, Chicago, Ill.**—Frank Filipanits, James R. Owens, Einar Winnerod, Edward Zbylut.

**Local 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.**—Erick H. Anderson, J. Lee Anderson, Glen Bock, Marlin F. Denney, William J. Nelson, C. E. Powers, Benjamin A. Richardson, Sidney L. Roberg, Clyde Rose, W. W. Smith, Melvin C. Sweeney, S. Delisle Wilkinson.

**Local 194, Oakland, Calif.**—Andrew L. Ables, Coyde C. Barker, Chris H. Bossen, Dell Cocannouer, Joseph I. Delacroix, William Halper, Ralph W. Houghton, Othar Jensen, Saren K. Jensen, George Leach, Orvis V. Leines, Ray D. Milner, Louis Peterson, Thomas Wallis, D. E. Weaver, Claude R. Williams.

**Local 198, Dallas, Tex.**—D. R. Baldridge, Claude Brown, Freddie B. Clements, John W. Fraley, Chester Lee Gilmore, W. A. Knowles, L. W. Sutton, W. G. Wainscott.

**Local 199, Chicago, Ill.**—Hugo Arousell, Frank Lindholm, Peter J. Meyer.

**Local 218, Allston, Mass.**—William D. Butts, William R. Hutchins.

**Local 225, Atlanta, Ga.**—George W. Connerly, Walter Holden, Burton Maddox.

**Local 232, Ft. Wayne, Ind.**—Arthur Bohren, Dale Crapser, Merle Ehlinger, Henry W. Lane, Malin North.

**Local 246, New York, N.Y.**—Tommasio Adducci, Abe Marcus, Rudolph Speyerer.

**Local 261, Scranton, Pa.**—Stanley Bartosky, Leo Deresinski, Roger Grande, Nello Mardelli, Orazio Mastro, Louis Nappi, William S. Schmidt, Joseph Walsh, John Yamialowski.

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**Local 848, San Bruno, Calif.**—Eugene Moran, Leslie Sanders.

**Continued, next page**

# IN MEMORIAM *, concluded*

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**Local 916, Aurora, Ill.**—Earl Koester.

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**Local 1310, St. Louis, Mo.**—In our January issue we listed Doyle Mathes of Local 1310, St. Louis, Mo., as "deceased". This was an error. Brother Mathes is no longer employed at the trade, being permanently disabled, but his fellow members should know he is still hale and hearty.

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**Local 1707, Longview, Wash.**—Jewell L. Thompson.

**Local 1723, Columbus, Ga.**—Ellis E. Prince.

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**Local 2949, Roseburg, Or.**—Morris Ashcraft, Gerald H. Burton, Ray Gresham, Frank P. Liening, Don L. Nelson.

## Supreme Court Rules

**Continued from Page 15**

for the American business community."

John Daniel had worked as a truck driver for 23 years. He was covered by a company-paid pension trust fund negotiated by the Teamsters. Though his total years of service exceeded the required 20 years, Daniel was told he did not qualify for his pension benefits.

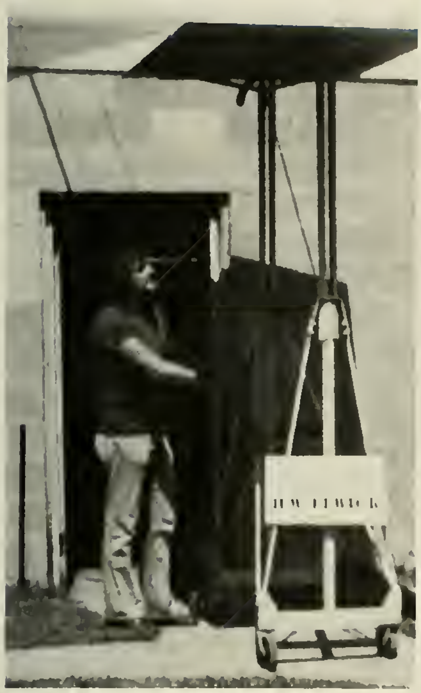
A four-month break in service violated the plan's continuous service requirement. Daniels claimed he had not been adequately informed of the restriction.

The lower court held that a private pension fund is an investment security purchased by employers on behalf of participating union members. Thus, it would be subject to disclosure provisions of federal law designed to protect against securities fraud.

The Supreme Court opinion, written by Justice Lewis F. Powell, said that "looking at the economic realities, it seems clear that an employee is selling his labor to obtain a livelihood, not making an investment for the future."

Currently, private pension plans are regulated primarily by the Labor Department under terms of a 1974 law which includes disclosure requirements different from those of security laws. (PAI)

## ONE-MAN LIFT



H. W. Elwick of Collinsville, Ill., a member of Local 633, Granite City, Ill., has designed and built a lift device which enables a lone worker to lift and hold sheet rock or plywood against a ceiling while it is being put in place. Elwick has used the device in the construction of homes in his area and reports that it is able to hold 4 ft. x 8 ft. and 4 ft. x 12 ft. sheets with ease.

Anyone interested in finding out more about Elwick's product may write him at the following address: H. W. Elwick, 525 E. Main St., Collinsville, Ill. 62234.

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## IN CONCLUSION

# Labor Has A Watchdog Role In The Current Session of Congress

The man who, for the past quarter-century, has served as organized labor's chief lobbyist in Washington—the recently retired AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andy Biemiller—looked back over his years of service on Capitol Hill in a recent interview and considered the tremendous job which unions share during each session of the US Congress.

He points out that trade unionists are involved in *all* of the matters which concern the average worker in North America.

We are citizens as well as trade union members. We have a real interest in unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, national health insurance, and other legislation that concerns US and Canadian workers and their families.

And he is right. When I look over the resolutions we acted upon at our General Convention in St. Louis, last October, and I see the actions we are mandated to take in the next two years, I realize that we share with every rank-and-file US and Canadian citizen a full public agenda.

With such a heavy load of responsibility, organized labor's legislative advocates in Washington are sometimes spending far too much of their valuable time in "putting out fires," correcting false information, and serving as watchdogs on the lookout for those little sentences and clauses in proposed Congressional bills which, if they go undetected and uncorrected, can completely wipe out much of the good we have accomplished.

This is the situation which exists, to some extent, in the current session of Congress.

The budget cutters are at work this year, as never before . . . and there is no question but there must be a periodic audit and assessment of federal spending. If inflation is to be curbed, we must cut the fat away from the lean and gradually bring our hard-earned dollars back into line with what they were once worth.

Unfortunately, the anti-union lobbyists see this period of economic uncertainty as a time to take some jabs at trade unions. They would weaken the David-Bacon Law by slipping some obscure wording into a public works bill, or they would throw a crippling amendment into a committee consideration of labor law reform. There are Administration proposals which would eliminate some of the benefits of Social Security, which are offered in the name of economy but would work a hardship upon widows and orphans at a time when such dependents are already hardpressed.

Certainly, labor's legislative advocates must be on their guard against tax proposals which maintain or extend the loophole advantages now offered to investors and corporation executives.

Andy Biemiller points out the handicap under which we labor in trying to combat discriminatory tax legislation. Discussing past tax fights, he says: "On the tax bill, we had maybe two of our own AFL-CIO legislative staff and about five other labor lobbyists who were really working on it . . . on the whole bill. But you could have 50 or 60 business lobbyists working on just one part of the tax bill. This makes a real difference."

There is a tax problem on Capitol Hill this spring which concerns our Floor Coverers and other members who might find themselves classified by their employers as "independent contractors." It concerns legislation which grew out of a study by the House Ways and Means Committee Task Force on Employees/Independent Contractors.

Since the early 1970's the Internal Revenue Service has increased its enforcement of the employment tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, and a controversy has grown out of this enforcement, as many small-business employers have tried to avoid federal tax responsibilities regarding their employees by telling IRS that this floor coverer is an independent contractor, this laundry driver is an owner/operator, this pulpwood cutter buys his own equipment and is free to cut wood where he pleases.

Such employers thereby deprive their employees of certain federal protections and some benefits.

Until the Congress enacts legislation clarifying the employment tax status of individuals, taxpayers will remain uncertain about the proper treatment of many workers.

This month, our legislative advocates are following legislation regarding this matter, and we are making our views heard.

There is other legislation which must be watched:

The Kennedy-Corman Health Care Bill has been re-introduced, as we continue to fight for a comprehensive national program of health care and health insurance. At the present time, labor is opposing some of President Carter's proposals in this field. We do not think the White House proposals go far enough.

With construction as a mainstay of our economy, we must make certain that any proposed cuts in the federal budget for 1980 will not cut valuable, job-creating construction projects. There are highways and bridges to build and rebuild; there are clinics and service buildings needed in countless communities; historic sites to restore; and much more.

And, needless to say, there are hundreds of thousands of private dwellings to be constructed.

We continue to fight for reduced and realistic interest rates on mortgages and for other measures to stimulate the home building industry. Because of the struggle between the wilderness advocates and the forest products industry, the cost of building materials continues to go up and up. The Administration seems to be unprepared to debate the merits of a balanced forest-maintenance system, bowing time and again to the environmentalists. While this struggle continues, we must use costly building supplies to erect residential and commercial structures.

A California economist stated our position well. Theresa Hughes of Berkeley, Calif., says, "Here's what it comes down to. When environmentalists talk of preservation, they mean trees or wildlife or scenery. But when you're poor and you talk of preservation, you mean keeping body and soul together.

"I think anyone who works every day ought to be able to afford a home. But we just completed a housing study here, and there's evidence that 70% of the people in the Bay area who don't now own a home will never be able to buy one. It's pretty direct cause and effect. Lock up the forest and the mines, and building materials cost more. We ought to stop talking about preserving wilderness and start talking about preserving our country."

In spite of our support of efforts to fight inflation, we still see the long-range answer to our economic problems in full employment . . . rather than stopgap relief measures. There is no substitute for a working population with adequate purchasing power in our democratic, free-enterprise economy.

We still fight to preserve US and Canadian home-based industry against the inroads of cheap imported goods. We continue to oppose the tax advantages offered the multinational corporations and the preferred treatment now offered to overseas allies and enemies alike.

Two basic actions must be taken, if we are to achieve any success in our legislative programs:

We must reform the Senate filibuster rule, which caused the loss of Labor Law Reform last year. The fate of social and economic proposals ranging from job creation and tax reform to social security cuts and updated trade policies may well hinge on the fight to reform the rules of cloture.

Secondly, we must expand our grassroots contact with our legislators. The average worker is at a disadvantage when it comes to letting his wishes be known to his representatives in Washington and Ottawa and in the state and provincial capitals. A business executive can call in his secretary and dictate a dozen letters to key officials, expressing his views. The blue-collar worker, home from a hard day in a shop or construction project, has little desire to sit down and write a personal letter to anyone.

I have urged this many times before, and I continue to urge it: Speak out about your grievances. Write that letter to your legislator. Put your thoughts on paper and send them to the editor of your local newspaper. Attend your local union meetings and join in the discussion.

Thomas Jefferson once said that the basis of our government is the opinion of the people. Labor's legislative "watchdogs" are expressing your opinions, as they know them. Back them up with an occasional "Amen."

William Sidell

GENERAL PRESIDENT

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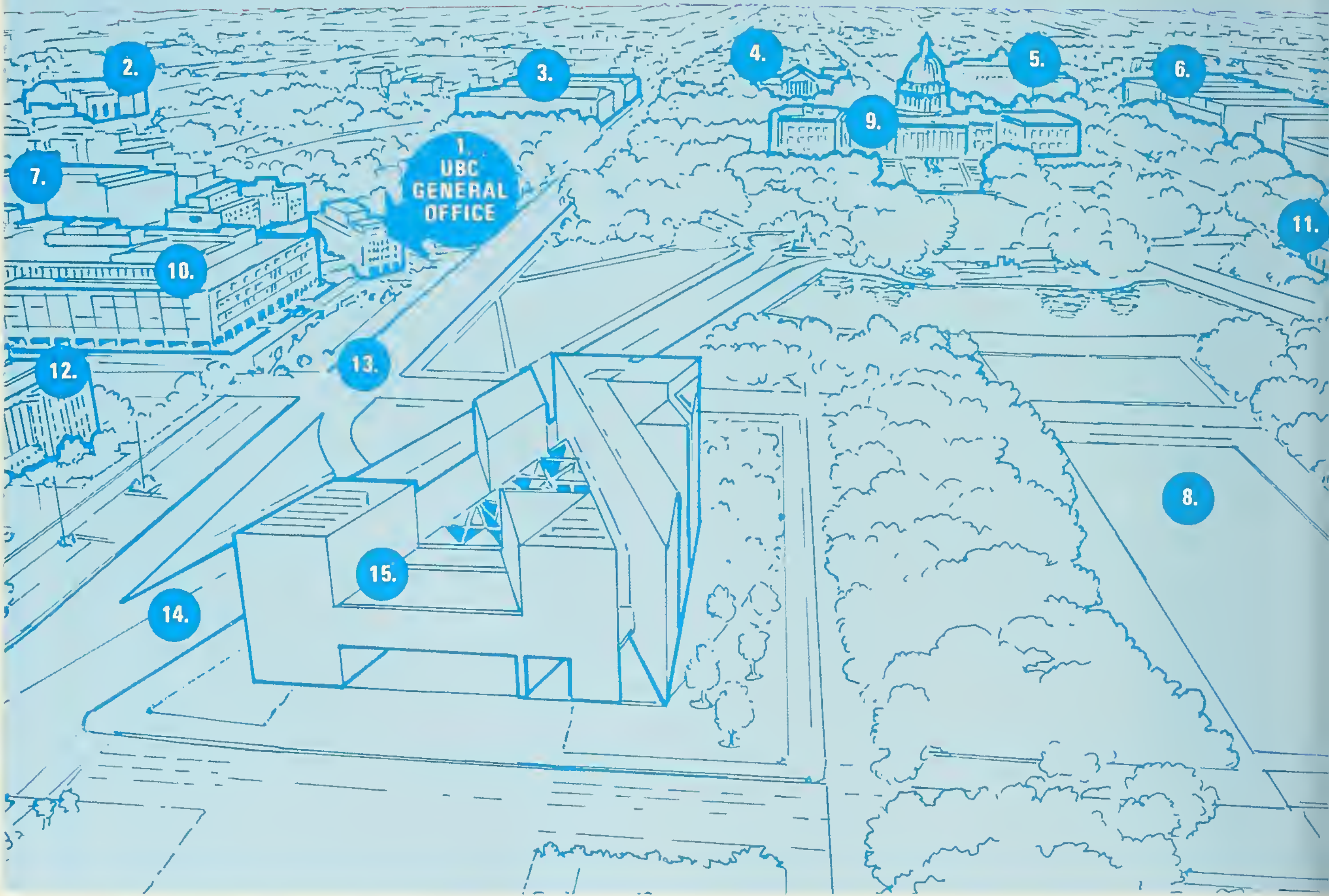
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April, 1979

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Founded 1881

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(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME XCIX No. 4 APRIL, 1979

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

*John S. Rogers, Editor*

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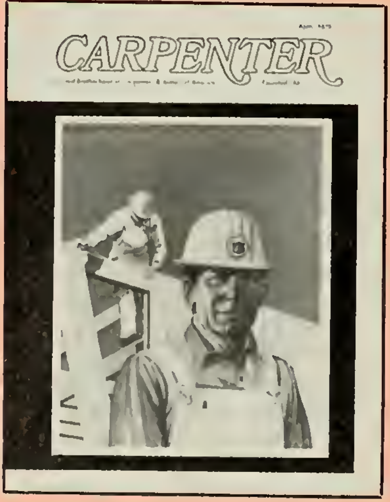
## THE COVER

Writers have described craftsmen in many ways, but few have written such inspiring words as were used by the American author Edna Ferber in her book *A Kind of Magic*. This volume, published in 1963 is a sequel to her earlier autobiography *A Peculiar Treasure*, which covered the first 52 years of her life. *A Kind of Magic* relates her experiences from 1939 to 1963 and contains in Chapter 11 a description of the qualities of a carpenter which we have reproduced on our back cover.

Although Ms. Ferber died only a few years ago, her kind of magic lives on. She was the author of such outstanding novels as *Giant*, *Saratoga Trunk*, *Ice Palace*, *Show Boat*, and *Cimarron*. Her stage plays, most of which were written with George S. Kauffman, included "Dinner At Eight", "Stage Door", "The Royal Family", and others.

We published the quotation from *A Kind of Magic* more than a decade ago, and we have had so many requests for it that we are now reproducing it again in a manner suitable for framing.

*NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.*



*To check retail price hikes:*

# Labor Movement Offers Carter 'Massive' Price Monitor Plan

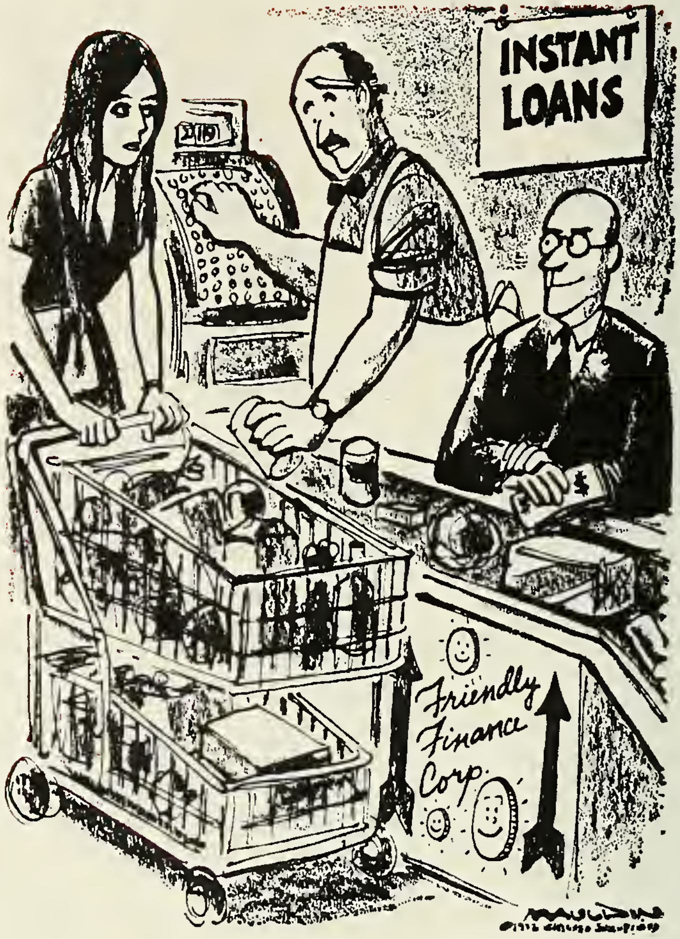
The AFL-CIO has offered to enlist thousands of volunteers in a nationwide price monitoring campaign, if the Administration is serious about spotlighting price-gouging and draws up price standards that can be verified by consumers.

Such a 'price watch' was mounted by the AFL-CIO Department of Community Services during the Nixon Administration's economic stabilization program. The AFL-CIO is willing to undertake a comparable effort now, President George Meany said.

Meany made the offer of cooperation after reading news accounts that Alfred E. Kahn, chairman of the Council on Wage & Price Stability, was interested in enlisting local consumer groups in a price monitoring operation.

A key obstacle to an effective monitoring program, Meany wrote Kahn, is the intricacy of the Administration's price standards.

"The consumer has absolutely no way of knowing about increases at the raw commodity and farm level," Meany noted. "The consumer cannot evaluate increases at the retail level since the profit-margin standard apparently applies and would require consumer knowledge of the store's profit margin for the base period during which increases are being monitored."



### INDIVIDUAL-ITEM PUZZLE

In practice, Meany suggested, "since your rules only affect a company's average profit margin and don't address the price of individual items at all, it seems impossible to monitor any item."

But in view of Kahn's reported advocacy of nationwide monitoring of retail prices, Meany said, "If you will advise me how this price monitoring can be carried out, we will be pleased to cooperate."

He told Kahn that "the AFL-CIO is vitally concerned about the high cost of living and the rapid escalation of prices in recent months."

The AFL-CIO, Meany said, "has hundreds of central labor bodies in cities and counties across the nation and can draw on thousands of community service volunteers."

This "vast organization" could be mobilized for a price monitoring effort, Meany wrote Kahn, "if we know precisely what you want consumers to look for, how to report information and data, and what you expect to accomplish."

If the wage-price council is interested in such a cooperative effort, Meany said, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis is available to meet with Kahn's staff "to discuss this matter further."

Asked by a reporter what he thought his members could do, Meany replied:

"Our members go to the market quite often, three or four times a week. They buy all the staples; they buy all the things that you need to maintain a home; all the food and everything else. And I'm quite sure that the housewives of our members, if not our members themselves, are quite aware of the price changes that have been coming up and I think we would be in a position to point out to Mr. Carter and the Administration certain prices changes that have taken place since October

24th, when the program went into effect."

Meany added that when the President called him to ask for the AFL-CIO's cooperation, "he told me that he was going to ask Vice President Mondale, Ray Marshall and Stu Eisenstat to sit down with me. And I said, 'fine,' but I said incidentally, 'Mr. President, I have already written Mr. Kahn and had a reply from Mr. Kahn and have offered that cooperation.' "

### VIGILANTE ACTION

Another reporter said that Kahn had expressed concern about vigilante groups. Meany replied:

"Oh, yes, I'm sure that there's a little worry there about that because one thing Mr. Kahn would never do, he would never do anything to make the business community unhappy. But he did say it—that he wanted help—and we are offering that help.

"Now, if he feels that that help is going to develop into vigilante groups, well, then, that's too bad. I'm sure that housewives would be delighted to form some form of vigilante groups. In other words, I don't have the same reservations about offending the business community as Mr. Kahn has, because I read all the news that's in the paper."

Meany pointed out that about 449 major corporations had an after-tax profit of 28% in the last quarter of last year and that profits in building materials was 49%. Also, he said, chain stores had a 37% increase in profits and the petroleum industry had a 37% increase.

The federation has some 700 local central bodies and 50 state federations of labor. AFL-CIO Public Relations Director Albert J. Zack said that these bodies, plus local unions, would be notified and enlisted in the monitoring program.

Meany stressed that even if labor and the Administration were unable to work out a plan, "we may do it, anyway. I think it is a good idea."

At the same time, Meany said the President had to be concerned about the recent wholesale price figures, which showed a 1.3% increase in prices in one month. This means consumer prices are due for big increases in coming months.

"The whole basic idea," Meany said, "is to hold down these high increases in inflation of prices. That's what inflation is all about. The basic idea is not to hold down the income of the American worker, reduce the standard of living for the American worker; the idea is to keep prices down."

## Sidell Indicates Monitoring Need in February Statement

In his regular monthly message to the membership ("In Conclusion" in the February issue of *The Carpenter*), General President William Sidell indicated the urgent need for keeping prices in check:

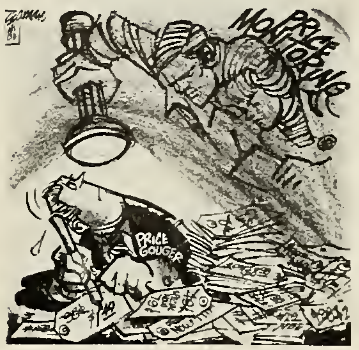
"As the 1979 Session of Congress takes up President Carter's proposals for fighting inflation, there is a general belief among the American population that voluntary wage and price controls are already in effect . . . that all patriotic Americans are hueing to the line and abiding by the President's guidelines.

"If you believe this, you're half right.

"In almost every instance, workers are holding to the 7% wage guideline recommended by the Carter Administration. In fact, most American workers were doing so already. They fell below 7% in their wage increases, even before the President made his proposals last October. . . .

"On the other side of the thin, shiny inflation coin, however, it's a different story. There is really no way yet proposed by the Carter Administration to control prices . . . or to even search out and identify violators of price guidelines. There is no manpower to do it. The average consumer is certainly not able to determine an appropriate price increase in every case. Can you imagine a food shopper calculating the percentage increase on a can of spinach, a carton of milk, a box of bird seed and referring week after week to notes kept on previous prices, and somehow feeding all this information into his little pocket computer . . . then complaining to a store manager that he is above the guidelines. Who has time? Who has the consumer clout to deal with the millions of retail outlets across the United States?"

More Light Needed



## Kahn Considering AFL-CIO Offer To Monitor Prices

AFL-CIO President George Meany has volunteered the aid of the federation's local labor councils for a national retail price monitoring project, and Carter anti-inflation adviser Alfred E. Kahn said he would look into the offer.

Kahn mentioned in a recent speech that he was exploring ways to carry out an effective program to help "monitor prices and challenge increases" that might violate Carter price guideline standards.

Responding to Kahn's remarks, Meany sent him a letter in which he noted that, while there would be "immense difficulties" in monitoring prices at the retail level, the AFL-CIO would be willing to help in such a program.

Discussing the problem of monitoring, Meany said consumers have "absolutely no way of knowing about increases at the raw commodity and farm level." And, he added, they cannot evaluate increases at the retail level because they wouldn't have access to critical information concerning profit margins.

"Nevertheless," Meany wrote Kahn, "if you will advise me how this price monitoring activity can be carried out, we will be pleased to cooperate."

Kahn responded to Meany, telling him he was grateful for the offer and encouraged by the proposal. He said his staff would be in touch with federation officials to work on a monitoring plan.

Kahn said he was aware of Meany's reservations about the wage and price control program. "But I believe we can both agree," Kahn said, "that it is unreasonable to expect organized labor to comply with the standards for any substantial period of time . . . unless we mount an intensive program and it succeeds. . . ."

# Labor Lays Groundwork for Busy Year

The AFL-CIO Executive Council and the governing bodies of various departments of the Federation assembled at Bal Harbour, Florida, in February to hammer out a program of work for the coming year.

With the biennial convention of the AFL-CIO set for next November, leaders of the various unions planned a full schedule of administrative and legislative work for the eight months between their February sessions and the coming conclave to be held in Washington, D.C.

Among the actions taken by the AFL-CIO Executive Council were the following:

- It called for a comprehensive national health insurance program and affirmed labor's support for the new Health Care for All Americans legislation now before Congress.
- It voted to work with the Carter Administration and Congressional committees to shape a modified labor law reform bill that would have a realistic chance of becoming law.
- The Council warned trade unionists that there is an intensive drive to pass "right to work" laws in the states and that trade unionists must be prepared to overcome these attacks.
- It urged all appropriate agencies of the federal government to take any and all actions necessary to extend veterans' benefits to members of the US merchant marine in recognition of their services during American wars.
- The Administration was urged to insure the protection of American workers' rights in the Panama Canal Zone. The Council charged that their interests were not fully supported by the recent Panama Canal treaties.
- The top AFL-CIO governing body asked Congress to enact legislation to establish a National Development Bank to help financially-strapped urban and rural communities restore their economies.
- The Council branded a proposal by the American Bankers Association that the government pay interest on the first $10 million of reserve deposits held by commercial banks "a scheme to further pad already outrageous bank deposits."
- Prompt government action to expand housing production was urged to head off a major recession as well as catch up on the nation's needs.
- Labor called upon Congress to act promptly on a mandatory hospital cost control program, pledging to support the legislation if it includes effective safeguards for hospital workers.
- Prevailing wage laws are necessary protection for both workers and fair employers, the AFL-CIO said, and should be vigorously enforced.

*BUILDING TRADES leaders in session during their mid-winter meetings in Florida. Building trades presidents acted to strengthen the department's organizing program in the months ahead and laid plans for a national conference to be held this month in Washington, D.C. General President William Sidell, third from right above, participated in the deliberations.*

*MARITIME TRADES in session in Bal Harbour, Fla. The MTD affiliates expressed growing concern with the loss of transport by American flag ships during recent years and called for more Administration efforts to achieve a balance of trade, particularly because of recent developments in the Far East.*

*GENERAL PRESIDENTS' OFFSHORE COMMITTEE met in Florida to discuss offshore, onshore, and maintenance agreements in the industry. Participants were concerned with inroads made by Japanese, German, and other foreign fabricators in producing platforms for offshore drilling. With General President Sidell, above, are Tim Alsop of the committee staff, left, and Second General Vice President Pat Campbell, right.*

*GENERAL PRESIDENT SIDELL talks with Plasterers' President Joe Power during a break in a session of the Building Trades executive board. The General President talked informally about construction work across North America with several leaders of the Building and Construction Trades.*

# Congress Urged To Step Up Housing Assistance

Congress should step up federal housing assistance in order to take up the slack of an anticipated drop in private housing starts later this year, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter urged.

Schechter expressed labor's concern at the impact of lagging housing construction on jobs, on inflation and on the unmet needs of "a population tidal wave entering adulthood."

The AFL-CIO testimony, before a House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities, examined the Carter Administration's budget proposals in relation to housing needs and to the job goals of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act.

Subcommittee Chairman Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) was the chief House sponsor of the bill, which sets a national goal of not more than 4% adult unemployment and a holddown of inflation.

A shortage of housing has contributed to pushing up rents and home costs, Schechter noted. And to the extent that the President's budget is keyed to a slowdown in the economy, the effect on housing will be to add to inflation as well as unemployment.

While the President's budget would cut back future funding of most federal housing programs, the impact would not be felt this year because of carryover funding authority in the pipeline. But Schechter warned that such a reduction would perpetuate the economic downturn and enlarge the rental housing gap.

Economic predictions call for housing construction to drop sharply from current levels by the last quarter of calendar year 1979, Schechter testified. In employment, he said, it would mean the loss of between 375,000 and 500,000 jobs boths on and off construction sites.

To soften the impact, he urged budget decisions and administrative actions "that could quickly accelerate assisted housing production."

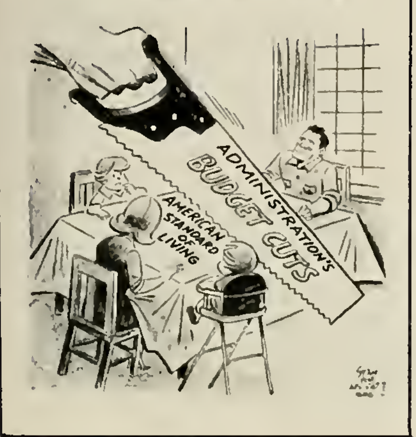
One step that could maintain momentum for construction of needed rental apartments, Schechter said, would be to raise the budget authority for rental housing programs "from 300,000 to at least 400,000 units, with the bulk of the increase designated for new construction."

The Hawkins subcommittee also heard other expert witnesses testify on the job and inflation impact of the Administration's budget proposals.

Thus, Director Alice Rivlin of the Congressional Budget Office said achievement of the Humphrey-Hawkins goals has become more unlikely "because inflation has accelerated and because unemployment is moving in the wrong direction."

As for slowing down economic growth to curtail inflation she estimated that "five years of unemployment at about 7 percent would be needed to bring inflation down to the neighborhood of 4 percent."

**WRONG SAW BITE**



## Ingrao to MTD Post

*NEWLY-ELECTED executive secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., Jean Ingrao, is congratulated by President Paul Hall after the meeting of the department's executive board. She is the first woman to serve as secretary-treasurer of an AFL-CIO constitutional department.*

# ULLICO'S Mortgage Plan, "J for Jobs," Approved by Labor Department Ruling

Any doubts that pension fund trustees or participating employers may have had about investing in the "J FOR JOBS" Separate Mortgage Account offered by The Union Labor Life Insurance Company have been dispelled by the U.S. Government.

On December 22, 1978, the Department of Labor and the Internal Revenue Service, issued the long awaited Class Exemption for Certain Transactions Involving Insurance Company Pooled Separate Accounts. This exemption, originally requested in an application known as D-039 filed in October, 1977 has been designated Prohibited Transaction Exemption 78-19.

The exemption was requested by the American Council of Life Insurance and four insurance companies to resolve any doubt that transactions between employers contributing to an employee benefit plan and pooled separate accounts maintained by insurance companies in which the employee benefit plan has an interest might involve a prohibited transaction under ERISA. Doubt was raised by virtue of the fact that Government departments consider assets in the pooled separate accounts to be treated as plan assets of the various employee benefit plans participating in the separate accounts.

ULLICO filed comments in support of this application and requested an exemption with respect to the operation of its own mortgage pooled separate account under its "J FOR JOBS" program specifically from the viewpoint of its efforts to reinvest monies in the area from which they originate.

The Labor Department, in response to ULLICO's application for this specific exemption, has advised in a letter dated January 5, 1979, that "the transaction is encompassed by a class exemption involving Insurance Company Pooled Separate Accounts that was granted by the Department of Labor and the Internal Revenue Service on December 22, 1978 (43FR599515)." The Department further indicated no further relief is necessary with respect to the transaction described in ULLICO's individual exemption.

Class Exemption 78-19, coupled with the advice of the Department of Labor with respect to ULLICO's individual exemption application, removes any question which may have existed that "J For Jobs" involved any prohibited transaction under ERISA and affords a new investment opportunity for pension funds which not only provides diversification and higher returns but also the opportunity to put pension monies to work for participants in their active years as well as their retired years.

# Washington Report

## LABOR AGAINST ED. DEPARTMENT

The AFL-CIO and its major educational affiliate, the American Federation of Teachers, have registered strong opposition to a plan to form a separate Cabinet-level Department of Education.

Walter G. Davis, education director for the AFL-CIO, said in testimony before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee that the plan would do "very little, if anything," to improve the nation's educational system.

At the same time, Davis said, it would sacrifice benefits inherent in the "coordinated approach" of the present system. Federal education responsibilities currently fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

AFT President Albert Shanker, reaffirming the union's long-held opposition to the plan, said much of that opposition is "based on an objection to the major goal espoused by those seeking" a separate department, "which is to centralize and coordinate federal education efforts."

"Since that goal was rejected by the 95th Congress when it deleted almost every major non-HEW education program from the jurisdiction of the proposed department," Shanker said, "what is left is an empty shell." He said proponents of a separate department "have been reduced to describing its anticipated benefits as 'prestige' and 'status.' "

## 'INDUSTRIAL' INSURANCE

The National Consumers League is urging the life insurance industry to stop selling "industrial" life insurance—a type of insurance characterized by weekly hand-collected premiums and low policy face values.

NCL Executive Vice President Sandra L. Willett said the insurance—also referred to as "debit" insurance—provides too little protection at too high a cost for the lowest-income consumers. "The poor are the least able to afford such wasteful investments," Willett said, "and yet poor consumers and semi-skilled workers are the targets of this billion-dollar industry."

## SENATE LABOR PANEL DROPPED

A key Senate subcommittee which has served as the launching pad for a number of generally pro-labor legislative initiatives has been phased out of existence, but with a pledge that its work will be carried on.

The panel is the Committee on Human Resources' subcommittee on labor, chaired for the last decade by Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

The subcommittee was voted out of existence with Williams' approval after new Senate rules limited to three the number of major committee and subcommittee chairmanships that could be held by any one senator. When the 96th Congress convened, Williams found himself eligible for four such leadership slots.

In one of those posts, Williams continued as chairman of the Human Resources Committee. Members of that body agreed to eliminate the subcommittee, with the understanding the full committee would take responsibility for labor matters.

## SEE 6.8% JOBLESS IN '79

Economists who advise many of the nation's largest corporations are predicting that a recession will increase unemployment to 6.8% by the end of the year.

The economists, consultants to the 100-member Business Council, said in a February report the recession would be mild. They had been more optimistic in December, when they predicted a moderate economic slowdown in 1979 but not enough of a decline to qualify as a recession.

The economists also predicted "only moderate progress toward subduing inflation." They said consumer prices will rise by a little more than 7.5% during the year, and the annual rate of inflation, now about 8.5%, will drop to something less than 7% by the last quarter of 1979.

## STRIKE TIME STILL LOW

Union members are not strike-happy, it's proved by the most recent U.S. Government statistics. Despite all the anti-union propaganda, the percentage of working time lost due to strikes dropped from 33-hundredths of one percent in 1950 to 19-hundredths of one percent in 1976. And workdays idle declined also. The decline has been due—although U.S. Labor Department officials carefully refrain from admitting it—to union grievance procedures.

## N.L.R.B. NEW YORK OFFICE

The National Labor Relations Board plans to open a New York office for administrative law judges as a means of recruiting additional judges authorized by Congress to ease an acute case-processing problem. "Our No. 1 operating problem at present," said NLRB Chairman John H. Fanning, "is too many cases with too few ALJs to hear them."

# Washington Reception For New Congressmen

*A reception was held February 1 in the Sam Rayburn Building, Washington D.C., honoring the new Congressmen and Congresswomen of the 96th Congress. Hosts were four Building Trades unions—the Brotherhood, the Operating Engineers, the Electrical Workers, and the Laborers. Above, General President William Sidell and General Treasurer Charles Nichols join other union leaders in welcoming Vice President Walter Mondale. Below: President Sidell with new Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro, Democrat from New York's 9th District, and California Congressman John Burton.*

*Above: Operating Engineers' President Jay Turner, left, and President Sidell with Congressman Frank Thompson, Jr., chairman of the House Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations.*

# Bob Hope USO Center Endorsed

The AFL-CIO endorsed the establishment of a national USO center in Washington, D.C., named in honor of comedian Bob Hope, who discussed plans for the center with the Executive Council at its meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

The council said in a statement that the Bob Hope USO Center would serve members of the military and their dependents, coordinate USO's worldwide programs and services, and house Hope's USO film and memorabilia collection.

"No one symbolizes USO more than Bob Hope," the Council observed noting that he had entertained millions of American military personnel under USO auspices. "Hope was a byword on every battlefield in every military camp. No one has done more for American personnel, through USO, than Bob Hope."

The world-renowned entertainer received the AFL-CIO's highest award, the Philip Murray-William Green Award, in 1958.

The USO has served the nation in war and peace for nearly 40 years, contributing to the spiritual, social, educational, and recreational needs of American military personnel and their families the world over, the council pointed out. Last year alone, it operated 62 facilities in the United States and 55 facilities overseas.

*LIGHT MOMENT at the AFL-CIO Executive Council is provided by comedian Bob Hope, who has brought the gift of laughter to millions of America's servicemen and women during his USO tours. The council endorsed plans for a national USO Center in Washington to be named for Hope.*

*Below: General President Sidell receives a hearty handshake from Bob Hope.*

# Ottawa Report

## WAGES DON'T RAISE FOOD PRICES

Consumers who are fed up with skyrocketing food prices should not blame food workers because their wage settlements have had virtually no effect on prices, a Canadian union researcher says.

The comments are contained in a brief presented to the People's Food Commission when it met in Toronto, Feb. 21-25.

"A lot of factors go into higher food costs, but food workers are the least responsible," said William Reno, researcher for the Canadian Food and Allied Workers in an interview.

"People who blame the food workers don't realize that . . . wages account for a small portion of the selling price of food and our wages have gone up 6%—not even the rate of inflation." At the same time, corporate profits in the food manufacturing industry increased 24% in the first nine months of 1978 compared with the first nine months of 1977, he said.

## ONTARIO BOARD APPOINTEE

A special Ontario Federation of Labor committee examining the deficiencies of the province's labor laws expressed strong disappointment with the appointment of Robert Johnston as chair of the Ontario Labor Relations Board.

The appointment, announced in late January by Premier Davis, becomes effective July 1, 1979. Johnston replaces the current chair, Donald Carter, who is returning to teach law at Queen's University.

Committee chair, OFL secretary-treasurer Terry Meagher, said the labor movement was disturbed that it had been effectively shut out of the process leading to Johnston's appointment. He noted that the committee had met with Labor Minister Robert Elgie as recently as mid-January to ask that labor be consulted before any appointment was made.

Meagher said the Johnston appointment came as a complete surprise to the committee. He said that, based on past performance, Johnston's appointment is unacceptable to organized labor. Johnston, currently Deputy Minister of Culture and Recreation, has a strong management background, Meagher said was evident through his tenure as Deputy Minister of Labor from January, 1972, to December, 1975.

"We think it's about time the government appointed a labor representative to the chairmanship of the Board. There is no shortage of qualified individuals in the ranks of organized labor."

## CERTIFICATION COST UP

The cost to a group of workers taking out membership in a union seeking certification under the federal labor code will jump to $5 from $2 beginning June 1, the Canada Labor Relations Board has announced.

The board, which administers the code, said in a statement that a $5 fee to unions reflects more accurately the current level of wages.

However, the board said it plans to allow the money to be paid within six months of the date on which a union files an application for certification.

## SFL HITS DIRECT BILLING

Saskatchewan doctors have not been threatened with legislated restrictions on their right to directly bill patients, and they will have to "draw their own conclusions" about how far government tolerance can be stretched, Mel Derrick, deputy health minister said.

His comments followed an announcement by the Saskatchewan Federation of Labor (SFL) which called on the government to make direct billing possible.

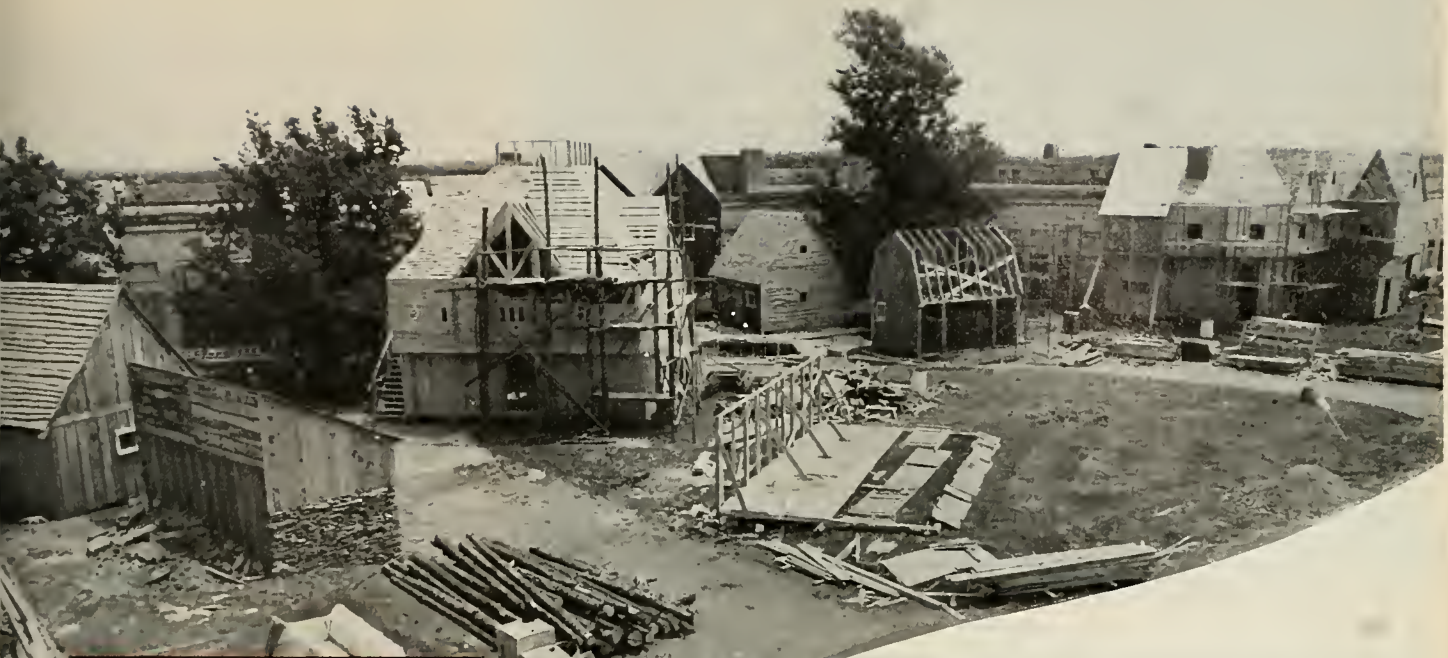
The plea drew criticism from the Saskatchewan Medical Association, whose executive director, Ernie Baergen, said it would be the same as legislating against strikes. He said doctors had won the right to direct bill when medical care insurance was introduced in 1962. The SMA complains that, with the end of wage controls, doctors deserve more than the 5.2% offered by the government.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY A 'RIGHT'

Alberta National Democratic Party leader Grant Notley said recently that safe working conditions should be considered a right for all employees.

Notley told a union meetings in Hines Creek, Alta., that good conditions of work should not have to be bargained for in contract negotiations.

Notley proposed that the Occupational Health and Safety Act be amended to implement a number of recommendations of the Gale Commission on Industrial Health and Safety which have been ignored by the provincial government.

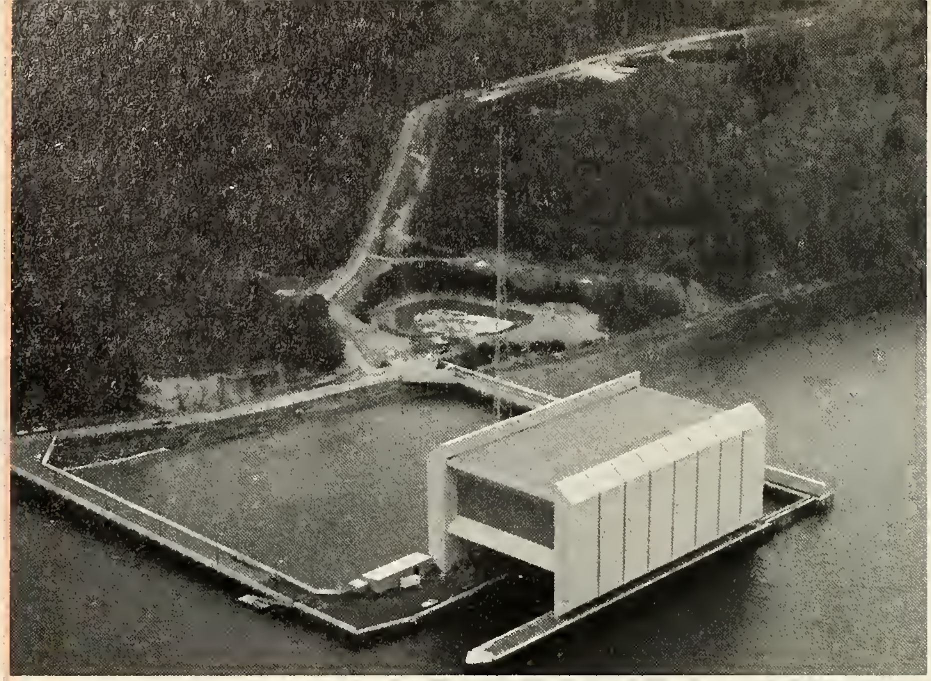


# 'Scarlet Letter' Comes to Life in Colonial Boston Village created by Rhode Island Members

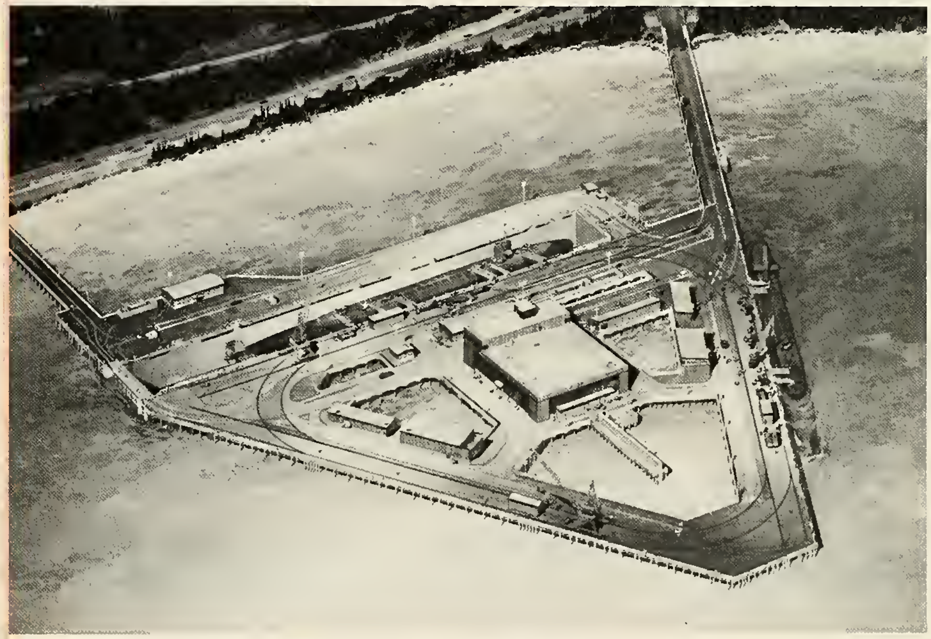
On four consecutive nights in early April (April 2-5 on the PBS network), US public broadcasting stations will present a major dramatization of Nathaniel Hawthorne's enduring novel *The Scarlet Letter*. The story of Hester Prynne, the adulteress who must wear forever the letter "A" on her breast, was vividly filmed in and around 20 cramped-together structures built timber by timber by members of Carpenters Local 176, Newport, Rhode Island . . . some of which are shown above.

Construction of the village inside the walls of historic Fort Adams, overlooking Newport Harbor, was begun last June. Cameras began rolling at an out-of-the-fort location on July 13 and moved inside the fort on July 20. The meeting house, at left above, was not topped with its cupola until the close of the production. The building was under construction throughout the filming, just as it was in Hawthorne's novel.

Stone masons were brought in from Plymouth Plantation in Massachusetts; a roof thatcher was imported from Ireland to practice his rare skill (See below, right); and there were internes from Boston University. Otherwise, Boston Village, 1642 AD, bears a full Brotherhood union label.



Explosives Handling Wharf No. 1, equipped to load and unload missiles under cover.



The Delta Support Facility for the Naval Submarine base at Bangor.

# 32 Miles of Piles at Big Northwest Trident Sub Base

For almost three years, Piledrivers, Divers, and Tenders of Local 2396, Seattle, Wash., have been key workers in the construction of support facilities at the U.S. Navy's big Trident nuclear submarine base near Bangor, Washington.

Some Local 2396 members still have almost two more years of work ahead of them, as work continues on the Delta Refit Pier and a drydock.

Local 2396 has supplied personnel on three major waterfront facilities at the Puget Sound installation for four general contractors and several subcontractors.

The general contractor for a $6.1 million Magnetic Silencing Facility was Peter Kiewit and Sons. (The facility is designed to equip nuclear submarines so that they cannot be detected by enemy sensing devices.) During peak employment periods, Kiewit employed 30 persons, 22 of whom were Piledrivers. The related diving work was subcontracted, with four to seven divers/tenders supplied by Local 2396.

The first facility to be completed was the Explosives Handling Wharf. During peak employment periods, its contractor, Massman Construction Co., employed 24 Piledrivers of the 40-man work crew. The local union supplied three or four divers/tenders to subcontractors.

The largest marine facility on the base is the Delta Refit Pier with dry-

View of refit delta with cofferdam and drydock work in rear.

The Magnetic Silencing Facility at the Naval Submarine Base.

dock. While the Refit Pier was being completed during the past winter, the drydock work was just beginning. Willamette-Western Corp. of Portland, Ore., had the first $11 million general contract for a concrete trestle and one half of the triangle-shaped Delta Pier. A combine of Willamette-Western, Manson Construction and Engineering, and General Construction Co. was then awarded a $30 million contract for completion of the concrete triangle Delta Pier and construction of a cofferdam in which to build the drydock.

The combine was later awarded a second, $6 million contract for construction of an elaborate fender system protecting the Delta Refit Pier. Of the 220 people employed during these phases of construction, Local 2396 supplied 120 Piledrivers, according to Robert Elliott, assistant business agent. Again, the related diving work was subcontracted and Local 2396 supplied, and is currently supplying, eight to 11 divers/tenders.

Hoffman Construction Co., the general contractor for the $39 million drydock, has already geared up for this work. It is expected to employ at peak periods from 60 to 80 Piledrivers. Colgrove/Alayan, a subcontractor, began work on the drydock site last September, constructing temporary work trestles, employing 10 Piledrivers.

Because of the mild winters along the Hood Canal and this portion of Puget Sound, construction can usually continue throughout the year.

Several piledriving rigs have been used, including the big "Jolly Green Giant," a $2 million pile driving machine used by Willamette-Western Corp. (See story at right.) More than 32 miles of piles will eventually go into the entire project.

One of the first support units to be completed at the nuclear submarine base was the Trident Explosives Handling Wharf No. 1, which went under final inspection by Navy officials more than a year ago.

The purpose of the EHW No. 1 is to load and off-load Trident missiles from nuclear submarines. Original plans were to conduct this operation in the open, using a portal crane similar to equipment currently loading Polaris missiles at the Bangor Marginal Wharf. However, a healthy respect for Puget Sound's moist and windy weather dictated covering the operation with a 145 feet high, 325 feet long, 200 feet wide shelter.

The heart of the project is a 120-ton capacity overhead electric traveling bridge crane. With the main crane girders spanning 156 feet across the submarine slip, the raising of this massive crane to it's final position 100 feet above the water was one of the most difficult aspects of the project.

With its exterior of baked enamel aluminum sheeting, Explosives Handling Wharf No. 1 is easily one of the most imposing waterfront structures in the Puget Sound area. Both its design and construction were conducted in such manner as to provide an esthetically pleasing appearance with minimum impact on the environment. The project was nominated by the Tacoma Chapter of American Society of Civil Engineers for the Outstanding Civil Engineering Achievement Award, a testimonial to the successful efforts of its designer AWA/ABAM Engineers of Tacoma, Washington; the contractor, Massman Construction Company of Kansas City, Missouri and the Navy team which managed the overall project.

The TRIDENT master plan provides for a second Explosives Handling Wharf of similar design to be constructed adjacent to the first. Construction is anticipated to commence this year, subject to the approval of Congress.

## 'GREEN GIANT' DRIVES PILES AT BANGOR

The "Green Giant," a marine pile driver capable of installing foundation pilings up to 225-ft.-long and weighing 60,000 lbs., was used by Willamette-Western Corp. for work at the Bangor Naval Base.

The $2 million pile driving machine was designed and constructed by Willamette-Western to handle the 32 miles of piles needed on the company's contract for the US Navy's support facilities for Trident nuclear submarines at the Naval Base in Bangor.

The pile driving unit is mounted on a deep-draft 138-ft. by 52-ft. steel barge. The main leads extends more than 120 ft. above deck level and the inner leads can telescope an additional 100 ft. below the water surface. Pile handling and rigging capabilities are supplied by a 225 ton rated capacity crawler crane mounted amidship. The crane is equipped with a 200 ft. long boom.

The unit is equipped with a 40,000 ft.-lb. torque drill for augering and a 350 hp steam boiler for the driving hammer. The main drive power is supplied by a 1600 hp diesel engine capable of driving a 700 horsepower hydraulic system, a main generator and other auxiliary systems. The unit has two large hydraulic winches, one with five drums for anchoring and the other with six drums for the main hoist lines.

The "Green Giant" can drill a pilot hole, clean out the material and insert and drive a pile without re-aligning the barge. Eight piles on a seven foot spacing can be driven without moving the barge.

The equipment is designed to drive both "plumb piles" (vertical) and "batter piles" (positioned at variable angles). More than 1300 pilings of both types will be driven into dense glacial till material at the Trident facility.

Arthur Riedel, Willamette-Western president, said that the complete pile driving rig was engineered and built "in-house" by the company at its north Portland riverfront facilities.

# LOCAL UNION NEWS

## District 10 Millwrights Meet in Edmonton

*Participants in a recent meeting at Calgary, Alta., of District 10 Millwrights are shown above. Front row, Ray Drysdelle, vice president, District 10 Millwrights, Local 1460; Gordon Hay, secretary-treasurer, District 10 Millwrights, Local 1460; Ron Dancer, 10th District General Executive Board Member; Len Werder, chairman, District Millwrights, Local 2736; Thomas Phillips, Local 2736; Mike Wright, Local 1021.*

*Back row, left to right, Harry Hagen, Local 1975; Jean Davidson, Local 1443; Marcel Brissette, Local 1443; Peter Pittman, Local 1975; Byron Schleeds, Local 1021.*

*The group discussed, among other topics, reciprocity between health, welfare and pension plans, jurisdiction, the transfer of manpower, and general work activity throughout the 10th District.*

## Building Trades Conference Set

The AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department has called a national conference to be held April 23-25, 1979, at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.

A number of critical situations in the building and construction industry, especially employment and the necessity of corrective legislation, will be intensely reviewed and a program of action developed to be vigorously transmitted to Congress, the Federal Executive Branch, local, county and state governmentes, and the general public, according to the conference call.

General President William Sidell has notified all Brotherhood local unions, district and state councils in the United States of the conference plans.

His advisory letter stated:

"All state and local Building and Construction Trades Councils, as well as affiliated Building Trades local unions, district and state councils are entitled to send as many delegates as they desire. The expenses of the delegates will be the responsibility of the local council, the local union or the individual delegates. Credentials are available through the local Building Trades Councils or directly from the Building and Construction Trade Department, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

"Registration will open at Conference headquarters at the Washington Hilton Hotel from noon to 6:00 P. M., Sunday, April 22, 1979, and will reopen at 7:30 A. M., Monday April 23, 1979. Delegates are urged to register on Sunday, April 22nd, if at all possible.

"Inasmuch as this conference will encompass the greater part of two days, there will be no meeting of the Carpenter delegates as in past years. However, we are desirous of having our delegates register at the United Brotherhood booth so that we will know who is in attendance."

## Early Detection In St. Louis Area

The health problems of some 860 Brotherhood members and their family members were recorded as a result of their participation in the health testing program sponsored by the Carpenters District Council of Greater St. Louis, Mo.

Some 108,810 tests performed on 3,510 people last year revealed 11,189 "abnormalities"—including lung disease, heart problems, kidney and vision problems. The figures were released to encourage participation in the current drive by helping union members recognize the importance of early detection and treatment, according to Council Secretary Ollie Langhorst.

## 'Right-To-Work' Bill Killed in West Virginia

A "right-to-work" measure introduced in the West Virginia state legislature for the first time in 21 years has been rejected unanimously by the Senate Labor Committee. A subsequent motion to reconsider the anti-labor bill was also turned down by a unanimous vote.

The bill could be reintroduced again in either the House or Senate during the current session of the legislature, but the action appears unlikely because of its double rejection by the senate committee, the West Virginia AFL-CIO said.

State AFL-CIO President Joseph W. Powell said that attempts to outlaw the union shop in West Virginia do not come as a surprise in view of recent efforts of the National Right to Work Committee in Missouri, Illinois, New Mexico and other states.

In testifying before the legislature, Powell warned that passage of the bill would raise serious problems in the state by "voiding many existing labor agreements, creating unrest and chaos in existing labor-management relations and relegating our citizens to a chicken-plucking economy."

The state labor federation pointed out that in the 20 states that have "right-to-work" laws in effect, the average per capita income in 1977 was $6,327. This compares with an average of $7,344 in the non-right-to-work states, it noted.

## KC Members Favor Pension Increase

Ten cents of the wage increase due Carpenters of the Kansas City District Council, this month, will be devoted to improving the pension plan.

Members of the Council's affiliated local unions voted approval of such action early in February by a margin of three to one. There was no change in the present payment into the health and welfare fund.

## Two Missouri Locals In Recent Merger

Carpenter's Local 1116, Marshall, Mo., has been merged with Carpenter's Local 1329, of Independence, Mo., with all members of Local 1116 transferred into the Independence group. Local 1116's charter was withdrawn on February 12, and members of the two organizations are advised to attend Local 1329 meetings on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at Carpenter's Hall in Independence.

## Jones to New Post, Davis to Gen. Office

*E. Jimmy Jones, a general representative and special assistant to the General President, shown left above, moved from the General Office in Washington on March 9 to serve as a general representative in the Florida area. A member of the Brotherhood for 33 years, Jones has served in the International Headquarters for more than 10 years. He will now be based in North Miami, Fla.*

*Jones has been succeeded as a special assistant to the General President by Jim Davis, business representative of Local 30, New London, Conn., shown at right, who is currently serving as president of the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters. Davis, 39, officially began work in his new position on February 26.*

## Italian, Canadian Medical Exchange

Italian-Canadians who are receiving a permanent disability pension from the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, and choose to return to Italy, may now have their medical condition reviewed by the Italian compensation organization, *Istituto Nazionale per la Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro* (*INAIL*).

Letters of intent, outlining the new arrangement, were exchanged recently between the Hon. Robert Elgie, MD, Minister of Labor, the Hon. Michael Starr, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, and Dr. Franco Foschi, Italy's Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Under the new agreement, details of which will be negotiated by representatives of the two compensation boards, the Ontario Board will request an examination by a doctor employed by its Italian counterpart. The Ontario Board will review these findings and determine whether an adjustment in the compensation claim is indicated.

The letters of intent also provide for the negotiation of reciprocal conditions to cover Ontario residents who are receiving a compensation pension from Italy.

## Canadian Chancery to Be Neighbor, D.C. Building Now on Site to Be Razed

The Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C., has announced plans to begin work on a site for a new Chancery on Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., in the nation's capital, two blocks away from the General Office of the United Brotherhood.

The Canadian government purchased the 1.2 acre site, last year, where two buildings now stand at the foot of Capitol Hill, opposite the National Gallery of Art. The purchase price was $4.5 million, and the buildings now on the site were leased temporarily to U.S. Government agencies until the middle of this year, when they will be vacated and their demolition will begin.

The new Chancery must conform to architectural plans approved by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. It will house offices and staff for the Embassy which are now in three separate buildings in the nation's capital.

Construction of the edifice will begin in the early 1980's, and the Embassy staff expects to move in the mid-1980's.

*Site of the Canadian Chancery will be the building at far left. Brotherhood headquarters is white building directly above automobile in foreground.*

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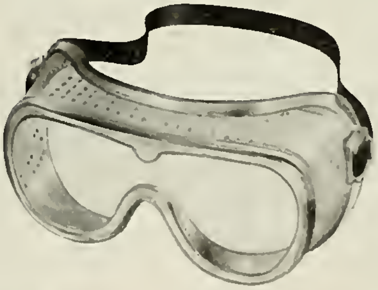

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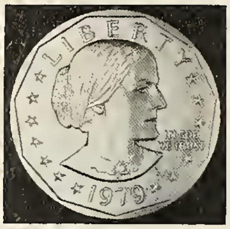
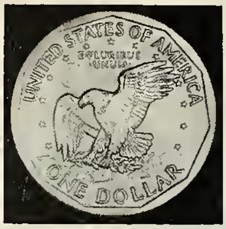


*Actual size of the new US dollar, with Ms. Anthony's likeness on one side and the symbolic eagle of Apollo 11 landing on the Moon on the reverse side*



# NEW SUSAN B. ANTHONY COIN HONORS FRIEND OF UNIONISM

BY LES FINNEGAN

Beginning this July, Americans will be jingling a new $1 coin in their pockets and purses. The new dollar coin, sized between the quarter and the half dollar, honors 19th Century suffragette Susan B. Anthony.

Anthony, who devoted a lifetime of work to the cause of women's rights, will be the first real woman to have her likeness appear on a U.S. coin. The only other coin with a female face is the Liberty Head Dollar, which portrays a symbolic woman.

All American schoolchildren—and even some in other nations—learn from their history books and teachers about Susan Anthony's dedicated struggle to win the vote for women, an effort which eventually led to adoption of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing women that right.

However, many are not aware that this famous American feminist also was a union advocate whose support for organized labor came at a time in history when it was unpopular for anyone, especially a woman, to espouse unionism.

Anthony numbered among her personal friends such leaders of labor as William H. Sylvis, pioneering head of the National Labor Union; Terence V. Powderly, "general master workman" of the Knights of Labor; Samuel Gompers, founder of the AFL, and Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union. These friendships and the shared beliefs they encompassed worked both ways.

Organized labor was the largest and most effective ally the suffragettes had, especially at a time when President Grover Cleveland strongly opposed the vote for women and most Democrats in Congress took a similar stand.

Anthony's suffragette newspaper—called "The Revolution"— crusaded not only for women's rights, but also for rights of labor and unions and for greater controls and limitations on big business, especially monopolies.

Anthony's closeness to organized labor is dramatized by the fact that she became an enrolled member of the Knights of Labor and in turn invited the Knights to send delegates to the International Council of Women in 1888.

Her final year as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, an organization that won international acclaim, emphasized as never before the affinity of the labor and suffrage movements.

"Of greatest importance to her was winning the support of organized labor," relates Alma Lutz in her authoritative biography, "Susan B. Anthony: Rebel, Crusader, Humanitarian." Samuel Gompers, the president of the AFL, already had shown his friendliness toward equal pay and the vote for women and was putting women organizers in the field to help in the unionization of women. Even so, Anthony was surprised at the enthusiasm with which she was received at the AFL convention in 1899, when the 400 delegates adopted a strong resolution urging favorable action on a federal women's suffrage amendment.

Anthony's passing in 1906 was mourned by millions of women around the world, but her death was also marked by innumerable trade union expressions of praise and appreciation for her encouragement of organized labor.

Appropriately, the new $1 coin which will bear her likeness will be 100 percent union-made. The mints were not unionized in her time, but more than a half billion of the new coins will be produced by members of the American Federation of Government Employees at the U.S. Mints in San Francisco, Denver and Philadelphia.

# ANNOUNCING 4-WHEEL-DRIVE CHEVY LUV.

## A TOUGH HALF-TONNER WITH BETTER MILEAGE RATINGS THAN MANY CARS.

The Series 9 Chevy LUV model with 4-wheel drive is brand-new and a winner! It features impressive fuel economy, solid engineering, traction, drivability, and plain ol' fun. A 2-speed transfer case, free-wheeling front hubs, styled spoke wheels and all-terrain tires are standard. See the tough import that received Motor Trend magazine's "Truck of the Year" Award. Now at your Chevy dealer.

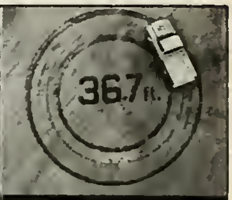
**23 EPA ESTIMATED MPG**

**32 ESTIMATED HIGHWAY**

*Remember: compare this estimated MPG* to the "estimated MPG" of other vehicles. Your mileage may differ, depending on your speed, trip length, weather and 4-wheel-drive usage. Your actual highway mileage will probably be less than the estimated highway fuel economy. Lower in California.

Tough independent front suspension with front stabilizer bar helps absorb bumps.

Higher ground clearance, lower entry height than many full-size 4-wheel-drive pickups. Test drive one now.



Tighter turning circle than any full-size 4-wheel-drive pickup.

**BUILT TO STAY TOUGH**

# MEMBERS in the news

## SOCCER REFEREE NUMBER ONE

Gino D'Ippolito of Local 188 in Yonkers, N.Y., really knows how to play the game—soccer, that is. He was rated recently as this country's number one soccer referee by the United States Soccer Federation.

D'Ippolito is always on the run. Two to three nights a week during the March through August soccer season he hustles all over the field, for 90 straight minutes, keeping pace with the best soccer pros in North America.

D'Ippolito's umpiring experience has carried him across soccer fields stretching from East to West Coasts. He has even become quite friendly with former New York Cosmos, Pele, the world's most renowned soccer star.

Refereeing soccer matches is an interest that D'Ippolito has pursued for a long time. For 14 years he served as the sergeant-at-arms in the Southern New York Referee Association.

He is acclaimed as an authority on the rules of the game. In a personal telegram, the Mexican Soccer Federation acknowledged his excellence in two finalist games.

## RIDE 'EM, CARPENTER

Norman Nevels of Local 387, Columbus, Miss., enjoys testing the horns of fate. He rides bulls.

Nevels has engaged in this exhilarating activity for quite some time. In the beginning he had his ups and his downs, but with practice, he has progressed from amateur to professional status.

Now a member of the National Bull Riders Organization, Nevels frequently participates in bull-riding contests. He has received numerous citations and awards for his outstanding riding performances.

## FORM WORK EASIER WITH AL'S INVENTION

Working around concrete can be awkward and irritating for many carpenters. Building plywood forms for concrete foundations often means tight corners, cuts and scrapes, and a lot of frustration.

Al Flowers, a retired member of Local 61, Kansas City, Mo., with membership of over 40 years, decided that "there must be a better way to construct concrete forms."

Flowers invented a small metal clip which is designed to hold four plywood sheets together, thus eliminating the need for any nails inside the sheets themselves. Only one nail is needed to attach the clip to a vertical stud.

Since retiring four years ago, Flowers has spent his time repairing appliances at his self-built home and raising rabbits and skunks. Although he has devoted much energy to promoting the clip, he has not had success in its marketing and extensive use. However, even in retirement, he hasn't given up hope of its eventual acceptance.

## HE STICKS TO HIS GUNS

Only a millwright could put pipes, wood, springs, and metal together and end up with a pistol that remarkably can fire high-powered rifle shells.

Bennie Ferluga, a retired member of Millwrights Local 1529, Kansas City, Kans., did just that. After five years, he succeeded in designing a pistol, with a blowback chamber, that can sustain 40,000 pounds of pressure per square inch. This is twice the usual amount of pressure sustained.

Gun companies tried to convince Ferluga that his idea was impractical. His response to them was confident: "I have to have something to do, and the more puzzling the problem, the better I like it."

And solve the problem he did. With imagination and perseverance he created and patented his unmatched weapon. Simple in structure, yet complex in function, it is the work of a master craftsman.

# APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

## 1978 New York City DC Apprentice Graduates Honored

*A large apprentices graduation class of the New York City District Council assembled at Great Neck, L.I., last year, to receive their certificates. Wives and other guests joined the celebration.*

*President of the New York City District Council of Carpenters, Theodore Martias, was joined (rear of photograph) by Second General Vice President Patrick Campbell, the executive Committee of the New York City District Council of Carpenters John J. O'Connor, James Viggiano and Denis Sheil, along with First District Board Member Joe Lia, management trustees of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee, Building Trades President Peter Brennan, N.Y. State Industrial Commissioner Philip Ross, and business representatives from the New York City District Council of Carpenters affiliate local unions, to honor the 1978 millwright, mill-cabinet, resilient floor coverers, and carpenters graduating to journeyman status at the Graduation and Awards Presentation.*

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## Revised Construction Standards from OSHA

The US Labor Department has consolidated job safety and health standards applying to the construction industry by incorporating in one volume appropriate general industry standards and construction standards. Published in *The Federal Register* of February 9, 1979, they are available now from any of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's ten regional offices or from the OSHA publications office, Rm. N3423, Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20210.

### CONFERENCE REMINDER

The mid-year Carpentry Training Conference of apprenticeship leaders is scheduled for April 9 and 10 in New Orleans, La.

The conference convenes at the Fairmont Hotel.

### *Business beating controls?*

## Wholesale Prices Soar 1.3% In Sharpest Rise Since '74

Producer prices for finished goods soared by 1.3% in January, the US Labor Department reported, signaling much higher prices for consumer goods in the months ahead.

The rise was the largest in any single month since 1974.

Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, told the Senate Banking Committee that the big jump may have been caused by companies anxious to push through as soon as possible price increases allowable under the Administration's voluntary controls program.

**"Some companies may be undertaking price increases earlier than they otherwise would," Bosworth said.**

The rise, reported in the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods, was 15.6% on an annual basis. Alfred Kahn, chairman of CWPS, said the increase "is what we call a catastrophe." He added: "I can't pretend to be optimistic."

**Kahn noted the potential impact of the rise on the Administration's anti-inflation program, telling the Banking Committee:**

**"How long can union labor be willing to settle for 7% (pay increases) when we're predicting 7.5% (consumer price rises) and that looks like it'll be on the low side?"**

# PLANE GOSSIP

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## TODAY'S YOUTH

A mother decided to lay down the law: For every item she had to pick up in her sons' room they would have to pay her a nickel.

At the end of the week, the boys owed her 85 cents, which they gave her promptly with a 50-cent tip and a note: "Thanks Mom. Keep up the good work!"

—*LABOR Newspaper*

**ARE YOU STILL CLICING?**

## WEEDING THE GARDEN

When I owned a house in a seaside town, I used to go down to the beach, which was about a half mile away, to get seaweed to spread in my vegetable and flower gardens as fertilizer. The time came to sell the house, and I couldn't understand why none of the prospective buyers made an offer. The reason became evident the day one couple asked anxiously, "How often does the tide come up as far as the garden?"

—*Sheryl Olson*
*Spanaway, Wash.*

**ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?**

## TIME AND A HALF

HUSBAND: Honey, do you believe in free love?

WIFE: Have I ever sent you a bill?

## HAMMER AWAY

The little girl was having difficulty falling asleep. She took her pillow and punched it and smacked it. Her mother, hearing the noise, came to see what was happening. The child explained, "I heard daddy say that he falls asleep as soon as he hits the pillow."

—*Tommy Urban*
*Northville, Mi.*

**UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS**

## DIVINE GUIDANCE

The clergyman's small daughter watched him preparing next Sunday's sermon.

"Daddy," she asked, "does God tell you what to say?"

"Yes, he does, dear," he replied. "Why?"

"I was wondering," she said, "why you cross so much of it out."

—*James M. Falls*
*Local 1379, Miami, Fla.*

**BE IN GOOD STANDING**

## MAGAZINE RENEWAL

Grandpa says he reads "Playboy" for the same reason he reads National Geographic—to look at sights he's never gonna visit.

—*Dennis Garland*
*Ellijay, Ga.*

## DOUBLE APPREHENSION

After taking his friend through some hair-raising loops and turns, the daring pilot said: "No doubt half the people down there thought we were going to crash."

His passenger quavered: "Half the people up here thought so, too."

—*LABOR Newspaper*

## THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

They had a young worker named Nate
Who seemed to be backhanded by
fate.
His face was a shock
It would stop any clock
No wonder he always was late.

—*Alice E. Rockwell*
*Provo, Utah*

## ONCE OVER LIGHTLY

I barbecued a steak last night, and there was good news and bad news. The good news was that I had something that was done just the way I like it—pink on the inside and charred on the outside. The bad news was that it was my thumb.

—*Sheryl Olson*
*Spanaway, Wash.*

**DON'T GET BEHIND IN '79**

## IT'S A BIRD!

One suggested answer to the question of where Clark Kent changes his clothes to become Superman now that telephone booths are going out of style: He probably uses a "porta-john."

—*Kenneth Germanson,*
*Allied Industrial Worker*

**LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL**

## PLEASE REMIT

The carpenter wrote to a mail order house as follows: "Please send me one of those gasoline engines you shown on page 785, and if it's any good I'll send you a check for it."

He received the following reply from the firm: "Please send us the check, and if it's any good we'll send you the engine."

**ATTEND UNION MEETINGS**

## PRE-APPRENTICESHIP

Not long ago, the construction company for which I work took on some additional workers. They had never done any carpentry before, and one of them just couldn't seem to catch on. In exasperation, the head of the work crew finally told him, "Son, we often have people who don't know what's going on around here. But I'm afraid you don't even *suspect* anything."

—*Jerry L. Robinson*
*in Reader's Digest*

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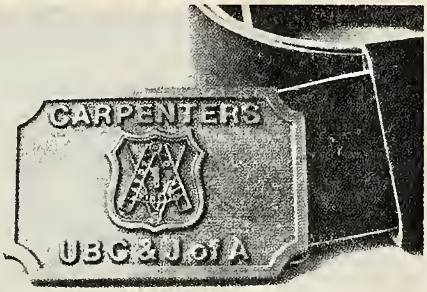

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## Outpatient Alternatives Urged to Avoid Expense of Hospitals

Pointing to the $65.6 billion spent on hospital care last year, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has called for greater support for agencies and services that emphasize outpatient treatment.

The Council recommended that Medicare and Medicaid laws and rules be liberalized to allow home health agencies, surgicenters and hospices reimbursement for their services and greater flexibility to tailor their services to patient needs.

The Council also urged unions to consider negotiating for inclusion of such services as benefits under collectively-bargained health benefit programs as a means of controlling health insurance costs.

The Council cited an average daily hospitalization cost of $206 and an average hospital stay costing $1,440. The $65.5 billion spent on hospital care last year represents about 40% of all national expenditures for health care.

"It is conservatively estimated that one quarter of all hospitalized patients could be treated as well or better on an outpatient basis," the Council said. Hospitalization rates for prepaid group practice plans are half that of the fee-for-service system.

Certain alternatives to hospitalization, including home health services, surgicenters and hospices are not growing as rapidly as they should, said the Council, mainly because they are not generally covered by private health insurance programs.

## Unemployment Still Problem

*THOUSANDS OF HARDHATS* marched through downtown *Chattanooga, Tenn., last winter, to show their concern, as the Chattanooga "Labor World" newspaper said, "about lack of work, unjust labor laws and the general plight of working people." The march, by 8,000 construction workers, lasted an hour and a half. "The unionists were . . . advising the public that our area has problems and that they as concerned citizens want to play a positive role in helping to find solutions," the "Labor World" reported. Members of Brotherhood locals affiliated with the Tri-State Chattanooga District Council participated in the demonstration. "Labor World" photo via PAI Photo Service.*

# Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

## JANESVILLE, WIS.

At the 1978 Annual picnic of Carpenters Local 836, a ceremony was held to present membership pins. Presenting the pins was General Representative Ron Stadler.

**40, 55, 60-year members**—Pictured from left are: Financial Secretary Chester Campbell; 40-year-member Romaine Ansey; 40-year-member Aaron Breitkreutz; Treasurer John Holapa, President Dick Gilbertson; 60-year member Harry Foltz, Sr.; General Representative Ron Stadler; 55-year-member Paul Johnson; and Business Manager Bill Forrest. Not pictured are: 60-year-member Harry Smith and 40-year members B. Langness and G. Scott.

**35-year-members**—Pictured with President Dick Gilbertson and Fred Thompson are 35-year members, from left: Gordon Ehrke, Al Mork, Ted Kalstad, John Dunning, Everett Baker, Virgil Johnson and Vince McCarville.

Not pictured: John Anderson, Ray Anderson, Wilbur Anderson, Warren Beach, Orvin Bonjour, Melvin Christenson, Lester Ebben, Leonard Fishman, Joe Haberl, Earl Koepke, Lars Larson, George Markancek, Robert Pfanzelter, Don Samuelson and William Schaetten.

## ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

A pin presentation party was held on May 27, 1978, by two Ontario locals, Local 38 and Local 2737.

**Picture No. 1** shows members of both locals who received 20-year to 65-year pins, as follows:

Front Row, Gilbert Belanger, Harold Brennand, Paul Fournier; Carl Dahl, Chester Wichmann, Bill McLean; former General Executive Board Member William Stefanovitch; Arthur Sloat, and Ben Raby.

Center Row, Ziggy Sojka, Reg Cronier, Stan Shumlick, Lloyd Bowen, Fred Ford, Charles Trobridge, Olimplo Toffolo.

Back Row, Ron Buckingham, George Rowe, Edward Cyr, Manuel DaSilva, Barney Wunovic, Gilbert Giammarco, Albert Bendig, and Henry Krayewski.

**Picture No. 2** shows 65-year members Wichmann and McLean receiving their pins. From left: Former General Executive Board Member William Stefanovitch; Chester Wichmann, William McLean, Leonard Ferry, and Arthur Varty.

Janesville, Wis.—40 to 60-Year Members

Janesville, Wis.—35-Year Members

St. Catherine's, Ont.—Picture No. 2

St. Catherine's, Ont.—Picture No. 1

Texas City, Tex.—35-Year Members

## TEXAS CITY, TEX.

On June 23, 1978, Local 973 held its first banquet and pin presentation to honor 20-year through 50-year members, wives, and guests.

The pins were presented by Local 973 President Paul E. Wilder and Executive Secretary of the Houston District Council Jack O. Fountain.

There were many congratulatory greetings, especially to long-time member Fred G. Butler for his 50 years continuous service.

The small pictures below show 50-year member Fred Butler and 40-year member Carl Ohlund.

**35-Year Members**—Left to right, front row: H. W. Ellis, John L. Bennett, C. E. Hughes, J. F. Broker, L. J. Boone, Joe Cadriel, August W. Osterholm, R. C. Barrera, H. C. Burks. Back row: Walter E. Akers, Lewis Harris, A. G. Tipton, J. C. Wesley, Opal Gallion, Paul Baker, C.L. Crawford, J.J. Langley, Thomas H. Martin, and H. L. Pierce.

Butler

Ohlund

Rentan, Wash.—35-Year Members

## RENTON, WASH.

Local 1797 honored a long list of senior members, last year, with service pins. They were 40, 35, 30, and 25-year members, as shown in the pictures.

**40-Year Members**—Seated, left to right, Francix Mulvey and Henry Stanley. Standing, left to right, Alvin Hagen, Rex Jones, Jack Klaasen and Andy Berglund.

**35-Year Members**—First row, seated, left to right: James Bellmore, John Weber, George Heiser, Tom Aarhus, Bud Koestner, and James Denzer.

Second row, left to right: Paul Cato, Claude Peake, Knut Knutson, Arthur Blackford, George Hastings, and Francis Chaussee.

Rentan, Wash.—40-Year Members

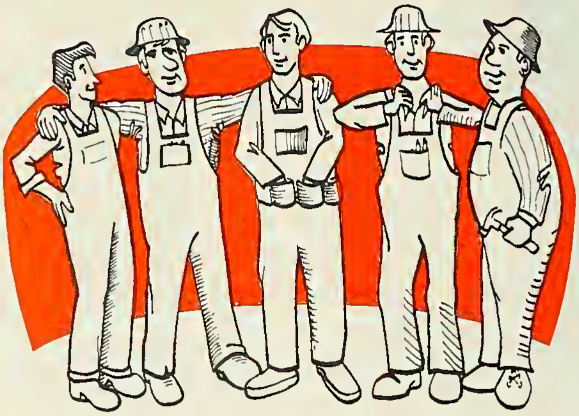
Third row, left to right: George Desjardins, John Doddridge, Ed Riel, Everett Howard, and Arville Twidt.

## *Puzzle: Please identify these men for us*

■ A carpenter, a millwright, a cabinetmaker, a foreman, and a superintendent decided to have their picture taken for *The Carpenter* Magazine, We're trying to identify each man and his job with the information below. Can you help us?

The cabinetmaker is at the right end of the picture.
The millwright is not named Edwards.
Brown is in the center, between the carpenter and the foreman.
Adams is the foreman's cousin.
There is nobody to Edwards' right.
Conway lost to the superintendent in gin-rummy yesterday.
Adams stands to Edwards' left.
Daniels' wife just had a baby.
Conway stands to Daniel's left.

*Answer at bottom of Page 31*



Chicago, Ill., Picture No. 1 is at Left; Picture No. 2 is Above

## CHICAGO, ILL.

Local No. 1 held a special meeting November 15, 1978, to honor members who completed 50 and 25 years of membership during the year 1978. Those honored are shown in the accompanying pictures.

**Picture No. 1**—Seated, left to right—50-year-members, Patrick J. Connolly, Michael Gasperi, John H. Langhout, and A. I. Miller.

Standing, left to right, Kenneth J. Kinney, business representative, Local No. 1; William Cook, vice president, Chicago District Council; George Vest, president, Chicago District Council; Wesley Isaacson, secretary-treasurer, Chicago District Council; and August Vollmer, president, Local No. 1.

**Picture No. 2**—Seated, left to right, 25-year-members, James Barclay, Frank Chereck, Donald E. Duffy, Joseph A. Fuchs, Roger J. Heth, Leonard E. Olson, Earl A. Smith, and James Valone.

Standing, left to right, Richard Garnett, financial secretary-treasurer, Local No. 1; Kenneth J. Kinney, business representative; William Cook, vice president, Chicago District Council; George Vest, president, Chicago District Council; Wesley Isaacson, secretary-treasurer, Chicago District Council; and August Vollmer, president, Local No. 1.

Honored members who were unable to attend:

**50-years,** Jacob Herrmann, C. D. Kilburn, Phillip F. Probst, and Norman G. Stangle.

**25-years,** Sam Geraci, James F. Hennelly, Raymond Kemppainen, Marvin Moose, Thomas S. Noe, John F. Peters, Ervin R. Robertson, Leo G. Schmitz, Angus Semple, Edward F. Trost, and Joseph Trybula.

## LAKE COUNTY AND VICINITY, O.

Local 404 held a pin presentation ceremony last year. The pictures below identify some of the recipients.

**35-Year Members**—Seated, Dale Waring; standing, from left, Robert Rittenhouse, Allyn McNaughton, Joseph Hanusosky, and Henry Drier.

**40-Year Members**—Seated, Gilbert McLean; standing, James Crislip and Charles Winters.

Lake County, O.—35-Year Members

Lake County, O.—40-Year Members

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## MADISON, N.J.

Members of Local 620 received 25 and 30-year pins on December 19, 1978, the night of the local union's annual Christmas party.

Seated, left to right, Anthony Gaiguinto, Paul Flynn, Paul O'Connor, Carl Hallet, Hans Jutt, Sam Caggiano, Samuel Barratt, Rocco Caivano, and Anthony Pennucci (who received a 50-year pin).

Standing, left to right, George Laufenberg, president of Local 620; John Bruseo, Guido Ricci, Frank McCormick, Ralph Linquist, Angelo Murdolo, Walter Titus, Robert Schultx, John P. Orlikowski, Alexander Albano, and Charles Mehringer.

Not pictured but receiving pins were John Berkise, William G. Bixler, Emil J. Bontempo, Carmen Fiorillo, Donald J. Graham, Paul Lange, Peter T. Miners, Eugen Nysether, Anthony M. Palmer, Carmen Puglio, Peter Rudy and Edward Sparling. Also receiving a 50-year pin but unable to attend was Sidney Kinney.

Madison, N.J.

Winnipeg, Man.

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

Local Union 343, on its 90th anniversary, presented service pins to the following members:

Front row, left to right: Ed. Kretcher, 30 yrs.; Ed. Jackson, 30 yrs.; Allen Brown, 30 yrs.; M. A. Attwood, 30 yrs.; Martin Zepik, 35 yrs.; Felix Luba, 35 yrs.; Ludwig Froelich, 35 yrs.; James Noble, 40 yrs.; John Mattson, 40 yrs.

Back row, left to right: J. D. Bergen, 25 yrs.; Arthur Berrie, 25 yrs.; Walter Mackonka, 25 yrs.; Joseph Martin, 25 yrs.; Werner Damrath, 20 yrs.; Bruno Guttek, 20 yrs.; Syl LaFleche, 20 yrs.; Russell Robbins, 41 yrs.

Other recipients, who were not able to attend the banquet: Alex Prakapowicz, 20 yrs.; John Skwarek, 20 yrs.; Milton Badgley, 25 yrs.; John Klippenstein, 25 yrs.; Marcel LeSage, 25 yrs.; August Reder, 25 yrs.; Joseph Zabawa, 25 yrs.; Elmer Hanson, 30 yrs.; Walter Hladkey, 30 yrs.; Frank Priesler, 30 yrs.; Walter Reshetka, 30 yrs.; Peter Honer, 35 yrs.; John Jarski, 35 yrs.; Wm. Johnston, 35 yrs.; Herman Severinsen, 35 yrs.; Rudolph Kannick, 35 yrs.; Walter Sheluk, 35 yrs.; James Tate, 35 yrs.; William Murdoch, 55 yrs.

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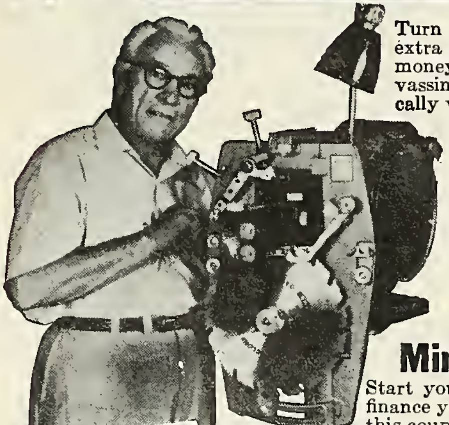

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Muncie, Ind., 20-Year Member, Picture No. 1

20-Year-Members, Picture No. 2

25-Year Members, Picture No. 1

25-Year Members, Picture No. 2

## MUNCIE, IND.

The 20-year and 25-year members of Local 1016 were presented pins recently. They are shown as follows:

**25-year members (Picture No. 1)**—From left, Glen Shoults, Donald Hunt, Dale Harmon, Guy Hamilton, Ernest Cox, and Prentice Brown.

**25-year members (Picture No. 2)**—Front Row, left to right, Ivan Craig, William Harrison, Charles Hunt, Howard Horn, Harry Evans, Clifford Horn, and James Stephenson.

Back-Row, Robert Mynett, Earl Bowman, Steve Ramsey, Clarence Van Matre, Jesse Smith, Kenneth Day, and Donald Hunt.

**20-year members, (Picture No. 1)**—Carl Reed, George Taylor, Robert Osten, James Kistler, Charles Rust, and Joe Walker.

**20-year members, (Picture No. 2)**—Left to right, Marshall Rogers, Delbert Hedrick, and John Williams.

## AUGUSTA, GA.

Members of Local 283 received pins at a recent meeting. They were Louis G. Walden, James C. Todd, and Marlow Oglesby, who received pins for 25 years.

A member not present for his 25-year pin was H. E. Arthur. Members not present for 35-year pins were: O. A. Denard, John C. Johnson, James H. Shealy, and Gerald R. Thomas.

## CICERO, ILL.

On November 28, 1978, Millwright Local 1693 conducted its annual 25-year pin presentation. Pictured are, left to right. W. Bud Hine, business manager, Local 1693; Primo Campana, 25-year member; John Hoyt, 25-year member; and Earl Oliver, president and business representative.

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Dubuque, IA.—50-Year Members

Dubuque, IA.—30-Year Members

## DUBUQUE, IA.

Local 678 held a special-call meeting last year to honor its senior members. Those honored are shown in the accompanying pictures.

**50-YEARS**—left to right, John Ward, Norman Korman, Theo Becker, 45-years; Fred Schnebeck. Unable to attend: 60-years, William Kisting; 55-years, James Becke and Wilbur Hansel; 45-years, Clarence Hensel.

**30-YEARS**—left to right, front row, Roy Ayers, Bill Duehr, John Erickson, Irvin Fluor, Ron Domeyer, Robert Walske. Rear, Cleo Kruser, warden; Harry Maiden, Walt Kenniker, trustee; Donald Roth, Irwin Pfiffner, Joe Oberhoffer, trustee. Unable to attend: Frank Bakey, Art Bast, James Brandel, Robert Briggs, Paul Brookover, Wilson Conlon, Henry Elliott, Frank Fogt, Jr., James J. Gallagher, William Haber, John Heinen, Paul Hirsch, Fred Huseman, Amos Jorgenson, Vincent Keller, Leroy Klosterman, Harry Knobbe, Matt Lesser, Marvin Nielson, Otto Radloff, and Eugene J. Smith.

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## AMARILLO, TEX.

**PICTURE NO. 1** shows 30-year recipients. Seated, left to right: Harold Brown, Vern Bray, Paul Brohlin, Carl Brohlin, John Birkenfeld, Orvial Bennett. Standing, Nolen Conner, John Christian, W. R. Dean, Wilbur Chappell, Y. D. Campbell, Gus Brock, Paul Calamello.

**PICTURE NO. 2** shows 30-year recipients. Seated, left to right: Walter Jasper, R. D. Higgs, Harold Gary, Jay Hamilton, Kenneth Houtchens, Edwin S. Johnson. Standing, left to right: V. E. Leavelle, Joe Ficke, Donald Pace, Sid Perry, Wilver Mark, Jeter Phillips.

**PICTURE NO. 3** shows 30-year recipients. Seated, left to right: George Sikes, Clint Kelly, Johnnie Price, C. W. Masters, Pete Price, Kent Price. Standing, left to right: S. W. Scivally, Bob Slattery, H. E. Sibley, Virgil Robertson, Charles Reno, Dale Logen.

Amarillo, Tex.—Picture No. 1

Amarilla, Tex.—Picture No. 3

Amarilla, Tex.—Picture No. 2

*Editor's Note: Because of the large number of pin presentation pictures received each month, we must often spread pictures from a local union over two or three issues, so that honorees of other local unions may also be presented. Please bear with us.*

Amarilla, Tex.—Picture No. 4

## ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

At its regular membership meeting on December 18, 1978, Local 1281 had a special order of business to present service pins to members who have been with the Brotherhood for 25 years or more. There was very bad weather and a limited attendance.

Here is the list of names and years of service. Front row, left to right, Dwayne Carlson, 25-years; Erling Morken, 25-years; John Schaack, 25-years; Maurice Akre, 35-years, Louis Lestock, 30-years; and Matt Formento, 25-years.

Back row, Leslie Sundberg, 30-years; Robert Leuenhagen, 30-years; Harold Pederson, 30-years; Harold Stern, 30-years; W. G. Turner, 30-years; Victor DeMille, 30-years; David Skaggs, 30-years; and Paul Wetzig, 30-years.

Anchorage, Alaska

## HICKSVILLE, N.Y.

The following members of Local 1772 received their 25-year pins, as are shown in the picture. First row, Stanley Lach, Dymtro Zegray, Magnus Klavins, Leo Charest, George Gencorelli, Hans Rase, Joseph Siano. Second row, Janis Veiss, Joseph Bonacaso, Rolf Soete, Raymond Carney, Kauko Servio, Bjarne Haugland, Patrick Doherty. Pictured with the group at the far right is Business Representative Glenn Kerbs.

Hicksville, N.Y.

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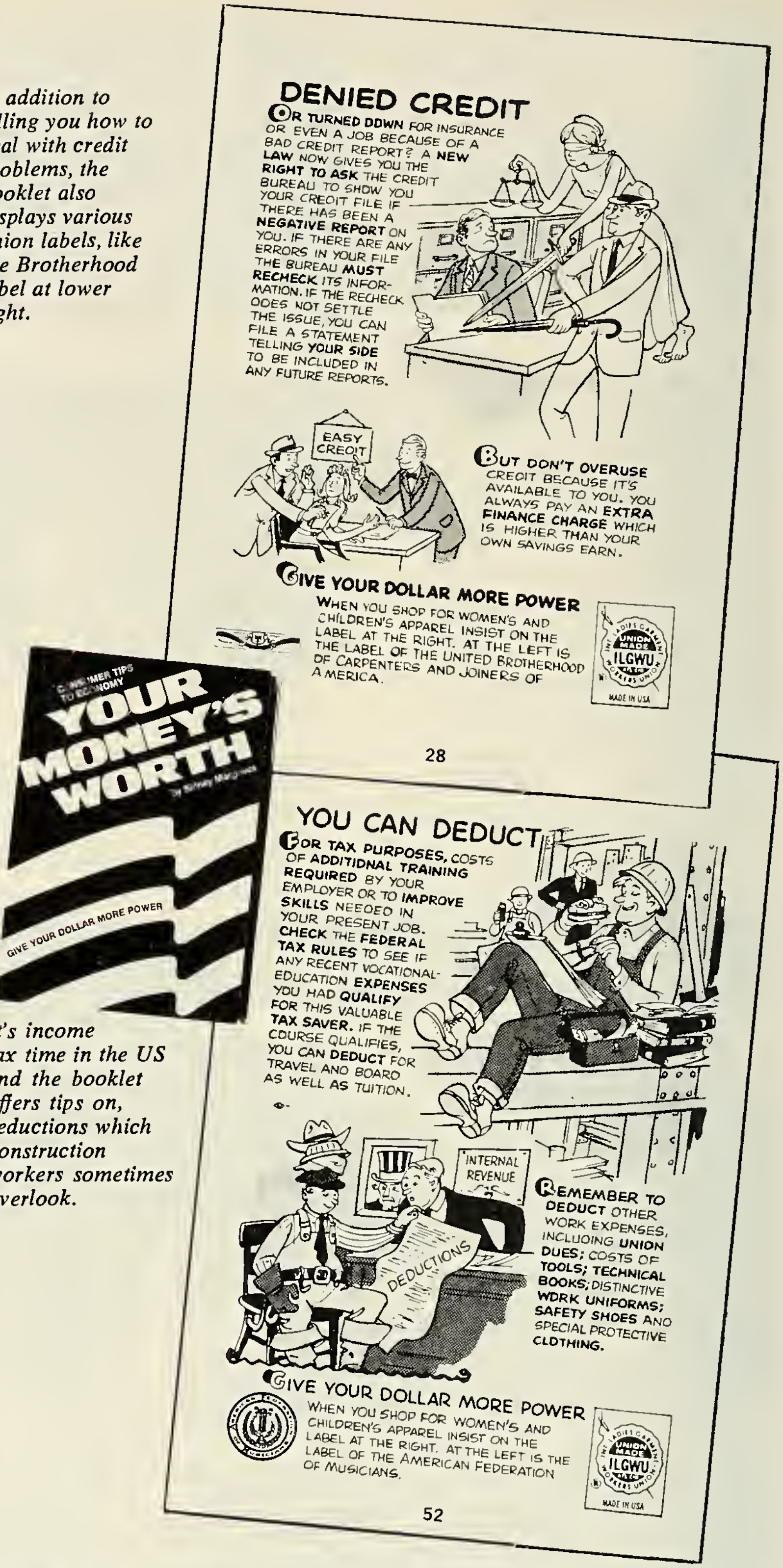
There is a special bulk rate for local unions or ladies auxiliaries which would like to distribute copies to their members. To obtain bulk rates write to John Denaro, Director, Union Label Department, ILGWU, at the address above.

*In addition to telling you how to deal with credit problems, the booklet also displays various union labels, like the Brotherhood label at lower right.*



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CONSUMER TIPS TO ECONOMY

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

by Sidney Margolius

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*It's income tax time in the US and the booklet offers tips on, deductions which construction workers sometimes overlook.*

# Want to Retire To a Farm?

If you have managed to save up enough money to move away from the city, or if the old family homestead still beckons, you may be interested in reading the 1978 Yearbook of Agriculture, produced by the US Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., and now being made available to their constituents by US Congressmen.

Called "Living on a Few Acres," the book is a thick, well-illustrated volume which goes into all the problems you may encounter in being a small farmer—how to keep the farm house in shape, what the government can and cannot do to help you, whether to keep livestock or not, what to expect in utilities, and much more.

The book tells it as it is not only with happy and sad personal stories but also with a full range of practical advice. It should most appeal to those whose primary interest is a pastoral setting for their homes; hobby farmers who work a few acres simply for recreation; alternative farmers seeking to minimize their reliance on services ranging from electricity to telephone to inside plumbing; part-time farmers having some income goals, and gardeners interested in growing their own food.

You can get a free copy from your U.S. representative or senator. The Yearbook can also be purchased for $7 at government bookstores around the country or by sending a check or money order to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (Order by Stock No. 001-000-03809-5)

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## FLOORING MANUAL

A manual on how to finish or refinish hardwood flooring has been published by the Oak Flooring Institute. It is a companion piece to a manual on how to install hardwood flooring published last year.

Copies of the Hardwood Flooring Finishing/Refinishing Manual and the Hardwood Installation Manual are available at a cost of 50¢ each. Another booklet, the Wood Floor Care Guide, with helpful information on maintaining the beauty of wood floors, is priced at 25¢. For copies sent postpaid, write the National Oak Flooring Manufacturers' Assocoation, 804 Sterick Building, Memphis, TN 38103.

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**ANSWER TO PUZZLE, PAGE 22**

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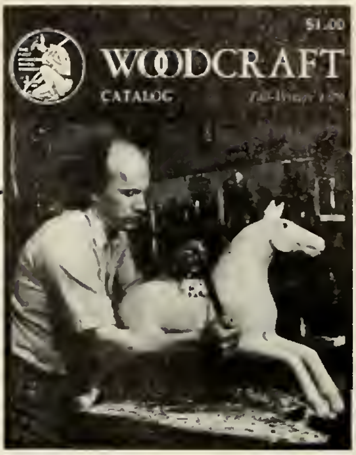

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## IN CONCLUSION

# American Interests, Our Mexican Neighbors, And The Unstable World Economic Situation

In recent months, many Americans have been surprised to learn that their next-door neighbor to the southwest is no longer a small, poor country out of the mainstream of world events.

They have discovered that Mexico is, instead, rapidly becoming a pivotal nation in the world's search for energy. It is becoming a haven for multinational corporations. It is growing in population to the extent that Mexico City may, some day, become the largest city in the world. Mexico is a potentially wealthy nation with a population greater than any country in Western Europe and with potential oil reserves approaching those of the major Middle East oil producers.

And yet, as I write this, hundreds of Mexicans are trying to leave their homeland, evade US border patrols, and get into the United States, so they can get jobs, earn money, and send some of it back to their impoverished relatives back home. Hundreds of thousands are already competing for jobs in the US as documented and/or undocumented aliens.

Other Mexican-Americans of two, three, and even more generations have established themselves in the Southwestern United States as wage-earning, taxpaying citizens. Many are members of our Brotherhood. In Southern California, particularly, Chicano building tradesmen and industrial workers have been in the majority of those signed up in recent organizing drives.

We have been able to bring to such Mexican-Americans some of the union representation and job protections which they were not able to obtain in their homeland.

The American labor movement has attempted to maintain its ties with trade unions of Mexico for more than half a century. It was 50 years ago that the first president of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, went to an international labor conference in Mexico City—his last official act before his death.

Fraternal delegates have been exchanged between trade unions of both countries on occasion, but the barriers of language and history have prevented international labor unions of the US and Canada from joining their Latin American counterparts in a truly North American labor amalgamation.

Perhaps a rapid economic growth of our neighbor to the south will change all that.

We trust that such growth will go beyond the immediate growth of Mexico's oil industry and into all aspects of that nation's economy.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent mid-winter meetings, urged that the development of Mexican oil and gas be achieved in such a way that it will contribute to Mexico's economic and social development.

Nothing could contribute more to the resolution of the problems between the two nations than "a Mexican economy that is sound and a society that is stable," the Council said in a statement.

It urged the US government to make every effort to reach a "fair and equitable understanding" on the purchase of Mexican oil and gas and observed that good faith bargaining can lead to a mutually beneficial agreement.

It is estimated by the US State Department that America now buys almost 80% of Mexico's total petroleum output, but because of recent differences between the Carter Administration and the administration of Mexico's President Lopez Partillo, it is possible that the US will be outbid for much of this oil in the future. France and Germany have expressed interest in Mexican oil. Canada has concluded an agreement for the purchase of Mexican oil. Japan has expressed interest in Mexican oil and is prepared to make available "capital up front" . . . which means they are prepared to help develop the oil program.

As our members on the West Coast know, Japan is already prepared to manufacture, fabricate, and float entire assemblies for offshore drilling rigs to North America. The competition of such "Made in Japan" units was only halted recently when President Carter signed an Executive Order imposing duties on the importation of multi-million dollar platforms used in offshore oil and gas development. (We spoke out on this matter in trade discussions with Ambassador Robert Strauss, last year.)

Certainly our members in the Northwest have seen the results of premium bidding by Japanese buyers of unfinished American logs. Many Lumber and Sawmill Workers in the Brotherhood have been laid off by the export of cants (ie, logs with the bark removed) at prices above the usual market level in this country.

So it is quite possible that Uncle Sam may lose its close-neighbor relationship with Mexico, if we do not act justly and wisely in our dealings with that country.

It was the failure of major American and European-based oil companies to offer decent wages and working conditions to Mexican oilfield workers back in the 1930s which caused Mexico to expropriate its entire native oil industry and drive the "gringos" back across the border.

Our business and governmental leaders must heed such lessons from the past, if we are to maintain our position in the Free World.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has pointed out that Mexico's level of oil and gas output can be raised dramatically. It is already burning off much "waste gas" at its well sites rather than sell the gas at cutrate prices to US firms.

Mexico's decisions regarding its natural resources can be influenced to a large extent by actions of the United States government.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has these words of advice:

"We urge the United States government, in the negotiations the Presidents of the United States and Mexico have announced will begin again shortly, to make every effort to reach a fair and equitable understanding with the Mexicans. We firmly believe that with good faith bargaining on both sides an agreement could be reached that would be mutually beneficial.

"It would be naive to assume that the Mexicans would develop their oil and natural gas resources for the sole benefit of the United States. Rather, the United States should understand that the development of these supplies should be done in a manner that would contribute to Mexico's economic and social development. Nothing would contribute more to the resolution of the problems between these two nations than a Mexican economy that is sound and a society that is stable.

"However, America should not delude itself into believing that Mexican oil and natural gas is a solution to the nation's energy problem. It buys time—albeit, important time. In the last analysis the United States must still find energy supplies alternative to natural gas and oil."

During this last quarter of the 20th century, the United States and Mexico together face serious challenges that will present a real test of the friendly relations between the two nations. For a variety of reasons, it is more necessary than ever that we maintain a positive, constructive relationship to enhance the prospects for continued growth and development in both countries. The United States and Mexico are each undergoing important changes—demographic, social, political, economic.

Americans living in the Southwestern border states have long been aware of the rich Hispanic pieces in the American mosaic. However, the rest of the country has only recently begun to recognize the strong influence of Hispanic culture in the United States. Many Americans are surprised to learn that 20 million of their fellow citizens speak Spanish, that 58 Spanish newspapers and magazines are published in the United States, that over 450 radio and television stations have at least some Spanish-language programming.

There are several factors contributing to this growing awareness throughout the United States of the Hispanic contributions to our society. Increased Hispanic representation at the Federal, State, and local levels of government is merely one of the manifestations of this political development that has led to the increased attention to Hispanic concerns. We must build on this foundation for a "good neighbor policy" in the years ahead.

William Sidell

**GENERAL PRESIDENT**

The novelist and playwright Edna Ferber was a close observer of the American scene.In her last book, *A Kind of Magic*, which was a sequel to her autobiography, *A Peculiar Treasure*, she tells of her experiences in her native Midwest and in many nations around the world. Her reflections on the character of the workman who calls himself "carpenter" are heartwarming and inspiring . . .

# THE QUALITIES OF A CARPENTER

*There is a rare characteristic inherent in men whose guild or craft is that of carpenter. I have occasionally known and remonstrated with surly, unreliable and careless workmen of just about all other crafts and trades. I never have known a genuine carpenter who was not prideful in his work; gentle, forthright and humane in his nature. Carpenters are mysteriously likely to be men of intelligence and integrity; they are at once visionary and realistic. Perhaps the working with wood has something to do with all this. Sawing, cutting, hammering, nailing, the scent of clean wood is always in his nostrils. Perhaps still lurking in the wood is something of the quiet fragrant forest whence it came. It just could be that the still living tonic of the long-felled trees clears the workman's brain and steadies his nerves and makes his hand sure and deft. Carpenters talk little above the tap of the hammer, the buzz of the saw, but when they do speak they are likely to be unloquacious and dryly humorous. All this fancied explanation could be false and probably is. Doubtless the fundamental explanation for the characteristics of the genuine carpenter is that he is descended from the carpenter who possessed all these qualities—the carpenter craftsman, Jesus Christ.*

*—EDNA FERBER*

MAY 1979

# CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America Founded 1881

*The General Executive Board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America*

*See Page 3*

# OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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Washington, D. C. 20001

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---

William Sidell, *Chairman*
John S. Rogers, *Secretary*

Correspondence for the General Executive Board should be sent to the General Secretary.

## Secretaries, Please Note

In processing complaints about magazine delivery, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. When a member clears out of one local union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mailing list of the local union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary so that this member can again be added to the mailing list.

Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

●

If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" section of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that your list be sent directly to the editor.

## PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must also notify your local union . . . by some other method.

**This coupon should be mailed to *THE CARPENTER*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001**

NAME ______________________ Local No. ________

Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

NEW ADDRESS ______________________________

City ____________ State or Province ____________ ZIP Code ________

# CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME 99 No. 5 MAY, 1979

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

*John S. Rogers, Editor*

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## THE COVER

The top governing body of the United Brotherhood between conventions is the General Executive Board, composed of the five Resident General Officers and the 10 District Board Members. The Board meets periodically in the board room of the General Offices in Washington, D.C.

Just prior to their installation on March 30, the new Board Members assembled for their first official picture.

The Resident General Officers and District Board Members at the conference table, starting in the foreground and going clockwise, include Third District Board Member Anthony Ochocki, Second District Board Member Sigurd Lucassen, First District Board Member Joseph F. Lia, General Secretary John S. Rogers, General President William Sidell, General Treasurer Charles E. Nichols, Tenth District Board Member Ronald J. Dancer, Ninth District Board Member John Carruthers, Eighth District Board Member M. B. Bryant, Seventh District Board Member Hal Morton, First General Vice President William Konyha, Second General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell, Sixth District Board Member Frederick N. Bull, Fifth District Board Member Leon W. Greene, and Fourth District Board Member Harold E. Lewis.

*NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.*

# DAVIS-BACON . . . a 'review' becomes a full-fledged attack

Forty-eight years ago, three solid Republicans—President Herbert Hoover, Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, and Congressman Robert Bacon of New York—joined forces to have enacted into law the Davis-Bacon Act.

The bill was passed by the Congress and signed into law by the President in 1931, in the midst of the worst depression the United States ever had.

Designed to help the unemployed and to keep up the standard of living of America's construction workers, the Davis-Bacon Act established a program administered by the US Department of Labor which requires contractors on federally-funded construction jobs to pay prevailing area wages . . . which, in most cases, means union scale wages. The Davis-Bacon Law has, for almost a half century, prevented the exploitation of skilled craft workers by low-bidding contractors with cheap, unskilled, transported labor.

In fact, history shows that the Act came to be because Robert Bacon discovered such exploitation in his home district. The Veterans Bureau in Washington had let a bid to an Alabama contractor for the construction of a hospital in Northport, Long Island, N.Y., in Congressman Bacon's home district. It was a low bid, and government agencies were practically required in those days to accept the lowest bid, without too much concern for its merit.

Congressman Bacon saw low-paid workers from the South living in shanties at the hospital construction site and working for slave wages, while skilled craftsmen from his own district begged for work.

The bill passed with support from a wide assortment of Democrats and Republicans—Congressman Fred Hartley, Jr., Congressman Fiorello LaGuardia, Senator Robert LaFollette, Jr., New York Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, and others—and it has remained on the books intact through many changes of federal leadership, except for two brief suspensions—one in 1935 during the Roosevelt Administration because of technicalities in the National Recovery Act and one in 1971 when President Nixon, by executive order, tried temporarily to hold down a relatively mild inflation through controls over construction wages.

In 1971, as today, doctors' fees were skyrocketing, profits were spiraling, food and clothing prices were increasing almost daily, and the Nixon Administration decided that by suspending Davis-Bacon provisions, all these economic headaches would go away.

It wasn't true. It wasn't economically smart then, and it isn't economically smart today, so the suspension was short-lived.

And, yet, here we go again in 1979 with another inflation and another Washington struggle of Davis-Bacon attacks and counterattacks. A handful of bills to kill Davis-Bacon has been introduced into the 96th Congress. In the Senate, one bill, introduced by Sen. Orrin Hatch, Utah Republican, was assigned bill number S.29 and a second one, introduced by Sen. John Tower, Texas Republican, is called S.301. In the House there were also two versions of repeal of Davis-Bacon in the hopper at last count. One, by Rep. Thomas Hagedorn, Minnesota Republican, was assigned HR 1900 and the other, cosponsored by John Erlenborn, Illinois Republican and John Ashbrook, Ohio Republican, became HR 1931.

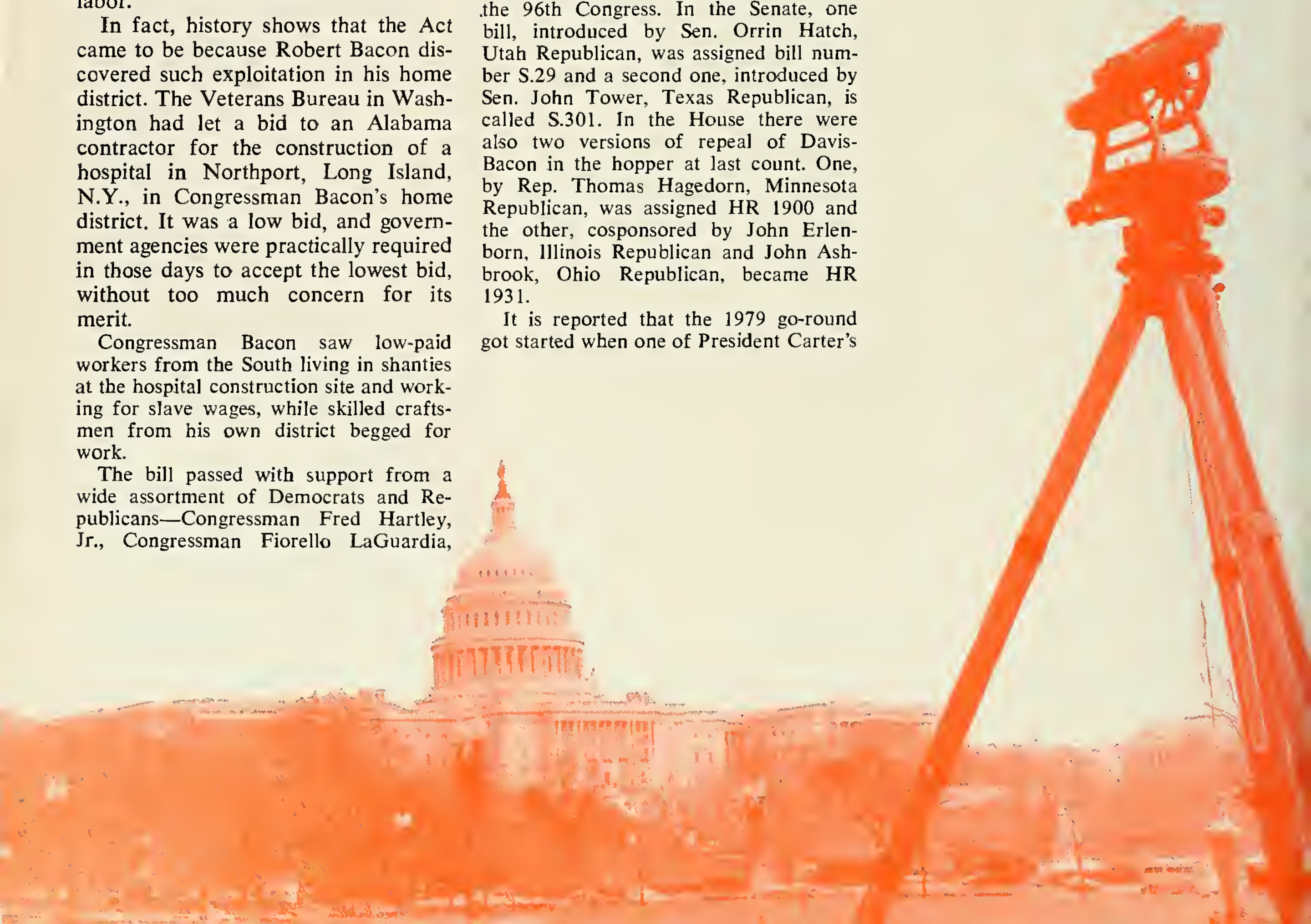
It is reported that the 1979 go-round got started when one of President Carter's inflation fighters, Robert Strauss, met with a delegation from the Associated General Contractors of America to discuss ways of fighting inflation in the construction industry.

Shortly after that meeting, the Carter Administration started what Mr. Strauss later referred to as a "major review" of the Davis-Bacon Act. According to a letter from Mr. Strauss to James Sprouse, AGC executive vice president, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy was assigned the responsibility for the review. The General Acounting Office made a study.

Though the White House eventually determined that Davis-Bacon repeal or revision was not appropriate for its legislative agenda and though Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall disavowed any part in the review, the anti-unionists in the construction industry were stirred to action and they put their collective feet into the doors of Congress once more.

The US Chamber of Commerce was

**Continued on facing page**



## Resident General Officers and Board Members Installed

On March 30, 1979, in brief, informal ceremonies, the new General Officers and new District Board Members of the Brotherhood were sworn into office for their ensuing term.

The ceremony took place in the auditorium of the General Offices in Washington, D.C., with General President Emeritus M. A. Hutcheson serving as installing officer.

Elected at the 33rd General Convention, last October, the five General Officers and 10 District Board Members took the following obligation:

"I, ________________,do hereby solemnly and sincerely pledge my honor as a man in the presence of the members of this Order here assembled—to perform the duties of my office as prescribed in the Constitution and Laws—and unless prevented by sickness— or some unavoidable accident—that I will deliver to my successor in office—all books, papers, and other property—of the United Brotherhood—that may be in my possession at the close of my official term. All of this I most sincerely promise—with a full knowledge that to violate this pledge—is to stamp me as a man devoid of principle—and destitute of honor—only worthy of the scorn and contempt of my fellow men."

As the oath concluded, the installing officer rapped a gavel once and, with additional words of ritual, advised the officers that they could then proceed to the duties assigned to them by the Constitution and Laws.

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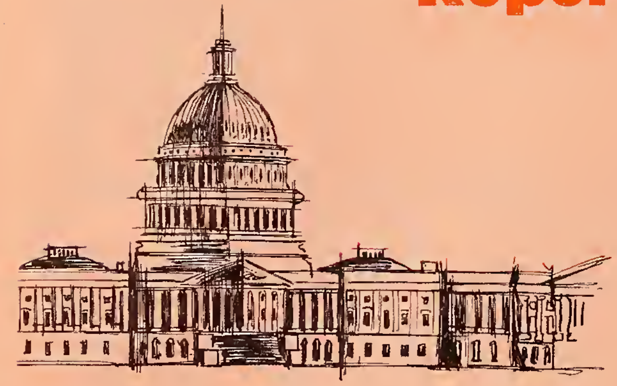
moved to join the attack, and the Chamber devoted two recent issues of its Congressional Action newsletter to Davis-Bacon.

Then came a funny twist in corporate philosophy: The Associated Builders & Contractors decided that it opposes Davis-Bacon because it doesn't want to discriminate against minority groups! This moved the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department to comment that "with their track record, putting ABC in charge of anti-discrimination efforts makes as much sense as giving nuclear weapons to Attila the Hun."

In any case, the Davis-Bacon attack on Capitol Hill, this year, is not going to fade away quickly. General Treasurer Charles Nichols, the Brotherhood's legislative director, reports that Senator Tower, a sponsor of one of the bills, is considering a piecemeal legislative action. First of all, he will try to get Davis-Bacon provisions taken off contracts involving public transportation programs, then they will tack on riders and amendments here and there and, possibly, destroy this vital law before the nation's 4.1 million Building Tradesmen know what happened to their earnings.

Legislative Director Nichols and your Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC) urge you to let your senators and representatives know how you feel. You can do that by writing: Sen___(name)___. c/o US Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510, or Cong.__(name)__, c/o House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

# Washington Report



## CONSTRUCTION OFFICE

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall has announced creation of an Office of Construction Industry Services.

The new office, part of the Labor-Management Services Administration, will advise on construction industry issues. It also will report on industry wages and fringe benefits and on significant industry trends.

Marshall said the construction industry "is so large, complex and important to our economy" that it warrants a separate office. "The value of new construction in the United States is now averaging more than $200 billion a year or about 10% of our Gross National Product," he said.

Employment in the industry accounts for 5% of total nonagricultural employment, Marshall added.

The construction industry office will assist the Secretary's Construction Industry Coordinating Committee and will direct activities of LMSA's regional construction coordinating committees in Chicago, San Francisco and Kansas City. Another panel is planned for Boston.

To improve productivity and hold down inflationary pressures, the regional committees promote programs to spread public building activity more evenly throughout the year. Representatives of labor, management and government serve on the committees.

## LEGISLATIVE NEWSLETTER

A new legislative newsletter has been launched by the 4 million-member AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department. The first issue warned subscribers of bills introduced in Congress aimed at killing the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires payment of prevailing wage rates on federal construction. The newsletter, issued weekly while Congress is in session, briefly described the Davis-Bacon issue and advised readers of committee members to write to in protest.

## JOBLESS BENEFITS FOR STRIKERS

A 6-3 majority of the US Supreme Court has rejected an employer's attempt to overturn a state law that allows strikers to draw unemployment compensation after a waiting period.

The effect of the decision is to leave intact the varying state approaches to unemployment resulting from a labor dispute. Congress could have mandated a uniform policy, the court found, but it chose not to do so.

## CHARGING IT AT THE G.P.O.

The Superintendent of Documents has announced that the US Government Printing Office will now accept orders for government publications to be charged on Master Charge and Visa accounts. Customers wishing to use one of these services must furnish their credit card number and date of expiration. Master Charge customers must also furnish their Interbank number.

## PENSION RESERVES TO $101 BILLION

The American Council of Life Insurance, based in Washington, reported recently that the reserves of private pension plans administered by life insurance companies totaled $101 billion in 1977 (the latest year for complete data), up 14.3% from more than $88 billion a year earlier. These reserves back up pension benefits of millions of US workers.

## CONGRESS IS GETTING YOUNGER

The 96th Congress, now in session, is the first since World War II in which the average age has dropped below 50. Of the 433 sitting members of the House of Representatives, 220 have served four years or less. Of 100 senators, 55 have served six years or less. The 96th Congress may have a lot of faults. But creeping senility isn't one of them. For the second Congress in a row, there are no House members 80 years old or more. Before 1977, there was an octogenarian in every House since 1938.

## ELECTIONS AT 10-YEAR LOW

A record high number of unfair labor practice charges were filed in Fiscal 1978, the National Labor Relations Board reports.

The board, in its 43rd annual report, also said it handled fewer union representation elections over the 12-month period than in any year since 1970.

The NLRB, which administers the National Labor Relations Act, said 39,652 unfair labor practice cases were filed over the 12-month period, an increase of 4.8% over Fiscal 1977. Alleged violations of the Act by employers accounted for 27,056 of the cases while charges against unions accounted for 12,417 cases.

The board said 63% of the charges against employers alleged discrimination or illegal discharges of employees, while 30% of the charges involved refusal to bargain allegations.

# LABOR LAUNCHES 'PRICE WATCH' PROGRAM TO FIGHT INFLATION

Union-member volunteers in communities all across the United States, this month, are monitoring food prices, rents, physicians' fees, utility rates, and fuel costs in a major effort by the AFL-CIO to fight inflation.

Their reports are going to the AFL-CIO's Department of Community Services, which is keeping tab on consumer price increases, and they will establish concrete evidence of labor's assertion that President Carter's voluntary wage and price controls are heavily weighed against the consumer and wage earner.

In a letter to the presidents of the AFL-CIO's 105 affiliated unions, George Meany pointed out that "Operation Price Watch" will make "a better public case for a fair and workable anti-inflation program."

At a special conference in Washington, D.C., April 9, launching Operation Price Watch, Meany said, "It is important that we do everything possible to stimulate local participation in our Price Watch."

Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Community Services, points out that, while the Carter Administration's anti-inflation program contains what in effect are mandatory wage controls of about 7%, there are no real controls on prices.

Perlis has called upon all AFL-CIO affiliates and their local unions to take the following actions:

1. Recommend to your central labor body the adoption of a resolution in support of the price watch.

2. Appoint a subcommittee of your community services committee on price monitoring.

3. Arrange to meet with other groups in your area, including women, consumers, senior citizens and minorities, to organize joint action.

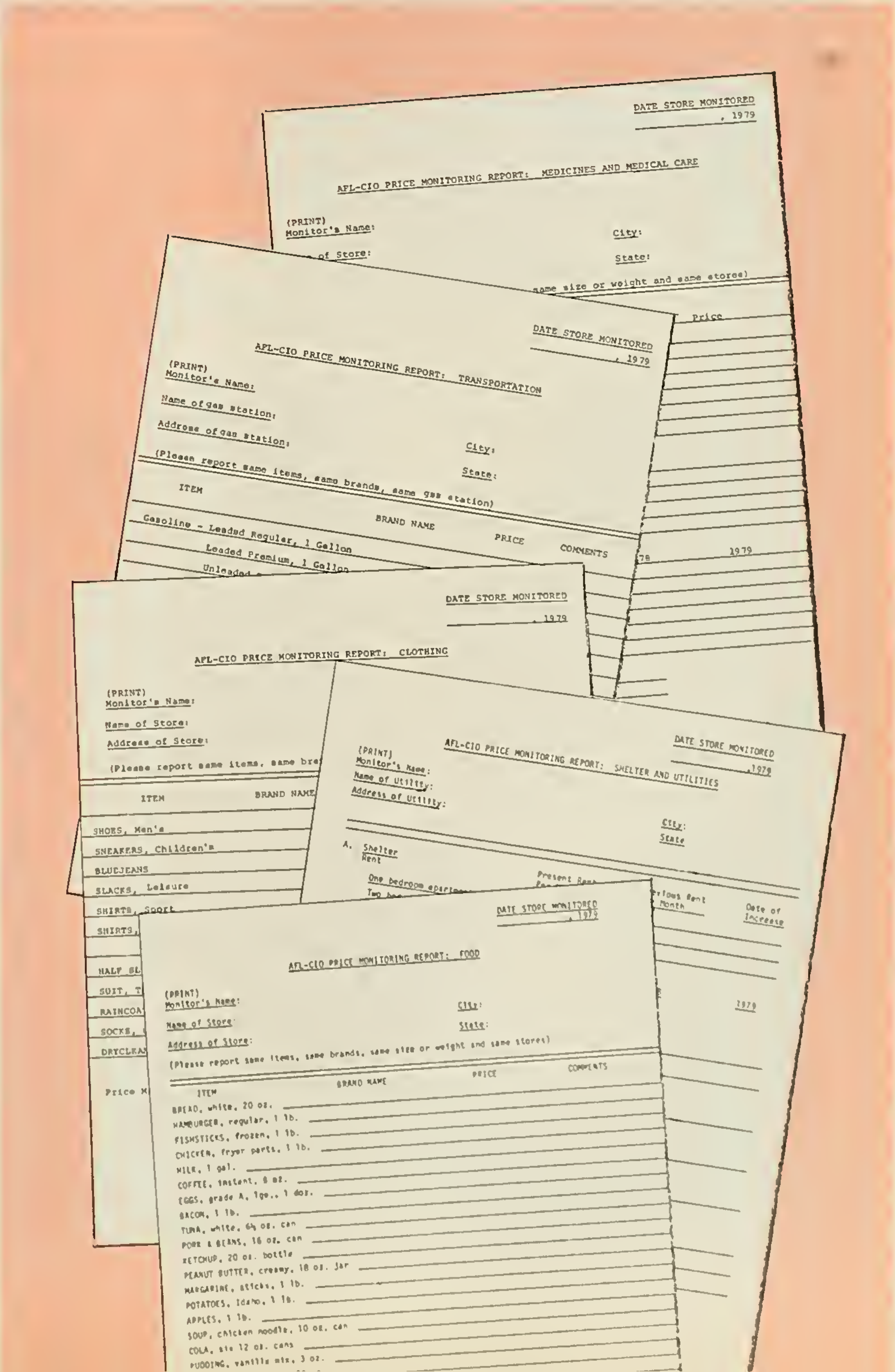
4. Develop a corps of volunteers from your union counselors, consumer counselors and others to do the monitoring. The same volunteers should follow through consistently on the same items, food, clothing, housing, drugs, health care, gasoline, utilities, etc.

5. Arrange to train the volunteers in the use of forms, visits, interviews and reporting.

6. Report your activities to the media.

AFL-CIO Community Services has prepared and is distributing five monitoring forms (shown below) for use by volunteer price monitors. The forms deal with necessities—food, clothing, health care, utilities, and fuel. Some items are to be checked on a bi-weekly basis and some on a monthly basis.

This is a particularly valuable activity for the ladies auxiliaries, and Brotherhood General President William Sidell has urged that as many as possible participate in Operation Price Watch.



DATE STORE MONITORED
, 1979

AFL-CIO PRICE MONITORING REPORT: MEDICINES AND MEDICAL CARE

(PRINT)
Monitor's Name:
City:
of Store:
State:
same size or weight and same stores)
Price

DATE STORE MONITORED
, 1979

AFL-CIO PRICE MONITORING REPORT: TRANSPORTATION

(PRINT)
Monitor's Name:
Name of gas station:
Address of gas station:
City:
State:
(Please report same items, same brands, same gas station)

| ITEM | BRAND NAME | PRICE | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gasoline – Leaded Regular, 1 Gallon | | | |
| Leaded Premium, 1 Gallon | | | |
| Unleaded | | | |

DATE STORE MONITORED
, 1979

AFL-CIO PRICE MONITORING REPORT: CLOTHING

(PRINT)
Monitor's Name:
Name of Store:
Address of Store:
(Please report same items, same bra

| ITEM | BRAND NAME |
|---|---|
| SHOES, Men's | |
| SNEAKERS, Children's | |
| BLUEJEANS | |
| SLACKS, Leisure | |
| SHIRTS, Sport | |
| SHIRTS, | |
| | |
| HALF SL | |
| SUIT, T | |
| RAINCOA | |
| SOCKS, | |
| DRYCLEA | |

Price M

DATE STORE MONITORED
,1979

AFL-CIO PRICE MONITORING REPORT: SHELTER AND UTILITIES

(PRINT)
Monitor's Name:
Name of Utility:
Address of Utility:
City:
State

A. Shelter
Rent
One bedroom apartm
Two be
Present Rent
Previous Rent
Month
Date of Increase
1979

DATE STORE MONITORED
, 1979

AFL-CIO PRICE MONITORING REPORT: FOOD

(PRINT)
Monitor's Name:
City:
Name of Store:
State:
Address of Store:
(Please report same items, same brands, same size or weight and same stores)

| ITEM | BRAND NAME | PRICE | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| BREAD, white, 20 oz. | | | |
| HAMBURGER, regular, 1 lb. | | | |
| FISHSTICKS, frozen, 1 lb. | | | |
| CHICKEN, fryer parts, 1 lb. | | | |
| MILK, 1 gal. | | | |
| COFFEE, instant, 8 oz. | | | |
| EGGS, grade A, lge., 1 doz. | | | |
| BACON, 1 lb. | | | |
| TUNA, white, 6½ oz. can | | | |
| PORK & BEANS, 16 oz. can | | | |
| KETCHUP, 20 oz. bottle | | | |
| PEANUT BUTTER, creamy, 18 oz. jar | | | |
| MARGARINE, sticks, 1 lb. | | | |
| POTATOES, Idaho, 1 lb. | | | |
| APPLES, 1 lb. | | | |
| SOUP, chicken noodle, 10 oz. can | | | |
| COLA, six 12 oz. cans | | | |
| PUDDING, vanilla mix, 3 oz. | | | |

# Shipbuilding Is a Way of Life In Pascagoula

***Members of Local 569 perform a variety of work . . . from scuba diving to bunk building***

• *Wade O'Neill, Edward Fite, Randy Sonnier and Mike Ross, left to right, are four of the divers represented by Local 569 at Ingalls Shipbuilding. Here, they surface after inspecting the hull of a destroyer the company is producing for the U.S. Navy.*

The Pascagoula River winds its way through the pine woods of southeast Mississippi and eventually spreads out across an estuary of Mississippi Sound and the Gulf of Mexico.

Not far from the mouth of the river, the Ingalls Shipbuilding facilities line both banks.

Established in 1938, Ingalls became a major shipbuilding facility for the US Navy during World War II, and, in the years since, it has continued to grow in importance, turning out a greater variety of military vessels than just about any other shipyard in the world—troop transports, escort aircraft carriers, dock landing ships, amphibious transports, and much more—a total of 275 vessels for the US Navy and Merchant Marine.

Ingalls Shipbuilding—a division of Litton Industries—is the workplace of most of the members of Carpenters Local 569.

The charter for Local 569 was issued April 3, 1940, and its members were soon employed by Ingalls in constructing its East Bank Facility, as Uncle Sam began building its defense establishment. The bombing of Pearl Harbor turned Ingalls and Local 569, almost overnight, into 24-hour concerns. The yard went into high gear.

Following World War II, work continued for Local 569, and, as W. H. Moss (elected business agent in 1957) recalls, carpenters from Local 569 helped in the construction of three luxury liners at the yard. During this time, the membership reached approximately 1,200, with about 1,000 employed in the shipyard and an additional 200 members in outside construction work. But the dependence on the shipyard caused the membership to drop to only about 200 members when construction of the liners was completed. Attempting to become less dependent upon a single employer for the majority of its members, Local 569 encouraged members to branch out into more areas. One successful venture was the construction of a Standard Oil Refinery in Pascagoula in 1966.

In 1967 the shipyard began a modernization program, and the West Bank Facility soon earned the reputation of being the world's most modern shipbuilding plant. Most of the construction work done there was performed by union craftsmen. From a low of 200 members, Local 569's roster had doubled to 400 with the Standard Oil refinery construction project in 1966, and it moved upward to 500 members when the Ingalls West Bank Facility got underway.

The membership stood at 500 in 1974 when the present business agent, Hurley Guillotte, was elected. Approximately 200 of these members were employed at Ingalls shipyard, and 300 were in outside construction work.

Recognizing that the shipyard was the largest industrial employer in the state, with approximately 17,500 total employees, Guillotte and other local 569 officers began an organizing drive at Ingalls. The campaign began in 1977, and it has been very successful in spite of the state's "right to work" laws. The membership of the local union has doubled.

Today, Local 569 has approximately 800 members working in the shipyard, installing ramps, ship bunks, ladders, rails, constructing protective canopies, in addition to the diving of the scuba team, which inspects hulls prior to drydocking to make sure a ship is setting properly on its pontoon.

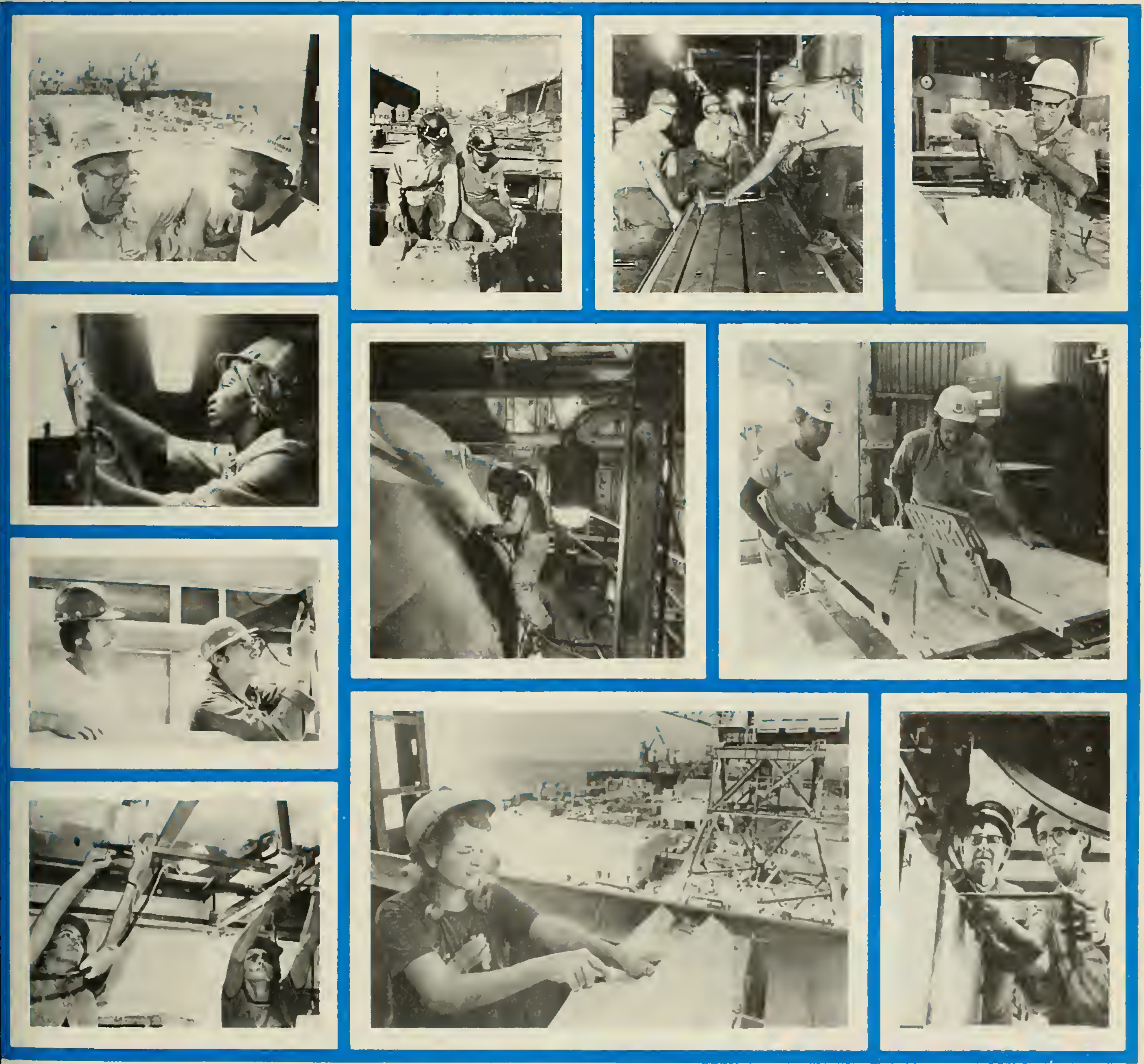
Of the total Brotherhood membership at the yard, about 25% are females and 30% minorities.

Approximately 25% of Local's 569's current membership is employed outside the yard, and this percentage is growing, as the local protects itself against possible hard times.

Much of American industry is relocating in Southern urban areas, and the growth of Pascagoula and Jackson counties, Mississippi, is an example of this trend. According to the 1978 reports of income in the 82 counties of the state, Jackson county is the third largest county in population but is number one in per capita income—a fact which can be attributed to the expansion of industry in this Gulf Coast county and, more importantly, due to the fact that almost 90% of the labor in the county is organized. There is great potential for continued growth in the Pascagoula area, and Local 569 will be deeply involved.

*Shown below, clockwise from the picture at top left are:*

- *Business Agent and Financial Secretary Hurley Guillotte, left, and Chief Steward H. L. (Bud) Tillman talk things over on the bridge of an LHA.*
- *Larry Simmons, right, and Cleveland Thompson, Ingalls Shipbuilding carpenters assigned to the translation crew, set the cradle in place prior to sinking of Ingall's versatile launching drydock.*
- *Carpenter-joiners Russell Peffer, J. L. Graves and Ira Penton put in "well deck" ramps on board an LHA, the first entirely new class of amphibious assault ships to join the Navy Fleet in the past 10 years.*
- *Maintenance Carpenter William E. Watkins, a member of Local 569 for over 30 years, builds a wooden box used to send defective materials back to a manufacturer.*
- *L.A. Holcombe, left, and David Nash at work in the East Bank Maintenance Carpenter Shop, Ingalls Shipyard.*
- *Production carpenters O. J. Lott, left, and Walter K. Marion cut a piece of keel blocking used for docking and undocking of ships on Ingalls Shipbuilding's launching pontoon, or floating drydock. (Note: Brother O. J. Lott, who passed away in January 1979, had been a member of Local 569 for 22 years.)*
- *Insulator Cathy Trehern cuts a piece of insulation material to be installed in the bridge of a destroyer being outfitted at the Pascagoula, Miss., shipyard.*
- *Two carpenter-joiners, Lorraine Hilton, left, and Carol Landry, put up a suspended ceiling in a destroyer.*
- *Two brother members installing bunks in the sleeping quarters aboard the LHA (Landing-Helicopter-Assault) vessel being built at the yard.*
- *Carpenters Linda Simmons applies some tape-like glue to hold insulation in place in the engine room of a huge general purpose amphibious assault ship.*
- *A member of the highly sophisticated "rubber gang" buffs down after many, many layers of rubber have been applied to the sonar dome of a Spruance-class destroyer.*



T.W.U.A. IS HERE TO STAY
WE WANT BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS
Hang Together

*This was a parade through the streets of Roanoke Rapids, N.C., in 1976 in protest over the stalling tactics of J. P. Stevens. Joining the march were delegates from various TWUA locals and joint boards plus supporting contingents from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Communication Workers, Papermakers, Boilermakers, Steelworkers and International Ladies' Garment Workers.*

# The South's Key Struggle: Organizing J. P. Stevens

"I was runnin' a tufting machine in the Riverine plant at J. P. Stevens," says 18-year-old Kathy Peace.

Was she trained to run the machine? "No, sir."

How long had she been working when she lost two fingers? "About an hour and 45 minutes . . ."

Kathy Peace is one of thousands of men and women throughout the South who have been victimized by the poor safety and health standards at America's second largest textile firm. Many other Stevens' workers have been disabled by brown lung, caused by breathing cotton dust at levels almost three times as high as national minimum health standards permit.

This appalling safety and health record is one reason why workers have been trying to organize a union in what has become the South's longest and most dramatic labor conflict. A major feature of this key southern organizing drive has been a national boycott of J. P. Stevens' products, supported by the UAW and other unions.

Health and safety isn't the only issue. Wages in J. P. Stevens' plants average 31% below the average national factory wage, reports the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, which is leading the organizing drive.

But while thousands of J. P. Stevens' workers have expressed their support for the union, the company has pursued a staunch anti-labor policy, using every loophole in the labor law or, when it couldn't find a loophole, just ignoring the law.

The company, in fact, has been found guilty of violating the National Labor Relations Act 110 times since 1963, more than any company in American history. Although workers at J. P. Stevens' plants in Roanoke Rapids, N.C. voted over four years ago for union representation, the company still resists negotiating a contract.

Stevens' workers are celebrating two recent big victories: passage of a bill by the Maryland legislature which bans contracts or subcontracts with violators of the National Labor Relations Act, and a decision by the State of New York to liquidate 121,000 shares of J. P. Stevens stock from its state employees' retirement system.

The latest group to endorse the Stevens boycott was the leadership of Roman Catholic religious orders. Over 1,000 delegates to an International Leadership Conference in Washington, D.C. found the evidence "overwhelming" that Stevens had "followed a path of discouragement, and even repression, of union activities."

Stevens' products being boycotted include:

**SHEETS & PILLOWCASES: Utica, Tastemaker, Fine Arts, Meadowbrook.**

**TOWELS: Tastemaker, Utica/Fine Arts, Snoopy.**

**BLANKETS, CARPETS: Utica, Gulistan, Forstmann.**

**DESIGNER LABEL SHEETS & PILLOWCASES: Yves St. Laurent, Suzanne Pleshette, Dinah Shore, Angelo Donghia, Cacharel, Ava Bergmann, and Hardy Amies.**

## STEVENS 'DEFICIENT,' SAYS STANFORD

The J. P. Stevens Co. is "deficient" in labor relations and affirmative action, Stanford University officials have written James D. Finley, the company's board chairman and chief executive officer.

The California education institution holds 330 shares of Stevens stock in a living trust which cannot be sold.

William F. Massey, Stanford vice-president for business and finance, and William D. Eberle, chairman of the Trustee Select Committee on Investment Responsibility, wrote Finley:

"The committee was impressed and troubled by evidence that the J. P. Stevens Company has failed to live up to the standard of personnel policy and action that universities themselves hold and that the preponderance of business enterprises have long taken as normal and expected.

"The committee would hope for tangible evidence of improvement in the company's performance."

The trustee committee "strongly supports" the intent of a shareholder proposal to improve the company's record on labor relations matters and to have the company develop, put into practice, and report on strong affirmative action efforts, but abstained because of a requirement that a proposed review committee contain noncompany members.

The University voted against a shareholder proposal calling for study of the impact of labor problems on the company's stock prices. It also opposed a proposal calling for a committee report on the company's occupational safety practices.

In general, Massy explained, the University opposed proposals which would put outsiders in a position to make formal judgments on issues where legal questions were involved and where the outsiders might not be held accountable for their actions. The stockholders meeting was held March 6. The University letter was sent March 14, after its proxy votes were cast.

(The Stanford Commission on Investment Responsibility, a faculty-student-staff-alumni group which serves in an advisory capacity to

*Continued on Page 30*

# A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR ABOUT Norma Rae

Dear Reader:

I saw a movie last night . . . a lifelike story with a simple theme. I found it indeed moving. At first I was surprised by its simplicity and honesty. I sat and waited for the other shoe to drop. Here, for the first time in my life, I was witnessing in a commercial theater an honest portrayal of a realistic trade union situation.

The film is NORMA RAE, now playing at neighborhood theaters. Sally Field and Ron Leibman enact an authentic labor/management conflict. True, it was dramatized, and at times it wandered from the theme, but this allowed the audience to sense the reality of the characters. The film never swayed from its intent--to truthfully portray a very serious situation. While the story is set in a Southern Community, it is actually symbolic of situations which might occur in any small town in the United States and Canada.

The film offers neither violence nor corruption, nor a theme of morality. Instead, it captures mystery, ignorance, arrogance, fears and intimidations which come to play when a union in a company town attempts to organize. In essence, the film represents the naked truth. Who knows, you may even identify with it. I think you will. I did. There are no "Rocky" Stallones, no "On the Waterfront" Brandos, just small town people caught in a larger-than-life situation. The film provides insight into the J.P. Stevens conflict, which now exists in the Southern United States.

Unless you have actually experienced this type of labor-management conflict, you will find it difficult to believe that it happens today, that it is contemporary. Yet, this is exactly what our organizers are confronted with in their efforts to organize the pulp and furniture industries of the South and Northwest, the mills and industrial shops in the heart of the North.

I urge you—for an evening of entertainment that really hits the mark—see NORMA RAE. I think you will leave the theater as I did—proud to be a part of people helping people in their quest for dignity.

General Secretary John S. Rogers

# Ottawa Report

## '78 SETTLEMENTS LOWER

Major collective agreement settlements in 1978 provided for a lower average rate of wage increase than those in 1977, according to a report issued by Labour Canada.

The 656 major Canadian settlements in 1978 produced average annual increases in base rates of 6.9% in compound terms. The comparable figure for 1977 was 7.8% based on 572 major settlements. These percentages do not take into account the future of cost of living allowance (COLA) provisions in the settlements.

The figures are based on an analysis of collective agreements covering 500 or more workers in industries (other than construction) within the federal and provincial jurisdictions.

Of the 656 settlements, 346 were classified as one-year agreements, 254 as two-year agreements and 56 as three-year agreements.

The one-year agreements provided for an average annual increase in base rates of 7.0%. The two-year agreements provided for increases of 7.4% for the first year and 6.9% for the second. The three-year agreements provided for increases of 7.0% for the first year, 5.1% for the second year and 4.8% for the third year.

## 2,500 MILES OF ALBERTA TRAILS

The Alberta Forest Service is surveying and mapping a new 2,500-mile trail system for snowmobilers. The trail system will traverse some of the most scenic parts of the province along the eastern slopes of the Rockies and will touch upon such renowned destinations as Jasper and Banff national parks. The system will reach to the U.S. border at its southern point and will connect British Columbia and Alberta at its northwest termination.

## BUYING VOTES, NOT HOUSES

Liberals and Conservatives have been practicing checkbook politics with pre-election promises of housing breaks for consumers, the NDP housing critic Bob Rae said.

"Buying votes will not make it easier for one single Canadian to buy a house," the Toronto MP told the Commons. He said the Conservatives are trying to buy votes with their proposal that would allow homeowners to deduct mortgage interest costs and property tax from taxable income.

And the Liberals were trying to rent votes with a counter-proposal to establish a shelter tax-credit plan for low-income homeowners and tenants at some unknown time when the economy is healthier.

## SINs FOR IDENTIFICATION

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has refused to interfere with the use of social insurance numbers by private companies for identification of employees, or other purposes unrelated to legal requirements for SINs. A February 5 letter of refusal replied to a request for such a ban from CLC President Dennis McDermott.

In his letter to Prime Minister Trudeau, President McDermott stated that: "The constantly increasing and widespread use of the Social Insurance Number has been a cause of mounting concern to our Congress and its members for several years."

He recalled that, when introduced in 1964, the then prime minister assured the CLC that the use of SIN identification would be limited to government pensions, unemployment insurance and income tax.

Now that "public authorities and private companies require the use of the SIN for identification purposes, despite government assurances that such practice would not happen, this becomes an unjustifiable violation of the citizen's right to privacy—as well as an act of bad faith by the government," McDermott wrote.

## MINISTER OF MANPOWER

Ontario Labor Minister Robert Elgie, will gain the title of Ontario minister of manpower and more responsibilities involving job creation, the government said recently in its speech from the throne.

The labor and manpower ministry will coordinate the provincial government's manpower responsibilities, such as job training, placement and counselling and analysis of labor data.

The speech also said the labor ministry will establish an equal opportunity advisory committee, comprising representatives of labor and management to advise the government on programs for women.

# New Hampshire Members Start Second Year Atop Northeast's Windiest Mountain

*Left: Crew members of the observatory struggle through snow drifts on their way to check weather instruments. Below: Job Steward Douglas Mulvey, right, with Local 538 members at the mountain-top work site.*

Mount Washington in northern New Hampshire is the highest peak in the Northeastern United States. It is also one of the windiest of mountains (highest wind, a world record, set in 1934: 231 mph) and one of the coldest mountains in the northeast (−47 degrees F, lowest, and 27.1 F average for the year).

In this "home of the world's worst weather" members of Carpenters Local 538, Concord, N.H., are starting a second year of construction on a new $3,420,000 Sherman Adams Building, being erected on the summit by the State of New Hampshire for US weather observers, tourists, and the hardy souls who struggle to the top every year . . . sometimes 5,000 a day in summer.

According to the chief estimator and vice president for the general contractor, George Stergiou of Harvey Construction Co., the construction project would take only a year to complete anywhere else. But on top of Mount Washington the effective construction season is from June to October "with much of that being marginal." So it'll take three years to complete, instead.

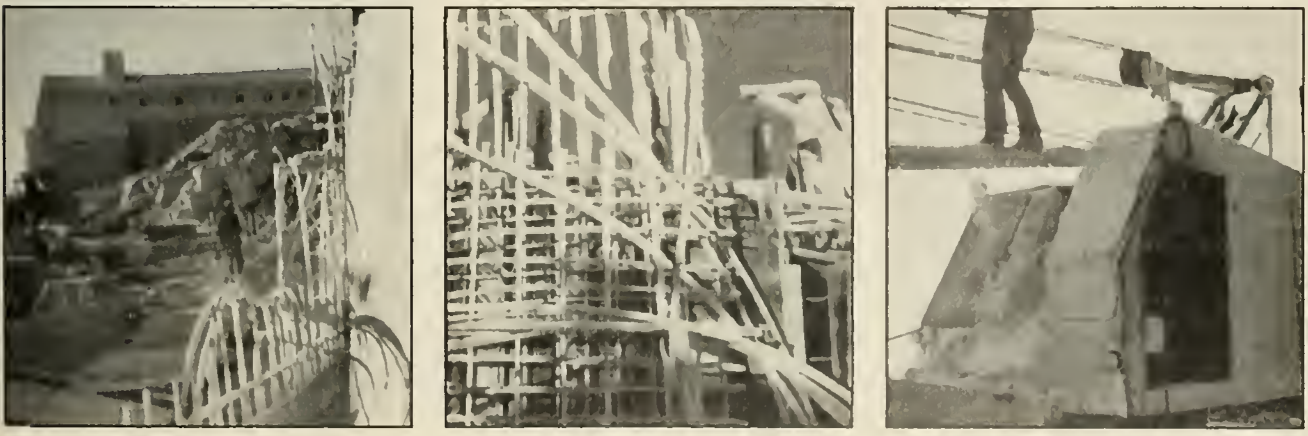
Work began in the summer of 1978, and, according to Chief Weather Observer Guy Gosselin, weather was unusually good until October, when high winds forced workers off the scaffolds for a time.

"Rime ice (frozen fog) was a frequent problem, and it had to be removed from scaffolds and work areas before carpenters could erect or dismantle forms. On some occasions, chill factors on the order of −50 degrees F. forced them off the job altogether.

"Completion of the 1978 construction goals before winter sealed off the summit were just met on a cold, crisp night in late October when the last concrete pour was accomplished under a display of *aurora borealis* and with the lighthouses on the coast of Maine blinking clearly in the distance."

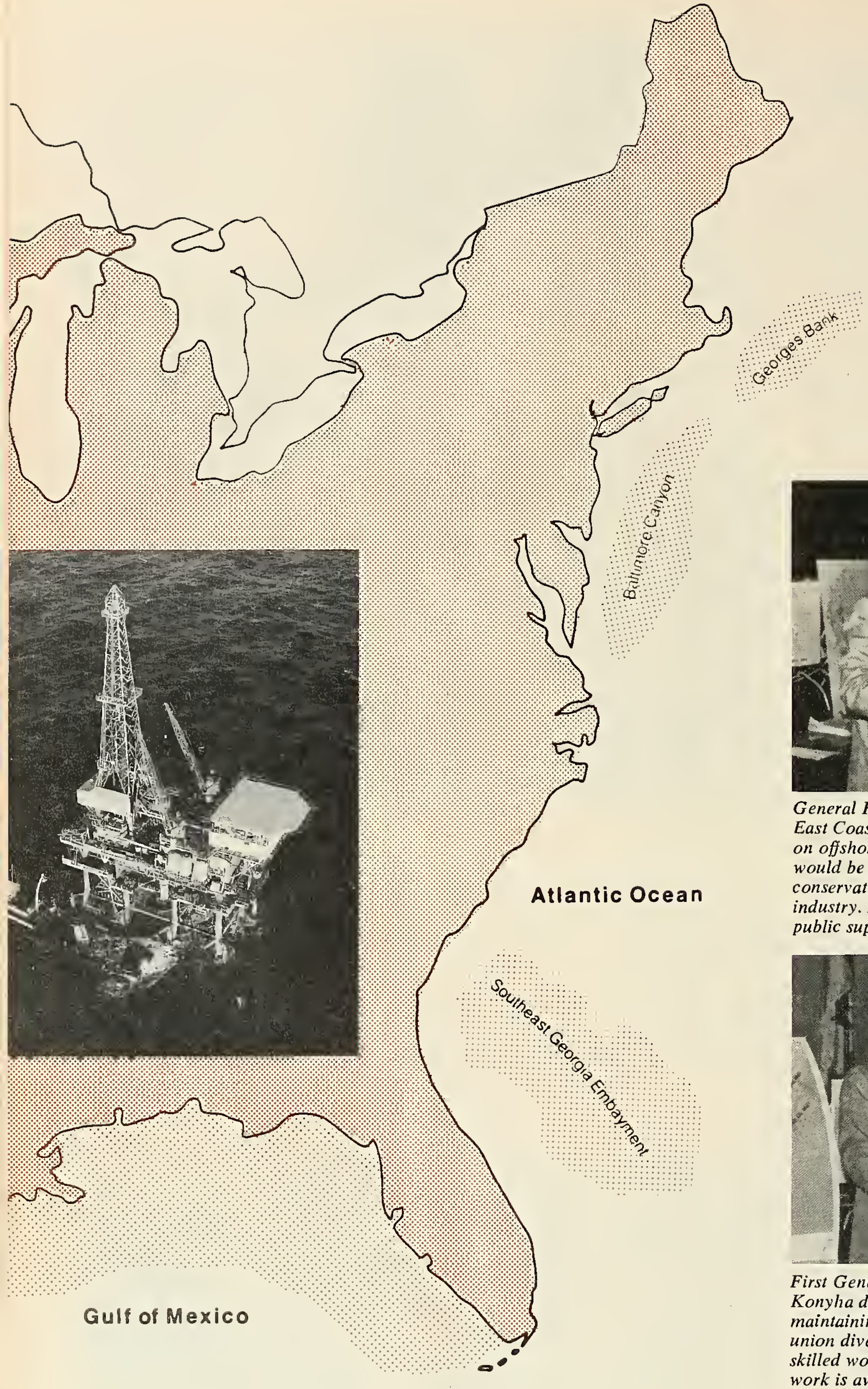
The new facility will be a two-level structural steel and reinforced concrete structure partially recessed into the mountainside. The roof of the building will be an observation deck only eight feet below the summit elevation. The building's triple glazed curved windows will face north, giving a sweeping view of the northern Presidential Range. It will replace an existing wood frame summit building and observatory building constructed in 1915. The Mount Washington Observatory staff will be the only year-round inhabitants in the new building. They are sure to appreciate the 24-inch thick concrete walls which will protect them from the record winds and cold of the mountain top. Their scientific observation of weather and other phenomena has been going on since the 1930's. They depend largely on contributions for support. In addition to housing the observatory and a museum, the building will

**Continued on page 25**

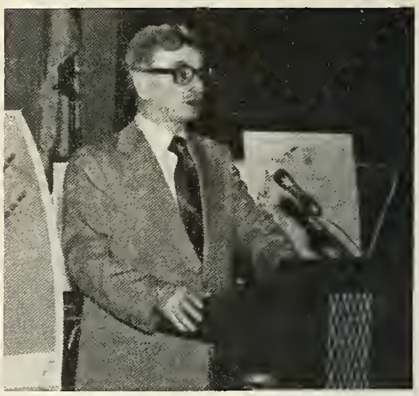


*Pictures below were taken last fall, as winter came on. High winds twisted the iron rods in the concrete forms during the night. At lower right, a Building Tradesman checks the lines on an ice-crusted crane.*

# East Coast Group Talks Offshore Action


Georges Bank
Baltimore Canyon
Atlantic Ocean
Southeast Georgia Embayment
Gulf of Mexico

*General President William Sidell warned East Coast leaders who anticipate work on offshore drilling rigs that they would be up against some of the most conservative, anti-union firms in the industry. He stressed the importance of public support in their work.*



*First General Vice President William Konyha discussed the importance of maintaining training programs, so that union divers, piledrivers, and other skilled workers will be ready when the work is available.*

*Second General Vice President Pat Campbell, who directs and coordinates General Office offshore activities, told assembled East Coast Brotherhood leaders that, "if we're going to move, we're going to move united" in all that we do to increase union employment in the offshore oil and gas industry.*

*Tim Alsop, national coordinator of the General Presidents' Offshore Construction Committee, describes the progess of exploratory drilling off the East and Gulf Coasts and reports on latest onshore construction work by energy companies which are drilling, or are planning to place platforms, on the coastal shelf.*

Bolstered by progress on the West Coast during 1978, the Brotherhood is making a strong effort this year to assure work for members in the East Coast's expanding offshore oil and gas industry.

A special meeting of East Coast leaders with Pile Drivers, Divers, and Construction Workers on their rolls was held in the General Office in Washington, D.C., in late March. Called by General President William Sidell and Second General Vice President Pat Campbell, who coordinates offshore work, the meeting was designed to brief all concerned on the progress of offshore work and to alert local unions and district councils to potential job developments in their area.

Tim Alsop, Washington coordinator for the General Presidents' Offshore Construction Industry Committee, reported much activity in the area of Brunswick, Ga., where major companies are establishing onshore facilities on a 150-acre stretch of land along the East River. Members of Local 865 are conducting informational picketing there, protesting that Sayler Marine Co. is undercutting wages by paying their dock construction employees less than negotiated union wage scales. Alsop also reviewed company acquisitions in the Gulf Coast area, as to how they may affect East Coast offshore work.

The General Presidents' Offshore Committee—made up of nine craft unions, including the Brotherhood—has also been active in the Davisville, R.I., area, where much of the New England activity is based.

At a recent meeting in Florida, the Committee adopted a recommendation that continued legislative efforts be made to stiffen requirements for the use of US equipment and workers on the Outer Continental Shelf. The general presidents urged at that time that the committee's programs in organizing and other activities be expanded.

Vice President Campbell reminded the Brotherhood's East Coast leaders that many of them "go back to the days when Lindbergh flew the Atlantic . . . when they used small boats to get out to offshore rigs instead of helicopters, but those days are gone." He warned that technology in the industry continues to grow at a rapid pace. Nations like Japan and West Germany are eager to get into the production and installation of US offshore platforms, and US workers must protect their interests as never before.

## VIETNAM VETERANS WEEK

Jimmy Carter has asked the citizens of the United States to join together as a nation in observing May 28 through June 3, 1979, as Vietnam Veterans Week. He feels that this will offer the American people "a timely opportunity to convey our honor and appreciation" to the nine million veterans who fought in Southeast Asia between August, 1964, and May, 1975.

President Carter and the Congress remind Americans that, as a nation, they owe a tremendous moral debt to those who served and suffered in the war which was "the longest and most expensive in our history, and most costly in human lives and suffering." Vietnam-era veterans "served their country during a painful time in a bitter war. They returned home to a country divided over the war. They never received the welcome we showered upon returning veterans of past wars."

The absence of a full expression of national gratitude for the services of our Vietnam veterans, the bitterness which has been misdirected towards those who fought the war, and the problems of adjustment which have been experienced by many Vietnam veterans in economic and social situations encouraged the President to proclaim Vietnam Veterans Week.

One of the events of the week will be the laying of a Presidential wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery in honor of all veterans. A special wreath will also be placed at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial at Arlington. In addition, a Presidential Commendation Program for outstanding community achievement by Vietnam veterans will be made available.

The Brotherhood echoes the words of President Carter in honoring and thanking the brave men who fought and died on our behalf in the Vietnam War: "To them we offer our respect and gratitude. To the loved ones they left behind, we offer our concern and understanding and our help to build new lives. To those who still bear the wounds, both physical and psychic, from all our wars, we acknowledge our continuing responsibility."

# Trade Policy Ruling Preserves Windfall For Open-Shop Brown & Root

President Carter has signed a delayed action Executive Order excluding the importation of offshore petroleum drilling rigs from duty-free privileges.

But before the order becomes effective March 1, 1980, Brown & Root, Inc., of Houston, a giant open-shop construction firm, will reap a windfall of several million dollars in import duty savings on two platforms now being fabricated in Malaysia.

The Iron Workers had petitioned the U.S. Trade Policy Staff Committee last October to immediately remove offshore drilling rigs from the General System of Preferences (GSP) and to impose the normal import duties of 9.5% on the platforms.

However, the trade policy panel decided not to eliminate the duty-free loophole for another year, allowing Brown & Root's Malaysian subsidiary to complete fabrication of the platforms which will be erected in the Santa Barbara Channel off the California coast.

The trade panel decided that "this compromise will not penalize the beneficiary country which let contracts this year with the understanding that they would receive GSP duty-free treatment. At the same time, the compromise is responsive to the petitioner's request."

But Iron Workers President John H. Lyons pointed out that Brown & Root is the only beneficiary of the one-year extension.

The President's Executive Order—which covers more than 800 changes in GSP status—reversed an earlier Bureau of Customs ruling that allowed the Malaysian-built oil rigs to come into the United States duty-free. Except for the oil drilling rigs, all other changes took effect March 1.

Under the 1974 Trade Act, more than 2,700 items from "lesser-developed" countries have been imported through GSP duty-free privileges on the assumption they do not compete with American-made goods or jobs.

Under this program, imports valued at more than $5 billion came into the United States duty-free last year from developing countries.

The Iron Workers' petition on the offshore oil rigs had been endorsed by the AFL-CIO and a number of affiliates, in addition to about 60 members of Congress led by Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.).

Miller noted that in enacting the 1974 trade law, Congress did not intend for "runaway U.S. corporations" seeking tax benefits and lower wages by moving production operations overseas to benefit from tariff exceptions.

In a letter to the trade panel Lyons observed that employees of the Brown & Root facility in Malaysia were only involved in low-skilled work on the platforms, while highly skilled technical work is being done by Japanese firms partly or totally owned by the

*Continued on Page 30*

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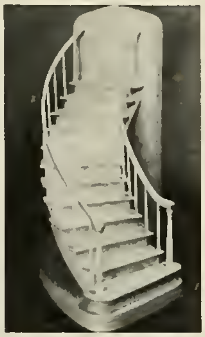
# LOCAL UNION NEWS

## Michigan Carpenters Endorse ULLICO

*ULLICO Representative Frank Novy, left, with Michigan State Council Secretary Treasurer Richard Miller, center, and State Council President Marvin Grisham, right.*

Michigan State Carpenters unanimously endorsed the program of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company at their recent convention. ULLICO is an insurance company founded by trade unions which offers a full range of health and survivor benefits through many union organizations. It recently launched a "J for Jobs" program of separate mortgage accounts to stimulate union construction for the Building Trades.

## Miniature Staircase



*Miniature winding staircases continue to intrigue the model builders in the Brotherhood. Here's one recently produced over a period of two weeks by Peter Cuozzo, a retired member of Local 129, Hazleton, Pa. It's made of oak at a scale of 1½ inches to the foot. Cuozzo has also worked on other Craft projects in his retirement.*

## Safety Committees In Washington State

Employers in the state of Washington are required to have a safety committee composed of elected employee and employer representatives under a new regulation adopted by the Department of Labor and Industries last December 13. The regulations apply to all employers in the state without exception, according to the Division of Industrial Safety and Health.

The number of employer representatives may not exceed the number of employee representatives. There must be an elected chairperson and the committee is responsible for scheduling one-hour meetings. If the safety committee cannot decide on the frequency of meetings, the Safety Education Representative of the Division of Industrial Safety and Health is to be consulted.

The regulation requires the committee to review health and safety inspection reports and to evaluate accident investigation reports and the company's accident and illness prevention program. Attendance and the subjects discussed must be documented and the minutes kept for one year to be made available on request to noncompliance personnel.

## Victoria Local Displays Old Tools

The office of Local 1598, Victoria, B.C., has display cabinets filled with antique tools of the trade which were either donated or loaned by members and their families.

"From time to time, we receive odd items and tools which resist identification," says J. Schibli, local president. "Although they're recognizable as tools of the trade, we are unable to find out how these tools were used, from what era or maker they originate and by what name they are known."

The local union would like to hear from any knowledgeable collectors who can help it identify those odd pieces.

## Ross Testimonial

DUPON
MIAMI

*A total of 325 members of Local 1379 and friends held a testimonial dinner in North Miami, Fla., recently to honor Robert N. Ross, left above, for his 32 years of service. Ross retired from active duty last July after serving as president of the local for seven years, and financial secretary for 11 years.*

*In the picture, Ross is presented a plaque by John L. Hickey, secretary-treasurer of the Dade County District Council, designating him a president emeritus of the council. He served the council as president for 13 years.*

## Wickes Retiree

*Merle Dellinger, center, is the first retiree of 1979 at the Red Lion Plant, Yorktown Division, Wickes Corp., in Pennsylvania. A member of 1806, Dallastown, Pa., Dellinger retired from the maintenance department after almost 18 years duty. He is congratulated by Garth Hoffman, company representative, left, and Bruce Lutz, president, Local 1806, right.*

## Auxiliary's 50th at Santa Ana

*Ladies Auxiliary 216 of Santa Ana, Calif., recently commemorated its first half century. It received its charter on December 28, 1928. Officers of the active group assembled for a picture as part of the celebration. Shown are: Front row, from left, Clara Lara and Jo Elliott, trustees; Rose Roland, conductor; and Frances Osburn, treasurer. Back row, from left, Ruby Gebhart, representing Jewel Hubbard, trustee; Mary Couch, vice president; Ruth McGuire, warden; Geneva Hocutt, secretary; and Lois Koopman, president.*

This point lets you bore holes up to 1½″ with small electric drill

IT'S HOLLOW GROUND to bore cleaner, faster at any angle

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Each Irwin Speedbor "88" forged from single bar of finest tool steel. Each machine-sharpened and heat tempered full length for long life. 17 sizes, ¼″ to 1½″, and sets. See your Irwin hardware or building supply dealer soon.

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# Poll lists carpenter among 'most respected' jobs

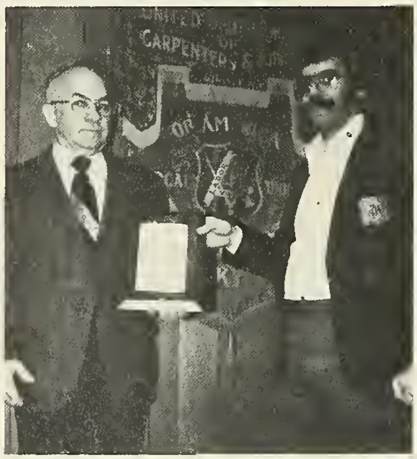
On a list of the 24 "most respected occupations" the work of the master carpenter placed third, topped only by doctor and scientist, according to a massive poll taken by Louis Harris pollsters for *Playboy* magazine.

The opinion sampling, published in a glossy booklet titled 'The Playboy Report on American Men,' concentrated on the American male between 18 and 49 years of age, a category containing 46 million Americans, nearly a quarter of the population. The Harris staff interviewed nearly 2000 men to establish the opinion results, published in the March issue of *Playboy* magazine.

That the carpenter placed third on the list of most respected occupations, out-pointed only by doctor and scientist, may surprise some students of sociology.

But to those who have been around carpenters a good deal and have witnessed their skilled work and proud traditions, the only surprise is that the carpenter was not listed as first — and by a considerable margin.

# Kentucky Retiree



*Orvis Roy, financial secretary of Local 1650, Lexington, Ky., recently retired after 14 years of service.*

*In addition to his union work, Roy was active in his community and his church.*

*In the picture, Roy is presented a plaque of appreciation by Treasurer David Hager.*

•

*Attend your local union meetings regularly. Be an active member of the Brotherhood.*

Here Are Ideal Father's Day GIFTS

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United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001.

# MEMBERS in the news

## MUSICIAN, WRITER, TEACHER

Who ever said retirement years can't be productive years? As a gifted musician, writer, and teacher, Louis Delin, a 33-year member of Local 608 in the Bronx, N.Y., has carried his creative abilities and energy into retirement.

As a young man, Delin learned the carpentry trade in a New York vocational school. Midway through his apprenticeship, he veered off the track and entered show business, playing the harmonica for a Jewish musical troupe, the "Borrah Minevitch Harmonica Rascals." Delin harmonized for ten years, but returned to the carpentry field during the Depression, serving as a trade-show builder, packer, installer, and dismantler until 1975.

After a 40-year lapse, Delin reapplied his musical talents. In 1971, he organized the "Shorehaven Harmonikatz", a musical group consisting of five harmonicists and a male and female vocalist, all members of the Shorehaven Beach Club in the Bronx. The musicians perform at nursing and retirement homes, hospitals, and other institutions "to bring a measure of happiness to unfortunate, sick patients." *(The Harmonikatz, with Delin at the microphone, are shown above.)*

Delin is also an active writer. Each month he writes his own personal column for *The Rising Bell*, a publication produced by alumni of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, now known as the Jewish Child Care Association. He has been associated with this institution for many years. As a child he was a ward in the organization. Later he became its president and acted as editor of *The Rising Bell*.

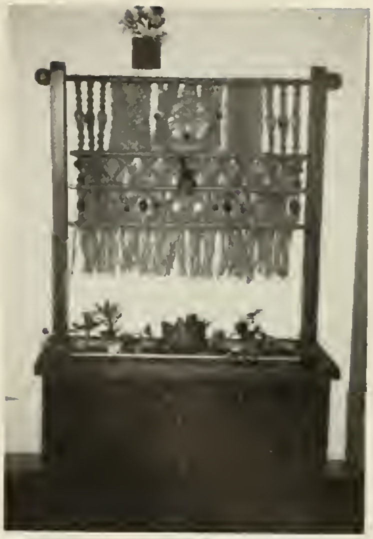
Describing his role as an alumnus of the institution, Delin says, "Our organization meets each month; we talk over old times, see what we can do to help the present deprived child, and we do things about it. We were in their position at one time."

Besides being a performer, Delin has also demonstrated his abilities as a teacher of the arts. During the 1930's he gave harmonica and woodwork lessons for the Childrens' Aid Society.

Believe it or not, Delin even has time for other activities. Among them, he enjoys repairing harmonicas and volunteering his services at a local hospital. He has even written a novel.

Most people would be exhausted by such an active schedule, but not Delin. He has an endless supply of energy. Says the 65-year old, "I really wish I had more time to do more."

## KNOWING THE ROPES

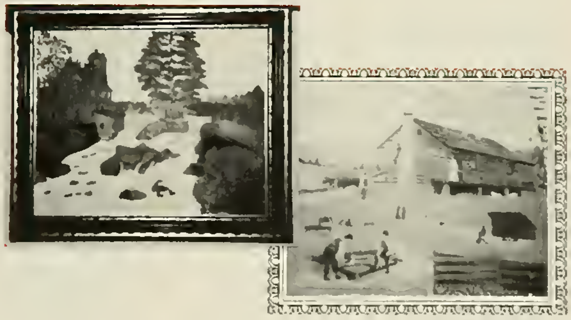


Kenneth M. Welty of Local 345, Memphis, Tenn. demonstrates dexterity and versatility in working with macrame as a pastime. This craft, consisting of knotting cord or rope into intricate, geometric patterns, is time-consuming and demands patience, skill, and imagination.

Welty devoted 60 hours towards designing and creating the macrame hanging pictured above. Further, he relied on his carpentry abilities to construct the plant stand from which the macrame web is suspended.

Welty also enjoys other handicrafts which require manual skill and ingenuity. His cleverly designed wooden puzzles are confusing, challenging exercises which tantalize the minds of enthusiastic problem solvers.

## FANCY BRUSHSTROKES

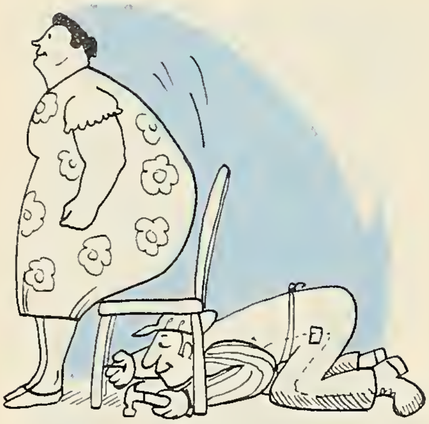


"When work is slow", Joseph Dunay of Local 428, Fairmont, W.Va., channels his thoughts and actions into creating with oil paints.

Dunay's subjects are varied. He has painted birds, still lifes, winter snow scenes, and even the Mayflower. A capable carpenter, he has built original frames for most of his art pieces.

Inspired by the photograph of an old mill in Vermont which appeared on the cover of May, 1969's *Carpenter*, Dunay felt it "was pretty enough for a painting." So, he transformed it into oils and by adding scenery to the original composition, ended up with a magnificent panorama.

Another of Dunay's favorites is a painting of a pioneer family of cabin builders. This frontier scene is especially appealing as the artist depicts some of our earliest carpenters at work.



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---

### PLEA BARGAINING

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the defense attorney, now beginning to warm to his summation, "the real question here before you is, shall this beautiful young woman be forced to languish away her loveliest years in a dark prison cell? Or shall she be set free to return to her cozy little apartment at 4134 Seaside Street—there to spend her lonely, loveless hours in her boudoir, lying beside her little Princess phone, 962-7873?"

**ARE YOU STILL CLICING?**

### STICK OUT YOUR TONGUE

DOCTOR: Do you ever have any trouble with your ears or nose?

PATIENT: Only when I take off my T-shirt.

**ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?**

### OR MAYBE JES BROKE?

EXAMINER: How many employees do you have, broken down by sex?

BOSS: None—our problem is alcoholism.

—UTU News

### PASS ON A PASS

A young soldier who was on a 24-hour pass went to a dance in town and there met an attractive cutie. As they danced, he romanced her. Finally, he gasped, "Look, sweetheart, I really go for you in a big way. But I don't have much time, I have to be back in the morning. I'd sure like to speed things up between us."

She stared wide-eyed at him and said, "I'm dancing as fast as I can!"

**UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS**

### EARLY DIAGNOSIS

The doctor turned to the millwright. "You won't live a week if you don't stop running around with women."

The millwright pounded his chest. "Why there's nothing the matter with me. I'm in great physical shape."

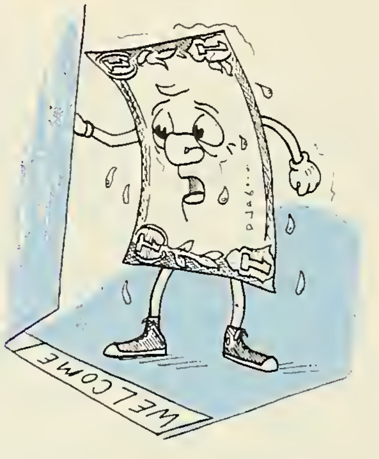
The doctor retorted, "Yes, I know. But one of the women is my wife."

**BE IN GOOD STANDING**

### STYLE CHANGE

HOSTESS: Your brother sure is quiet. He hasn't moved in thirty minutes.

SISTER: It's the first time he's worn a necktie. He thinks he's tied to something.



### INFLATION NOTE

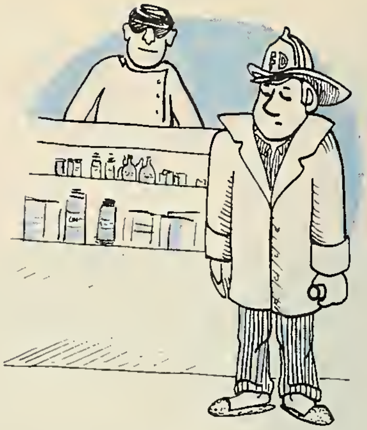
It's getting so take-home pay can hardly survive the trip.

---

### THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

A lady builder named Bridgit
Was so nervous, and how she did
fidget
She hammered away, and by the end
of the day,
Had a lump on each little digit.

—H. Beaulieu
Nashua, N.H.



### SHOUT IN THE DARK

A policeman came home late and, undressing in the dark, slipped into bed. His wife roused up and said, "Casey, would ye mind runnin' down and gettin' me a headache powder? My head's splittin'."

Casey fumbled into some clothing and complied. The druggist served him and said, "By the way, aren't you officer Casey?"

Casey nodded.

"Well, then," asked the dispenser, "what are you doing in that fireman's uniform?"

**DON'T GET BEHIND IN '79**

### OF THIS AND THAT

Most parents decide it's more character building for their kids to do their homework all by themselves the year they start geometry.

* * *

Electric clocks aren't entirely useless when the power goes off. They tell you exactly when it happened.

* * *

Ever notice how easily and quickly people in movies manage to get taxis?

* * *

Silence isn't always golden. Quite often it's uncomfortable and embarrassing, and sometimes heartbreaking.

* * *

Don't you suppose some brides miss their mothers' cooking, too?

* * *

How come doctors never ask you to stick out your tongue anymore?

* * *

The only foolproof way I know to save money is to make more than you spend.

—Jane Goodsell

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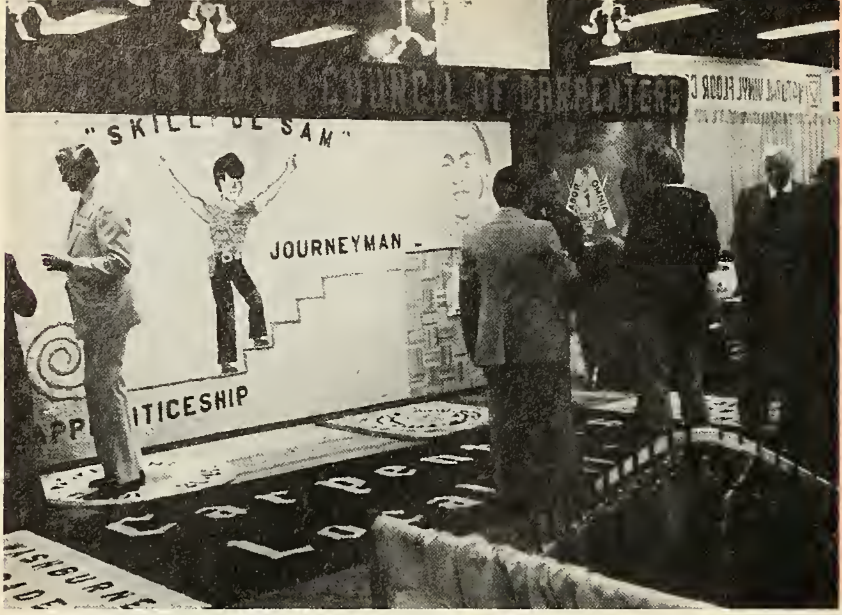


*Left: Local 1185 exhibits a top quality floor show sponsored by the Chicago District Council of Carpenters at the Largest International Flooring Exposition. Below: Apprentices created inlaid carpeting in sheet goods of the insignia of the Washburne Trade School and the Chicago Board of Education.*

WASHBURNE
CHICAGO
ILLINOIS
TRADE SCHOOL
BOARD OF EDUCATION
CITY OF CHICAGO

# Chicago Floor Layers Display Their Skills At Trade Show

Carpenters Local 1185 of Chicago recently designed and presented an exhibit of its floor covering skills at the Largest International Flooring Exposition (LIFE) at the Apparel Mart in the Windy City. Amidst an array of booths designed to promote manufacturers' products was an exhibit designed to promote the abilities and knowledge of the union worker. The local union's display was sponsored by the Chicago District Council of Carpenters. Featured was the work of carpet layers and sheet-goods installers which demonstrated the high quality workmanship of these well-trained members.

The importance of skill and competence in floor covering work was echoed by words in a brochure distributed to show visitors: "skill . . . care . . . creativity: add the pride of the individual craftsman to the product and you have provided the best combination possible" as well as in the exhibit theme: "For Quality Installations, Come to the Chicago Connection."

The union's entire display was designed and prepared by instructors and apprentices from the Washburne Trade School and the Labor-Management Trustees of the Apprentice Program. One of the highlights of the exhibit was inlaid art in sheet goods which was crafted into portraits of Mayor Michael A. Bilandic and the late Mayor Richard J. Daley. Apprentices of Local 1185 also created a picture of Thomas Carlyle's expression, "Labor is Life", which is also the center theme of a mural in the lobby of the AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington.

Local 1185 conveyed to architects, contractors, and others involved in the floor covering industry that quality workmanship in flooring installations requires trained craftsmen. "Training is the secret weapon that helps you hit the center of the target: a satisfied customer and the knowledge that it's a job you come back to with pride."

The quality of skilled labor in the floor covering field in the Chicago area is a direct result of the four-year training program available at the Washburne Trade School. This program allows the apprentice to be exposed to both practical work at the job-site, under supervision of trained journeymen, and related academic training at the school itself. Subjects studied include mathematics, blue print handling, proper tool use, conservation of materials, safety, layout, and design.

Local 1185's participation in this exposition illustrates the critical part that labor plays in industry.

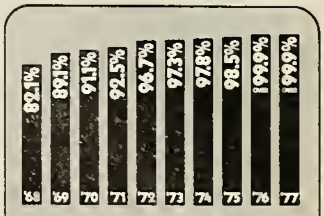
*Right: District Council and local union leaders read the brochure entitled, "For Quality Installations, Come to the Chicago Connection." From left: Wesley Isaacson, secretary-treasurer, and George Vest, Jr., president of the Chicago District Council; with Warren Lang and Robert Newell, business representatives of Local 1185.*

*Left: Apprentices and instructors from the Washburne Trade School lay sheet goods for the display.*

*Right: A member of Local 1185 covers a display booth with carpeting.*

# Tough Chevy Vans deliver the goods: Room, ride and payload capacity.

There are three series of Chevy Vans, in two wheelbases, that are built to deliver where it counts the most. For example, the popular 125″ wheelbase model offers load space up to 296 cu. ft. and maximum payload capacities up to 4195 lbs., when properly equipped. Sliding side door opens 44.2 in., rear doors open 54.4 in. That's wider than the two closest sales competitors. In addition, Chevy Vans feature Massive Girder Beam front suspension and two-stage rear leaf springs to help smooth the ride. Got a tough job? Get a tough Chevy Van.



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## CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

# Many Get a Charge From Their Carpet

By WILLIAM J. O'NEILL
*National Geographic News Service*

The shocking touch of a doorknob after walking across a carpeted room can cause some people to break crockery.

A Bethesda, Md., housewife remembers once receiving such a jolt that a cake platter flew out of her hand and broke against the sideboard.

Such doings aren't the work of ghosts, but of static electricity. Friction caused by a person's feet brushing the carpet builds up an electrical charge that is suddenly released when the individual touches a grounded object—which could be a doorknob or another person.

One man was so startled when stung by this miniature lightning that he crushed a newly lit cigar in half. His wife likes to think of it as "a bolt from heaven."

Carpet manufacturers are working to remedy the problem, less from concern for cigars or china than for computers, which go haywire when zapped by static electricity.

*The Seattle Times*, for example, found its computer scrambled stories and garbled letters when static electricity built up on cold days. Employees solved the problem by placing a wok filled with water in the computer room.

Moisture in the air gets into the carpet, reducing the dryness and friction that cause static electricity to build up.

"It's effective, but not always practical," according to Ned Hopper, the Carpet and Rug Institute's director of consumer affairs. "In some areas, you can end up with condensation running down the walls and freezing the windows."

Hopper told the National Geographic News Service that manufacturers use various methods to enable carpeting to conduct electricity, so that when people walk on it they won't be shocked.

"The latex backing on a carpet can be treated chemically, or chemicals can be added to man-made fibers while they're still in the liquid state," he explained, "Or steel or copper wires—no thicker than

*Continued on Page 30*

Texas City, Tex.—30-Year Members

# Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

**TEXAS CITY, TEX.**

Last year Local 973 held its first banquet and pin presentation ceremony. The following members were honored at that time:

30-Year Members—Left to right, front row, kneeling: Dan P. Ray, Donald M. Mueller, A. J. Vasut, James W. Stanton, C. L. Vickers, and Jason R. Whiddon.

Second row, standing: Welton Bridges, E. B. West, E. D. Westbrook, S. A. Welch, W. T. Hammock, Jr., A. A. Birdwell, Glen R. Amason, and W. C. Lang, Sr.

Back row, standing: Elton Vidrine, Jack P. Scholmire, E. F. Johnson, N. W. Chiasson, F. A. Steinback, B. Thibodeaux, J. Barrow, and A. G. Bunde.

25-Year Members—Left to right, front row: A. P. Birdwell, Ernest L. Bush, Houston Bowling, H. D. Mott, Luther R. Simmons, Jr., Earl I. Hicks, and Cloyd G. Keithley.

Back row, left to right: John L. Poston, Louis C. Dolezal, Kenneth Hunn, O. C. Bailey, John F. Thibodeaux, David J. Allen, and Roland M. Angell.

20-Year Members—Left to right, front row: A. W. Edmundson, Samuel D. Wilson, Howell Puckett, Ray Samuelson, and L. A. Courtright.

Back row, left to right: Henry Springer, Sr., A. T. Darling, Alfon F. Sefcik, L. G. Skinner, and Billy G. Harrell.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Local secretaries or correspondents who send pin-presentation pictures in for publication are urged to list the names of all persons shown in the pictures from left to right, starting from the front row and continuing, row by row. Please indicate titles of officers and guests also.

Texas City, Tex.—25-Year Members

Texas City, Tex.—20-Year Members

Lake County, O.—20-Year Members

Lake County, O.—25-Year Members

Lake County, O.—
30-Year Members

## LAKE COUNTY AND VICINITY, O.

Local 404 held a pin presentation last year, honoring its senior members. The accompanying pictures identify the recipients.

Identification of **20-year members**—Front row, seated: Paul Gesen, Jr., Edward Wilbraham, Joseph Skoch, Franklin Holy, George Sauke, and Roy Karl.

Second row: Frank Strock, Melvin Heinz, John Watson, Roy Hopkins, and Anthony Vrnovc.

Third row: Richard Eskelin, Walter Knerem, Charles Bluhm, Jesse Gibson, and Jack Rosborough.

**25-year members**—Front row, kneeling: Glen Cook, Harold Wood, William Bagshaw, and Richard Biller.

Second row, seated: Andrew Beebe, Dominic Ventura, George Szabo, John Seiverth, Stanley Sprague, and Vern Conley.

Third row: Armond Frabotta, Ralph Cosgriff, Robert Porter, James Molnar, Arthur Miller, Jr., Alex Soloweyko, Waino Ritari, and Joseph Vogt, Jr. (a 30-year member).

Fourth Row: Joseph Troha, Sr., Joseph Sprinzl, Carroll Davis, Gilbert Strock, Paul Hughes, Albert Stuper, Kenneth Vormelker, and Robert Carnahan.

**30-year members**—Front row, kneeling: Vern Harwood, Thomas Johnson, Glen Moreland, and Robert Mitchell.

Second Row, seated: Joseph Senger, William Eick, Robert Rogers, Walter McQuaide, John Major, and Emil Valvoda.

Third Row: Charles Fedor, Leslie Swanson, Alvin Wilber, Leroy Town, John Palfy, Jr., and Charles Veverka.

Fourth Row: Martin Tuomala, James Rohrer, Gale Johnson, James Acheson, William Bell, and Wade Lyman.

## Philadelphia Floor Coverers, Former Drapery Workers Celebrate

*On September 15, 1978, Floor Covers Local 1823 of Philadelphia, Pa., celebrated its 40th anniversary, sharing the spotlight with oldtime members of former Drapery Workers Local 443, who were charter members of Local 1823.*

*In the picture, above left, Business Agent Robert Gray, left, received a special award for his 18 years of service as an officer. Presenting the award is John Rodgers, Local 1823 president.*

*In the center picture, Earl Chappelle, a 59-year member, is honored by Business Agent Gray.*

*In the picture at right above, Gray is shown with the charter members (who received 40-year pins). Seated from left: Bernard McCue, Hilda Tunney, and Larry Laplante; standing, Charles Freeman and Business Agent Gray.*

Philadelphia, Pa.—25-Year Members

Philadelphia, Pa.—30-Year Members

Philadelphia, Pa.—35-Year Members

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Service pins were presented to members of Local 1823 in recent ceremonies marking the local's 40th anniversary. Among those honored were those senior members shown above.

**25-YEAR MEMBERS**—First row, from left, Art Galen, Sam Valente, Nick Teti, Thomas Gunning, William Zuccato, Anthony Siciliano, and Rocco Cavalieri. Second row, Paul Marasa, Charles Black, Richard Cavalieri, Peter Krill, Len Baker, Harry Ross. Third row, Anthony Beningoso, Anthony Caniglia, Al Case, Wallace Easterly, Robert Gray, Steve Salerno, William Wartman.

**30-YEAR MEMBERS**—First row, from left, John McGuckin, Mike Chomin, Anna Ruggeri, Mary Henderson, Katherine McCullough, Mary Stridgetts, Joseph Schaefer. Second row, Charles Bierkamp, Edmund Frick, I. Delfini, William Morris, Al Toperzer, Joseph Inverso. Third row, Carmen Capp, Charles Youse, Robert Lindeman, Al Baird, Mike LaPella.

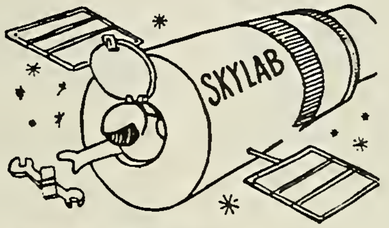
**35-YEAR MEMBERS**—First row, from left, Mary Graham, Henry DeGregorio, (Mrs. DeGregorio), Catherine Wismer, Marie Wartman, William LeCompte, (Mrs. King, Jr.). Second row, George Dombrow, (Mrs. Dombrow), Sebastian Pappalardo, Jim Dougherty, Bill Clifford, Harry King, Sr., and Harry King, Jr.

## New Hampshire Members

**Continued from page 11**

serve the daily visitors who come by Cog Railway, automobile, and on foot.

There have been buildings on Mount Washington for over 100 years, so construction is not new to the summit. It is the magnitude of this project which makes it unique among the mountain's former projects. Even with the advantage of modern construction equipment and the convenience of an auto road to the summit, this job is far from routine heavy construction. Some problems dealt with in the first construction season were: transportation of men and supplies, blasting and removing ledge, batching of the first 600 CY of concrete on site, severe weather, morale, and manpower. This past season proved many things, one being, the mountain is not for everyone. The men who successfully finished the season deserve mention. These men treated the job as they would a challenge and pulled together through long hours, difficult conditions, and unique situations not found on other jobs. The prevailing attitude being that of satisfaction at having taken and met the challenge.



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Renton, Wash.—30-Year Members

Renton, Wash.—25-Year Members

## RENTON, WASH.

**30-Year Members**—First row, kneeling, left to right: Leslie Bilyeau, Edward Johnson, Maynard Lee and Gilbert F. Cox.

Second Row, seated, left to right: Worth Barrows, W. O. Wolkerson, Norman King, Carl Woolley, Paul Durand, James Tasa, John Gaidos, Robert Chandler, Arnold Hanson and Leonard Halseth.

Third row, left to right: Harold Phillips, Lloyd Stevenson, Toivi Lindros, Lyle B. Forrester, John Calhoun, John Davis, Carroll McGuire, Donald Grant, William Z. Cornelius, Ivan Butler and Dallas Gunder.

Fourth row, left to right: Fabian Houston, Earl Bohanan, Everett Eckloff, Hugh Humphrey, Austin Wiggins, Clifford Olson, Hilton Brown, Earl Hammeross, Gasper Pinter, William Gerbracht and Arvid Widell.

**25-Year Members**—First row, seated, left to right: Al Pomerinke, Richard Raper, Wildon Street, Alvin Busse, Emmett Budd, Ole Haug, Herbert Fischer, Charles Palmer and Don Gordner.

Second row, left to right: Dean Anderson, Earl A. Cowin, Joseph Hall, Stanley Luce, Vincent Matelich, Albert Mott, S. T. Roberts, Arden Olson, Leslie Carlson and James Loughran.

Third row, left to right: Jim Johnston, Arnold Iverson, Ervin Nordblad, Phil Davis, Howard Bartlett, Willard Parker, Arthur Stirn, Arne Jacobson, Wayne Gores and Robert Johnson.

## BOCA RATON, FLA.

Sixty-three years represents a long period of service to the Brotherhood, and two members of Local 1766 have reached that milestone.

They are shown in the accompanying picture: James Hamilton, right, who was initiated into Local 2508, Cleveland, O., in June, 1916, and Clarence Emeigh, left, who joined Local 773 in Braddock, Pa., in May, 1916.

These men were presented service pins, as were 19 other members of Local 1766, by Gen. Rep. Jack Shepherd, as they are listed below:

**20-Year Members**—Edward Pfaff, Leon Renfro, Ralph Steele, Charles Shaffer, Jan Tonnison, and Floyd Wenger.

**25-Year Members**—George Bolton, Robert Bryan, Michael Trocko, Ray Mabley, and Lewis West.

**30-Year Members**—John Kirtly, Leonard Johnson, Robert Israel, Luther Montjoy, and Robert Padecky.

**35-Year Members**—Larry McLaughlin, James Foster, and Walter Nesbitt.

**55-Year Member**—Thomas Duggen.

## JANESVILLE, WIS.

Local 836 presented service pins at a recent picnic to the following members:

Janesville, Wis.—From the top: 30-Year Members, 25-Year Members, 20-Year Members

**30-year members**—Pictured from left: Hugh Stenstrom, Fred Thompson, Burt Warner, Vern Falkman, business representative; Harry Young, John Holapa, treasurer; Robert Goedtke, Harry Foltz, Jr., Harold J. Zille, Clarence Babler, Bill Forrest, business manager and Al Babler.

Not pictured: Lyle Dix, Robert Donstad, Le Moyne Drake, Marston Dresser, Ed Gritzner, Frank Hanlon, Allen Hendrickson, Al Hinzpeter, Arnold Hundley, Bill Kelin, Herman Koch, Joe Link, Clarence Logterman, Bill Qunell, Martin Radke, Rudy Sarnow, Fred Semke, Fred Sleeman, Adrian Sloop and Harold Staller.

**25-year members**—Pictured from left: Henry Deckert, Chuck Peabody, John Erickson, Neil Mathison, Chester Campbell, Fred Knudson, Dan Powell, Matt Dickman, Charles Ovans, Herb Weber, Otto Klug, Chris Dahmen, Ernest McLinn, Harold Carlson, Merle Schinke, Darrel Rupnow, Jim Watts.

Not pictured: Carl Adams, Al Armstrong, Fred Brockman, Thoburn Devine, Harold Dixon, Ray Gee, Gerry Goff, Don Johnson, Lester Henschel, Harry Johnson, Floyd Johnson, Robert Kloke, Bill Kline, Don Kjornes, Robert Kniprath, Art Knitter, Bill Lindell, Tom Malmin, Lyle McCartney, Jim Melton, Jim Patula, Louis Rehr, Robert Sandy, Burnett Schafer, Vince Scherrer, Bob Shobutte, John Smith, Rene Stoll, Bob Sowles, Clayton Wagner and Erwin Zebell.

**20-year members**—Pictured from left: Richard Gilbertson, John Toms, Willis Schneider, Charles Lund, Leonard Linden, Bill Meister, Clarence Meister and Joe Golden.

Not pictured: Cletus Ahler, Ed Cairnes, John Clark, Earl Eddy, Charles Hewson, Lloyd Johnson, J. K. Johnson, Fran Ketterhagen, Hilbert Koch, Karre Korsmo, Richard Lois, Don Martin, Richard Markley, Arch McLean, John Meister, Lawrence Melton, Lester Pratt, Ken Radke, Jim Schneider, Ed Smythe, Jim Spath, Al Wailly, Willie Wilson, Jack Zemple and Otto Zinke.

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**Stephen Schultz—Orangeville, Penna.**

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**Robert Sawyer—Roseburg, Oregon**

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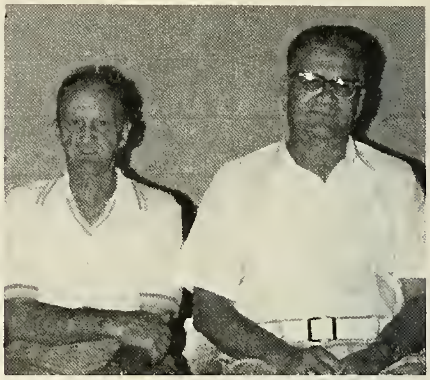
## DUBUQUE, IA.

Local 678 honored these additional members at a special-call meeting last year. (We listed the 50 and 30-year members in the April edition.)

**40-YEARS**—Left to right: Ray Faust, Ray Stecklein (former business agent). Unable to attend: Frank Bellows, Einar Carlson, Morton J. Fessler, Dale Finch, Joe Luke, Harvey Radloff.

**35-YEARS**—Left to right; front row: Irwin Niehaus, Roy Kaufman, Jim Kirtz (former business agent), Tillford Haugen. Rear, John Welter, John Sheehan, Mel Reynolds, and Clarence Miller. Unable to attend: Melvin Frederick, Andy Richards, William Rueber, Anthony Zwack, Bernard Zwack.

**25-YEARS**—Left to right; front row: Joe Mausser, Eldon Pust, president; Marvin Schultz, trustee; Robert Gibbs. Rear, Leonard Kruse, Harold Haag, Ray Koerperick. Unable to attend: Dave Douglas, Don Fuller, Don Jaeger, Kenneth Palm.


Dubuque, Ia.—40-Year Members

Dubuque, Ia.—35-Year Members

Dubuque, Ia.—25-Year Members

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City________ State_____ Zip_____
Occupation__________

# IN MEMORIAM

**Local 3, Wheeling, W.Va.**—William M. Coen, Ernest R. Kriechbaum.

**Local 18, Hamilton, Ont.**—Adam Conrad, William Melnechuk.

**Local 27, Toronto, Ont.**—Norman Campbell, Norman Booth Clarke, Thomas Davies, Angelo Ditaranto, Olev Kuparsepp, F. Nodilo, James P. Rusnell, Thomas Whelan.

**Local 50, Knoxville, Tenn.**—Tonie I. Eastridge.

**Local 51, Allston, Ma.**—John L. Bowen.

**Local 64, Louisville, Ky.**—F. W. Bennett, Robert Dittbenner, Ernest M Sorenson, Robert Theobold.

**Local 66, Olean, N.Y.**—Floyd Ambuske, Charles Card, Axel Hultgren.

**Local 67, Jamaica Plain, Mass.**—Carl A. Carlson, Patrick F. Cloherty, Carl A. Dahl, Augustus Fletcher, Jeremiah McCarthy, Allister Spidell, Casey Vick, Michael J. Walsh, Olaf K. Wester.

**Local 73, St. Louis, Mo.**—Julius G. Fuszner, Charles E. Heberlie, Dennis L. Heidbrink, Thomas J. Knoll, Paul Livingston, George Stephenson, Roland Walsh.

**Local 85, Rochester, N.Y.**—John Arnold, Anthony Busico, Frank Ferrara, Darcy J. Fournier, William M. Jones, Joseph Morrison, Carlton Mortensen, Dorian Peacock, Walter Robinson, Vincent P. Serpe, Henry P. Thornton, James C. Weir.

**Local 89, Mobile, Ala.**—Willard Furr.

**Local 95, Detroit, Mich.**—Peter Knedgen, Ralph Stein.

**Local 101, Baltimore, Md.**—Bryce L. Brown, Robert O. Lawrence, John E. McGrady.

**Local 115, Bridgeport, Conn.**—Luke Flanagan, Thor Kardveldt, Leonard Palumbo.

**Local 132, Monterey, Calif.**—Gerald B. Parks.

**Local 141, Evergreen Park, Ill.**—Andrew O. Anderson, Edwin Anderson, Enoch Anderson, Fred Bodenberg, John Carlson, Ernest Diery, Charles L. Engler, Siebert C. Herter, Carl G. Lindgren, Stanley W. Smith.

**Local 174, Joliet, Ill.**—Thomas Barney, Aubrey Bloxam, Lawrence Bozich, Ralph Gerring, Basil Gwilt, Orville Holmes, Harold Hulbert, Roy Koenig, Arden Orbesen, Elmer Stonitsch, Paul Swanson, Fierco Vironda, Eugene White.

**Local 181, Chicago, Ill.**—Joseph J. Muhr, George Pacholski.

**Local 188, Yonkers, N.Y.**—Joseph LoRicco.

**Local 198, Dallas, Tex.**—A. A. Schindler.

**Local 225, Atlanta, Ga.**—Paul T. Collins, J. B. Conkle, George O. McCawley, D. H. Morris.

**Local 226, Portland, Ore.**—John Kott, Paul Larson, Leslie Robertson.

**Local 246, New York, N.Y.**—Messia Jefahirjian, Peter Konkol, Dominick Rapini.

**Local 319, Roanoke, Va.**—Milton J. Sink, Linzie L. White.

**Local 347, Mattoon, Ill.**—Harold Waugh.

**Local 417, St. Louis, Mo.**—Ralph Blackburn, Henry (Hy) Brauch, Clifford Christ, Peter Fath, Eugene Hewitt, Edward Schroeder, William Spehr, Henry Vogler, Victor Walker.

**Local 422, New Brighton, Pa.**—W. Harry Johnson.

**Local 434, Chicago, Ill.**—Peter Arlauskas, Raymond Bender, Gerard DeWitt, August Favaro, Gust Johnson, Victor Johnson, David Kuiken, Harold Martin, Patrick Moran, Ole Olson, Louis VanZelst, Marion Waddle, Arthur Wortel.

**Local 492, Reading, Calif.**—John W. Jacobs.

**Local 543, Mamaroneck, N.Y.**—Raffaele Bianco, Louis C. Braiotta, Sr., Frank LaBrusciano, Roger O'Flaherty, John Zeh, Thomas Zeh.

**Local 559, Paducah, Ky.**—Gene Englert, Carlton M. Outland.

**Local 565, Elkhart, Ind.**—Edward J. Keil.

**Local 608, New York, N.Y.**—Joseph B. Geraghty, Michael Meaney.

**Local 626, New Castle, Del.**—Clifford Bendler, Jr., William B. Insley, Lyman R. Pate.

**Local 627, Jacksonville, Fla.**—Albert Bruton, John Rich, James Thomas, Jelma Verner.

**Local 740, Brooklyn, N.Y.**—Herbert T. Hare.

**Local 781, Princeton, N.J.**—Anthony Amalfitano.

**Local 787, Brooklyn, N.Y.**—Frank Anderson, Sr., Gustav Anderson, Charles Cardone, Angelo DeComa, Mark DiMedici, Olav Eriksen, Oscar Kvalivk, Karl Larsen, Fritz Lundstrom, George Ohlund, Soren Skaaland, Anders H. Tesjesen.

**Local 845, Wallingford, Pa.**—Edward Bierling, John Haslett, Arthur Price, Daniel Ross.

**Local 848, San Bruno, Calif.**—Edward "Eddy" Aurand, George Bachert.

**Local 906, Glendale, Ariz.**—Clifford E. Barham, C. T. Elliott, Thomas A. Weber.

**Local 945, Jefferson City, Mo.**—Orville M. Old.

**Local 978, Springfield, Mo.**—A. C. Batson, Elmer Clayton, Russell J. Peek, William M. Strain.

**Local 1005, Hobart, Ind.**—Herbert Arvidson, Alonza Bennett, Harry Draganowski, Bert Eaton, Ernest Floyd, Dennis Hall, George Koutelas, Francis Root, Lawrence Rusnak, Ralph Thomas, James Tovsen, Nick Vassallo, Vernon A. Veden.

**Local 1042, Plattsburgh, N.Y.**—Vernon P. Griffin, Paul D. Poole, Jr.

**Local 1074, Eau Claire, Wisc.**—Emil Blumhardt.

**Local 1091, Bismarck, N.D.**—Stanley A. MacQueen.

**Local 1128, Brookfield, Ill.**—Walfred J. Kohlstrom.

**Local 1138, Toledo, Oh.**—James Cundiff, Carl Limpf.

**Local 1142, Lawrenceburg, Ind.**—Charles P. Ward.

**Local 1148, Olympia, Wash.**—Robert W. Ash, Glen E. Leeds, Ray E. Linderson, Melvin E. Weimer.

**Local 1323, Monterey, Calif.**—T. J. Loberg.

**Local 1339, Morgantown, W.Va.**—Burrous B. Brewer.

**Local 1342, Bloomfield, N.J.**—Bror Rix, James Testa.

**Local 1367, Chicago, Ill.**—Otto W. Hakanson, Edward Hansen, Erling Hanssen, Herman Paulsen.

**Local 1407, Wilmington, Calif.**—George W. Dannenhauer, Paul G. Rodriguez.

**Local 1438, Warren, Oh.**—Sam DeBlois.

**Local 1453, Huntington Beach, Calif.**—Vernie D. Barnes, Edward Bennett, Albert Frasher, Donald Jacobi, Axel Lund, Neal Torens.

**Local 1477, Middletown, Oh.**—Charles Green, Earnie Ross.

**Local 1527, Wheaton, Ill.**—Mitchell Brown, Jr., Bernt A. Hansen.

**Local 1632, San Luis Obispo, Calif.**—Leonard L. Bunker, Pete F. Carlyle, Louis E. Greugoire, Raymond Hearne, Elmer Rader.

**Local 1755, Parkersburg, W.Va.**—Alva Jones, Ira Merritt.

**Local 1792, Sedalia, Mo.**—Michael G. Aggeler, Charles F. Bryant, Frank P. McGinley.

**Local 1846, New Orleans, La.**—Felix J. Bahan, George A. Heidbrink, Elmo D. Levy, John J. Oalmann.

**Local 1849, Pasco, Wash.**—David Canham, Sr.

**Local 1884, Lubbock, Tex.**—A. L. Hawley, C. B. Martin, J. G. Wilhite.

**Local 1978, Buffalo, N.Y.**—John Diggins.

*Continued, Next Page*

## Stevens 'Deficient'

*Continued from Page 8*

the trustees, did not take a position on the Stevens issues, largely for lack of time.)

In February 1977, when the University owned 3,000 Stevens shares, Stanford Vice-President Robert R. Augsburger wrote company officials that "the available evidence does suggest . . . that the company's policies and practices relative to employees' safety and health, rights to organize, collectively bargain, and similar matters are questionable and might be considerably improved."

The University likewise abstained on a shareholder proxy proposal at that time, a decision protested by about 150 persons in a sit-in at Encina Hall which ended peacefully, without arrests.

## In Memoriam

*Continued from Page 29*

**Local 2006, Los Gatos, Calif.**—Frank Allen, Christian Christianson, David Downer, John Dee Fox, Valerius Greenshields, J. Sam Johnson, Robert Jordan, Frank Kertes, Frank Krznarich, Douglas Magleby, John McClendon, Paul Meyers, Earl Owens, William Richmond, C. G. Smith, Ray Steen, Justin Tassara.

**Local 2046, Martinez, Calif.**—Paul M. Elsenius, Merriman L. Harris.

**Local 2067, Medford, Ore.**—Clyde R. Richmond.

**Local 2164, San Francisco, Calif.**—LeRoy Collins, Joseph H. Evans, Robert P. Fischer, Alfred A. Greig, Charles Hallgren, Walter D. Hawken, Ernest L. Manley, George Muir.

**Local 2232, Houston, Tex.**—Raymond Ashton, Russell Coleman.

**Local 2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—George Butcher, Richard McGraw.

## Trade Policy Ruling

*Continued from Page 14*

Houston-base company. Japanese exports to the United States are not eligible for duty-free privileges.

Lyons also expressed doubts that Malaysia, which does not have a steel industry, is capable of heavy-duty steel fabrication to meet Bureau of Customs standards for GSP eligibility.

## Many Get Charge

*Continued from Page 22*

a human hair—can be tufted or woven in the fabric."

Such carpeting normally is produced for computer installations or public buildings where there is a lot of traffic. Hopper said. "Antistat" wires usually are not found in carpeting for homes, because the wires would increase the cost.

For people bothered by static electricity at home, he suggested spraying the offending carpet with a commercial preparation.

"These tend to make a carpet soil faster," he warned, "and they aren't permanent. The treatment wears off as you walk on it. But spraying every autumn is generally adequate."

Synthetic shoe soles on a nylon carpet will create a bigger charge than leather shoes on a wool rug, Hopper said. And he noted that some people are more susceptible to static electricity than others.

"People who shuffle instead of picking up their feet can get a jolt from almost any carpeting made," he said. Giving a boost to dieters, he added: "Anyone who is overweight puts more friction on a carpet and gets a bigger shock."

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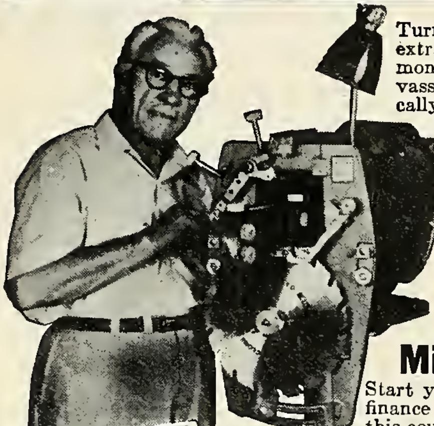

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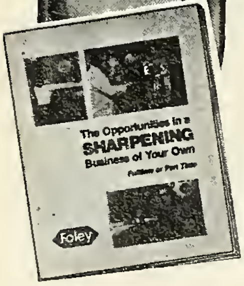

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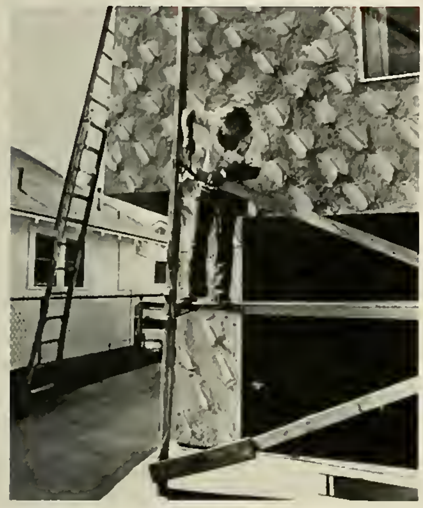
## NEW-TYPE SCAFFOLD



Two men can now scaffold a 100-foot two-story high wall in less than 20 minutes, using a new low-cost system which may revolutionize the approach now taken by contractors and many light duty functions requiring a person to work beyond his own height on a large vertical surface.

Not only does "Insta-Scaffold"™ (patent pending) go up easily (It would take a full crew at least four hours to scaffold that 100-foot wall), it can save builders and subcontractors thousands of dollars each year in scaffold rental costs and wasted manhours, according to its developer. And it's virtually theft-proof.

Developed by California builder, Robert Campbell, "Insta-Scaffold"™ not only meets all OSHA weight requirements, it is proving to be much safer to work on than tubular scaffold (less wobble, no need to adjust daily, no safety wire needed, no planks to shift from one height to another).

Hardware to span a 20-foot section weighs 26-lbs. and is shipped in a 21x17x17-inch carton. It consists of two aircraft aluminum alloy bracket arms which utilize a three-step locking device —a one-way rachet roller, a hardened steel T-bar canted 4 degrees from the vertical, and a spring-loaded handle with clamp-face that bites into the outward side of a plank; two 2x6-inch collar assemblies equipped with 30-foot lengths of 2000-lb test rope, and two 2x4-inch brace sockets which provide diagonal bracing attachment points.

The secret of the system is that it uses the strength of the building or work surface as its main support, and provides level, safe support regardless of the terrain.

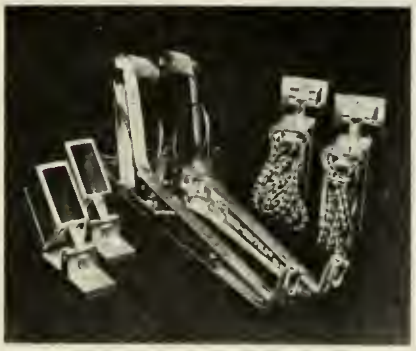
Wood support members for the system are normally found at all new construction jobsites—two 2x6x20-foot and two 2x4x18-foot planks, or can be bought for about $20. Optional equipment includes "Insta-Rail"™, an adjustable steel safety rail, and "Tilt-To"™, to provide lateral bracing.

"Insta-Scaffold"™ is priced at $250 plus shipping costs, per carton. Dealer and distributor inquiries are being solicited.

Literature is available by sending 25 cents and a self-addressed envelope to the address below.

To order your system or literature write: "Insta Scaffold"™, c/o Campbell Construction Systems, 15473 Chemical Lane, Huntington Beach, Calif. 92649.

*Inventor Robert Campbell positions the collar assembly on a wood support member.*



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## IN CONCLUSION

# Prime Interest Rates Are a Prime Reason Why Many Americans Can't Afford Decent Housing

There is so much in the newspapers and on the television screens these days about inflation and the high cost of living that we sometimes want to turn it all off and forget, for just a little while, the many economic worries before us.

It is distressing enough to look at grocery receipts and gas pump prices, without having to worry about "prime interest rates" which banks charge their major customers and the "discount rates" of the Federal Reserve Board.

And, yet, it is these monetary actions *at the top* which sorely affect us all and must be our major concern, if we are ever to return to "the good old days" when we could afford housing and other necessities of life that we have had for many years that are now being taken away from us.

When money is made "tight" at the top, it affects consumers directly and critically. It especially affects the younger families in our midst, who will be paying the added costs of high prime interest rates for years.

Tight money results, in part, from high demand for loans from business firms, various government bodies, and the general public. In recent months, the prime interest rate which the big city banks charge other financial and corporate institutions has climbed to more than 10%. The Federal Reserve discount rate—the rate at which banks can borrow from the system—has almost doubled since last year. Its present level is close to 9%.

There was a time in 1974, under President Nixon's tight money policies, when the prime interest rate rose to 12%. We are still suffering fluctuations in the market place, five years later, from the monetary actions of former Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns. When we look back on the Seventies, a year from now, I have no doubt that our primary memory of the decade will be inflation and high living costs. If the Sixties was a period of political and social turmoil, surely the Seventies will be a period of economic turmoil.

When the prime interest rate is high, when the Federal Reserve discount rate is high, all other interest rates are affected . . . And this is how you are affected, directly and indirectly, where it hurts the most—in your wallet and pocketbook:

**Taxes Go Up**—When interest rates are high, government agencies, school districts, and utility companies must pay more for their borrowings. They pass these extra costs on to you, the neighborhood taxpayer, in the form of higher sales taxes, property taxes, income taxes, and utility hikes. Have you looked carefully at your utility bills lately? It takes a certified public accountant to understand some of the extras . . . special assessments, environmental taxes, surcharges . . . But then, to be fair about it, some utility companies have had to pay close to 10% for their borrowings, because they can't do anything about prime interest rates and Federal Reserve discount rates either.

**Retail Prices Rise**—You pay indirectly for high interest rates in almost everything you buy. The expenses of business operations are passed on to you, the consumer, through higher retail prices.

**Installment Loans Harder to Obtain**—Installment buyers can still find credit available, especially when buying an automobile on three-year notes, but they will find that banks are promoting their credit cards more enthusiastically than personal loans, because they can often recover 18% interest on the revolving accounts.

**Housing Scarce and Costly**—Homebuyers are hit hardest by high prime rates. The increase in mortgage rates to 9.5% instituted by FHA and VA last summer, on top of the high prices of homes, has barred most moderate income families from the new housing market and in many cases from buying even older houses, which usually cost less.

To compound the problem, builders and mortgage investment companies are paying well over 10% for their operating funds, and these high rates become part of the price of the house.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council indicated some of the interest rate problems *at the top* when it stated: "The homebuilding industry is beginning to decline as money tightens and mortgage interest rates rise. At the same time, large amounts of credit are extended for corporate takeovers of companies, for foreign industries, and for international money market speculation and other nonessential purposes."

For one reason or another, the average annual total of new housing unit starts has been less than 2 million per year since 1973, and this leaves a shortfall of approximately one million housing units each year, which is inflationary, and, as the AFL-CIO Council comments, is "also socially unacceptable because it forces millions of low- and moderate-income families, the elderly, and minorities to endure inadequate housing."

This is not new information to members of the United Brotherhood, of course. We have been leading the drive for reduced interest rates, and especially mortgage interest rates, for most of this decade. We saw what was happening, and we predicted what is happening today.

While business interests, and even special interests in the construction industry, have tried to claim that "high labor costs" are responsible for the high cost of housing, we have shown time and again that interest rates and the price of land are the true culprits.

Because of this, we drew a great deal of satisfaction from a big two-page advertisement in *The Washington Post* recently inserted by E. F. Hutton & Co. Inc., the big New York brokerage house, which belatedly echoed our words of many years. The advertisement, which we understand appeared in several other major newspapers, had a title, "E. F. Hutton talks about forgotten American families," and it described how E. F. Hutton launched in Chicago, last year, a $100 million mortgage finance program to assist low- and moderate-income families in obtaining affordable housing, offering a mortgage interest rate of 7.99% in an area where 10% was the going rate. The story was a success story for E. F. Hutton, because applications for loans exceeded available funds within 35 days.

The gist of the big two-page ad was that other corporations and lending institutions should go forth and do likewise. Municipalities were encouraged to create major, multimillion dollar bond issues to get housing programs underway. E. F. Hutton proposes that the single family mortgage revenue bonds issued by local units of government become a major avenue to adequate housing.

But, Hutton points out, "the focus of national debate ought not be the locally issued, single family mortgage revenue bond, but, rather, what can be done to make housing more affordable for millions of Americans."

Organized labor goes beyond this and offers nine specific recommendations to get the housing industry moving again:

**One,** release the $1 billion in standby authority for emergency assistance for the Government National Mortgage Association for single-family homes as soon as a depressed housing market threatens.

**Two,** reduce the 7½% interest ceiling on mortgage interest rates under tandem plan financing to 6%. (The law only stipulates that a mortgage interest rate of 7½% is the most that can be charged. Legally, there is no reason why the interest rate cannot be lowered.)

**Three,** lower the interest rates for HUD Section 235 homebuyers from the current 4% to the 1% statutory minimum. Such a move would enable low-income families to buy homes, thus, stimulating the production of tens of thousands of additional assisted homeownership units.

**Four,** the President should authorize the Federal Reserve Board to implement the Credit Control Act of 1969 as it applies to home financing. Under that Act, the Board can exercise selective credit regulation measures for the purpose of preventing housing from bearing the brunt of tight money policies.

**Five,** the institution of mortgage revenue bond programs by municipalities. (This is what E. F. Hutton was advocating.) These tax-exempt revenue bonds would be used to finance low-interest mortgages, but the benefits should be restricted to families who cannot afford to pay private market rates.

**Six,** establish a Federal Housing Bank. Such a bank would assure that loans will be available at 5% to 6% interest—and under special circumstances, at lower rates for families below a given income level.

**Seven,** increase the authorization for the debt service and operating subsidy programs in the Housing and Urban Development and Farmers Home Administration.

**Eight,** increase the authorization for the public housing program, which provides rental housing for low-income families and elderly individuals in projects owned by local public housing authorities.

**Nine,** increase the authorization for Section 8 Rental Housing Assistance to support additional units. This program provides low- and moderate-income families with leased standard rental housing units in privately-owned structures, employing a flexible subsidy, so that increasing utility and other operating costs can be met without raising costs of low-income tenants.

William Sidell

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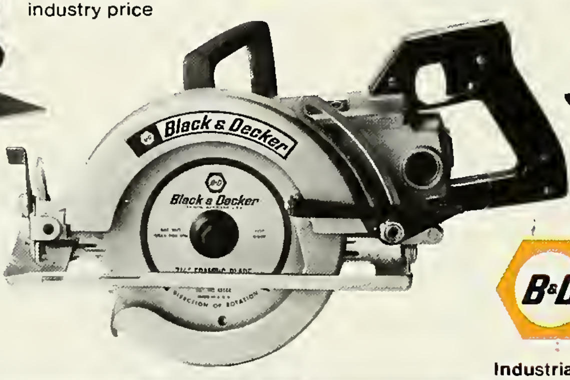

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*—R.G. Collingwood*

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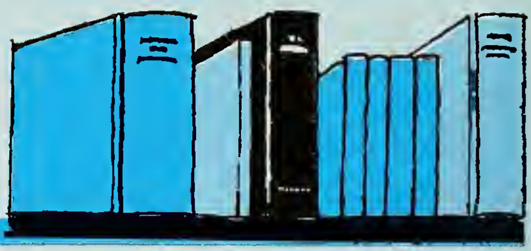

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In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. When a member clears out of one local union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mailing list of the local union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary so that this member can again be added to the mailing list.

Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter.*

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If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" section of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that your list be sent directly to the editor.

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# CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 99 No. 6 JUNE, 1979

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

*John S. Rogers, Editor*

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# THE COVER

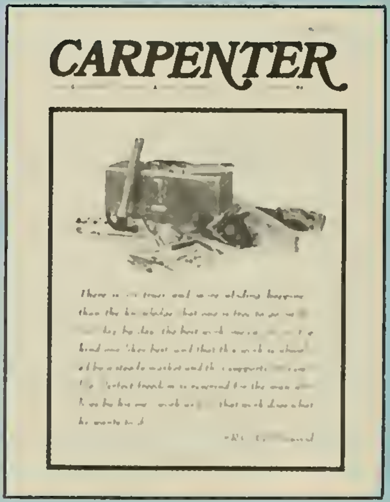
Louisville, Ky., artist Ray Neely is currently producing a series of six paintings on the "tools of the skilled trades." The first of the series, recently completed, shows the tools of the journeyman carpenter. It is reproduced on our June cover, along with a quotation from R. G. Collingwood on the happiness which comes from working in a trade that one likes best.

Large reproductions of our cover painting were presented to each of the resident General Officers and the Board Members, following swearing-in ceremonies in Washington, D.C., last April.

As is our usual custom, we offer copies of our cover, same size, with the Collingwood quotations, as described in the "NOTE" at the bottom of this column.

Readers may also obtain a 16-inch x 21½-inch, full-color reproduction of the painting by itself (without the quotation) by sending check or money order to Ray Neely Prints, 1036 Burning Springs Circle, Louisville, KY 40223, in the following amounts: each print signed and numbered (500 available), including mailing and handling, $33.50; each print signed only (2500 prints available), including mailing and handling, $23.50. Kentucky residents must add a 5% sales tax—$1.50 for the first type; $1.00 for the second type. Allow one to two weeks for delivery.

*NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.*



# BUILDING TRADESMEN LOBBY IN DEFENSE OF DAVIS-BACON

Carter Administration will not sign any law which repeals or amends Davis-Bacon, VP Mondale states

Legislative threats to the Davis-Bacon Act held center stage as 3,000 building and construction trade unionists gathered in Washington, D.C. in late April for their annual legislative conference.

Davis-Bacon, enacted in 1931, controls pay scales for federally-funded construction work by requiring contractors to pay area prevailing wages as determined by union-won rates.

Opposition to the law has been growing for years in the business community, which doesn't like having to pay the union scales. More recently, business and conservative economists have been charging that the law contributes to inflation.

Those arguments have won some support on Capitol Hill. Several bills aimed at crippling the law or killing it outright have been introduced in the 96th Congress, and groups such as the Associated General Contractors of America, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers have been lobbying hard for their approval.

The building trades delegates used their annual conference to launch a counterattack.

The Brotherhood's General President William Sidell served as chairman of a workshop session on opening day which covered "Davis-Bacon Today and the Future." Panelists discussed all aspects of the law, briefing delegates before the lobbying began.

Delegates spent a day on Capitol Hill, buttonholing their senators and representatives and arguing the case for retention of the law. And they spent another day-and-a-half getting moral and political support from Carter Administration officials and key Democratic senators supporting Davis-Bacon.

Perhaps the most positive sign, in the view of the delegates, came in this pledge from Vice President Walter Mondale:

"Our Administration will not sign any law which repeals or amends Davis-Bacon."

While pledging Administration backing of the law—a vow given earlier by Labor Secretary Ray Marshall—Mondale warned that "oceans and rivers" of corporate money are being funnelled into Congress to try and influence legislation.

"People are scared in this Congress," Mondale said.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who drew three standing ovations, whistles and cheers from the delegates—and a cry from the back of the room that "We're ready for Teddy!"—declared that corporate money influence in Washington has resulted in "the best Congress money can buy."

Kennedy said construction industry wages are a declining portion of construction industry costs, and the anti-inflation stance of Davis-Bacon opponents is really "just an anti-labor policy. We're not going to permit it," he said.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), gave the fight to save Davis-Bacon an added boost when he hinted he would be prepared to launch a filibuster to stop all public works projects if there was a move to tamper with the Act.

"No Davis-Bacon, no public works," he said. "We can wait until they dry up and blow away."

Whatever the legislative future of the law in Washington, several speakers, including Building and Construction Trades Department President Robert Georgine, warned of state initiatives to repeal local Davis-Bacon laws.

"There's a concerted effort by the foes of organized labor to do us in," Georgine charged. "Thirty-nine states have Davis-Bacon legislation, and 31 states are attempting to recall that legislation. If that's not a concerted effort, I don't know what is."

AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland outlined economic arguments favoring the retention of Davis-Bacon, scoring claims that "the way to cut inflation is to cut wages."

"In an economy built on mass purchasing power," Kirkland said, "cutting wages reduces purchasing power. When workers can't buy the goods or services they produce, the entire economy suffers."

Kirkland said the law was enacted in 1931 "on the simple premise that the federal government should not become the vehicle for destroying

*Continued on page 5*

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT - AFL - CIO

*The Building Trades Legislative Conference in session, with President Bob Georgine introducing BCTD leaders on the platform.*

*General President Sidell opening the workshop on Davis-Bacon. The panelist seated at left is Terry Vellig, labor attorney.*

*Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill speaks to a gathering of Building Tradesmen on the west steps of the Capitol.*

*Don Ellisburg, Assistant Secretary of Labor, discusses the Department of Labor's role in administering the Davis-Bacon Law for the construction industry.*

*General Treasurer and CLIC Director Charles Nichols and delegates greet US Senator Alan Cranston of California.*

*Vice President Walter Mondale addresses the conference. Ironworkers President John Lyons and BCTD President Georgine are at left.*

# Washington Report

## HOW HOSPITALS WORK

In appealing to a group of community and civic leaders to support his hospital cost containment legislation, President Carter showed candor as well as humor.

He pointed out that hospital costs have been doubling every five years and are a key factor in inflation. One reason, he noted, is that hospitals have no incentive to control costs and like to buy expensive equipment.

"I served for years on a hospital authority," Carter said. "My uncle, my mother, my brother, all of us have been an integral part of the Sumter County Hospital Authority.

"I have seen in retrospect . . . that we were naturally inclined to buy a new machine whenever it became available and then to mandate, to require that every person who came to the hospital had to submit a blood sample or some other aspect of their body, to the machine for analysis, whether they needed it or not, in order rapidly to defray the cost of the purchase of the machine.

"I didn't realize then that I was ripping off people, never thought about it too much. (Laugther) But it was a fact back in the late fifties and early sixties. It is even more an important element of hospital care now than it was then. . . ."

## HUD MOVE ON DAVIS-BACON

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has announced that it will make changes in HUD's support role in the Davis-Bacon Act to improve the accuracy of prevailing wage rate determinations.

HUD Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris said Elizabeth R. Raymond, Assistant to the Secretary for Labor Relations, has been assigned responsibility for collecting accurate data so the Department of Labor can set fair prevailing wage rates.

"HUD is deeply committed to the effective realization of the intent of the Davis-Bacon Act, and this action will help ensure fair wage rates for construction of federally-assisted housing," and also lower costs on some federally-aided construction, Harris said.

In a letter to Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, Harris called for his cooperation in working out mutually acceptable procedures "to correct these unacceptable conditions."

## 'BLUNDERBUSS' TAX CUTS

The inflation issue must not be permitted to overshadow "a basic injustice of federal economic policy—the fact that American workers and their families are now paying considerably more than their fair share of the federal tax burden," warned President Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department.

Writing in the IUD quarterly magazine, Viewpoint, Clayman said that "taxes, indeed, are as much a part of inflation as food, health care, housing, transportation and other necessities."

He added that "when rising taxes are added to inflation's other painful costs, the burden becomes almost unbearable . . . But taxes, painful as they are, cannot be legislated away. Taxes are a life-line to an advancing society." He cautioned against "blundering tax slashing."

## OIL-PRICING FINES RUN SHORT

President Carter misled the American people—or he has been misled by someone—and that's about the softest thing that can be said about Carter's statement to the nation that about $60 million in oil pricing fines had already been collected by the federal government and that these funds would be used for federal programs to aid the poor. The rug was pulled out from under that noble declaration when a top official of the Department of Energy said that, instead of $60 million, only a couple of million dollars had been collected . . . out of $2.3 billion in fines levied against oil companies for pricing violations. And, as for the poor getting any of it, the Consumer Energy Council said that the poor wouldn't get a dime of the money because it would go to resellers and others in the oil industry. "They're taking the poor for a buggy-ride," said the Council. "It's a sham and a fraud."

## HEW NAMES KIRCHER TO HMO'S

Prospects for expansion of health maintenance organizations (HMOs) received a boost with the appointment of William L. Kircher to a labor liaison role with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Kircher, who retired as AFL-CIO director of organization in 1975, was named to set up a labor liaison program for HEW's Office of Health Maintenance Organizations.

HEW studies have found that the pre-paid, preventive approach of HMOs reduces costly hospital stays and effectively restrains skyrocketing medical costs.

# High Corporate Profits Provide Funds for Repression of Labor, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Warns

## *Kirkland traces rise of right-wing labor-management consultants to the election of Nixon, defeat of Humphrey*

Labor-management consultants "who preach and practice disregard for the labor laws of the nation and the lawful rights of workers" are "a new-growth industry," AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland told international union secretary-treasurers at a recent conference in Denver, Colo.

Pointing out that although non-union companies created this new-growth industry, "the initial success of these consultants has gradually led to their acceptance by many unionized employers."

Kirkland traced the rise of the professional union busters to the "programs and pronouncements of the Nixon Administration."

"More and more non-union employers joined with the growing ranks of right-wing and front groups that were constantly clamoring for more restrictive labor legislation and for a tightening of the federal budgets for all programs beneficial to workers," Kirkland said.

He called the new technology of computerized direct-mail operations a source of substantial power for right-wing groups. This power, coupled with management's growing number of political action committees, spells trouble in Washington and in the state legislatures for organized labor.

*General Secretary John S. Rogers, left, confers with AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Kirkland at the Secretary-Treasurers Conference in Denver.*

The Campaign Act Amendments of 1976 authorized the establishment of PACs by management and unions. Management, sensing the inherent power of PACs in the political process and the subsequent value to be reaped by their intensified lobbying efforts, began a drive to form PACs in every sector of commerce and industry. Last year, there were more than 800 corporation PACs, 500 trade association PACs, and 30 to 40 right-wing PACs, whose contributions to candidates in the 1978 elections totaled nearly $50 million.

"The glut of corporate profits provides unlimited resources for lavish political contributions, extraordinary lobbying expenses, propaganda campaigns, front group foundations and institutional advertising . . . all to advance their narrow interests, while creating the image of the beneficent corporation," the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer commented.

Kirkland pointed out that there has been a 250% increase in unfair labor practice charges filed against employers over the past 10 years. Also over the past decade, the National Right-to-Work Committee has initiated 71 so-called "right to work" campaigns in the states and lost 69 of these campaigns. There are still 20 states with repressive "right to work" laws on their books.

The AFL-CIO leader also reminded that many conservative and reactionary appointments of judges and governmental officials by Presidents Nixon and Ford are still having their impact on labor's organizational, collective bargaining, legislative, and political endeavors. He urged union secretary-treasurers to be diligent in their work and scrupulous in their stewardship, because reactionary forces were ready to attack their organizations at every opportunity.

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## Building Tradesmen Lobby

*Continued from page 3*

working standards in any area of the country. Nothing has happened in the intervening years to change that," he said.

While Davis-Bacon was clearly the focus of the conference, the delegates dealt with a variety of other issues as well. National health insurance, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the national economy and a dozen other issues all had a place on the agenda.

A half-hour panel discussion on the future of the nuclear industry in the aftermath of the accident at the Three-Mile Island reactor in Pennsylvania closed out the conference.

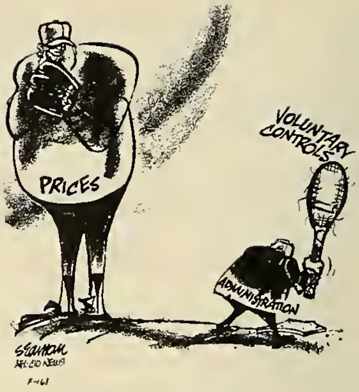
Participating in the panel were Carl Walske, president of the Atomic Industrial Forum; Dr. Frank von Hipple, senior research physicist at Princeton University, and John T. Conway, president of the American Nuclear Energy Council.

Walske and Conway, while both viewed the Pennsylvania accident as "serious," said the nation's energy requirements dictate the need for future reactor construction. Walske said the risks from nuclear power "appear to be less than from other forms of energy." Conway declared "nuclear power is here . . . it is the future for our country."

Von Hipple said "we were lucky with Three Mile Island, and it's a mistake to belittle that accident. . . We were at the last line of defense," he said, noting that the reactor building itself was all that protected the surrounding community from serious exposure to radiation."

Declaring he was "neither pro nor anti-nuclear," von Hipple declared that new generating capabilities are not needed as much as are ways to more efficiently use dwindling oil supplies. (PAI)

**How long can workers restrain their bargaining efforts for higher wages when greedy manufacturers and merchants ignore the President's appeals to hold the line on prices?**



"Batter Up!"

# PRICE INFLATION VS. WAGE RESTRAINT

*"These (anti-inflation) steps can work, but that will take time, and you are the ones who can give them that time. If there is one thing I am asking of every American tonight, it is to give this plan a chance to work—a chance to work for us."*
*—President Jimmy Carter,*
*October 24, 1978*

More than seven months have passed since President Carter told the nation that his voluntary wage and price controls program, if given time, would slow the rate of inflation.

How much more time may be needed for the program to have a positive impact—if, indeed, it ever will—remains to be seen. What is clear a half-year into the program is that, rather than moderating, inflation is soaring at a record pace.

When Carter announced his program, the rate of inflation had been running at an annual rate of about 8%. The rate slowed slightly in November and December, but hefty increases in January and February resulted in a late-March report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics that showed inflation was soaring at a 14.4% annual pace.

Workers negotiating new contracts, meanwhile, were being asked—and were agreeing overwhelmingly—to hold future pay and benefit increases in the area of Carter's 7% guideline.

"How long," anti-inflation chief Alfred Kahn asked a Chicago business audience in March, "will labor be willing to demonstrate . . . restraint . . . while prices are rising at a rate several points higher than the one at which we are asking labor to settle . . .?"

A week earlier, Kahn had reacted to a report of a sharp boost in wholesale prices with the comment that labor was adhering to the guidelines, but business apparently was not. Said Kahn: "Success in the anti-inflation program will require more than just labor's adherence to these standards."

Kahn, chairman of the President's Council on Wage and Price Stability, denies the anti-inflation program is failing. But organized labor disputes this claim, pointing to the 14.4% annual inflation rate and the decline in worker buying power over the first five months of the Carter guidelines.

The hard statistics of rising prices

**OPERATION PRICE WATCH**

**The AFL-CIO has asked every union in the United States to join "Operation Price Watch" in an effort to bring down inflationary prices. Canadian trade unionists, as well, are invited to join the effort, for inflation is also a serious problem in Canada. AFL-CIO President George Meany has made a strong appeal for more price monitoring by union volunteers to get the job done. On the opposite page is a check list for gasoline and oil. On Page 11 is a checklist for medical costs. On the Back Cover is a grocery list. Keep these price records for a month or more and send each list into Operation Price Watch . . . or to The Carpenter Magazine . . . and we will forward your report to the AFL-CIO. Get behind this vital effort now!**

are reported monthly by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, but AFL-CIO President George Meany's report to the federation's "Operation Price Watch" conference in Washington, D.C., put the numbers in more human terms.

Meany said that, since Carter launched his anti-inflation program, labor's price monitors have found:

- In Cleveland, at a Stop N Shop Store, the price of Domino sugar increased 63%;
- In Albuquerque, N.M., the cost of electricity per kilowatt/hour rose by 20%;
- In Atlanta, Hunt's ketchup at A&P increased by 43 cents to $1.03;
- In the Washington, D.C., area, Mrs. Filbert's margarine at Grand Union stores jumped from 49 cents to 85 cents;
- In Duluth, Minn., the price of a set of four belted-bias tires rose by 55%;
- In Philadelphia, Promise margarine at an Acme market was up 30%;
- In St. Louis, Taystee bread at the Schnuck's chain increased by 20 cents since October.

Meany said that one monitor's report on 80 items showed that prices increased on 73 items, went down on two and remained the same on five.

The prices of necessities—food, shelter, medical care and energy—have increased at an annual rate of 13.1% since October, Meany said. The only answer, he repeated, is to control the price of everything and the pay of everyone.

That's a solution Kahn and the President both reject. Kahn, optimistic about the anti-inflation program's future, said following the Consumer Price report in March that an additional three or four months' experience would show that the guidelines do the job.

This means by Kahn's calculations, it will be June or July before prices start moderating, it also means that workers will have gone the better part of a year accepting pay and benefit increases totaling little more than half the rise in prices.

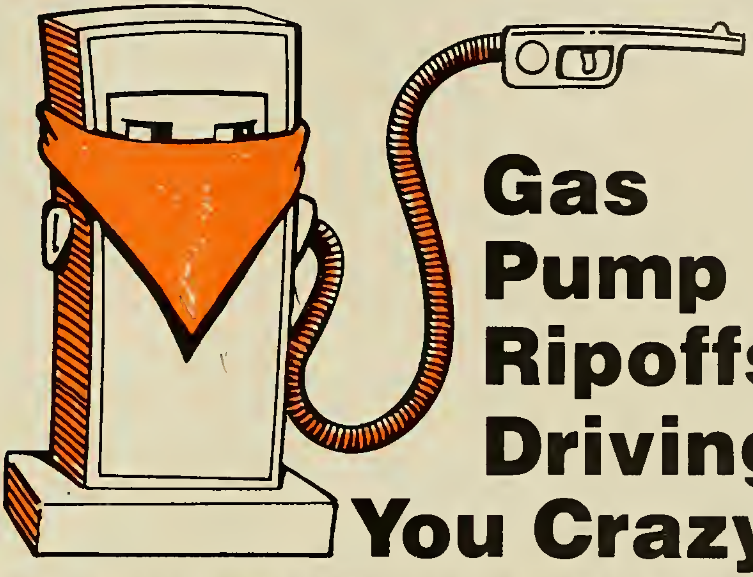
A problem with Kahn's forecast is that the statistics don't back it up. While he said he sees relief coming by July or August, other economic reports indicate otherwise.

A telling sign of future consumer prices is found in the government's Producer Price Index: in March, that index showed wholesale prices for finished consumer goods rising at an annual rate of 14.1% and, all else being equal, workers can expect to be paying for those increases at the retail level in the months ahead.

Meanwhile, of course, they are expected to do their patriotic duty and seek little more than 7% from their employers for pay and fringe benefit increases.

"The difficulty with a voluntary program," President Carter said last October, "is the workers fear that if they cooperate with the standards while others do not, then they will suffer if inflation continues."

So far, at least, that fear has been more than justified.



## Gas Pump Ripoffs Driving You Crazy?

Gasoline price increases are leading the inflation parade, and are making it very difficult for workers who need their cars to get to work. You can join thousands of union members all across America who are helping to fight inflation by identifying unjustified price increases. The AFL-CIO will give every price increase report to President Carter's inflation-fighters and demand action to stop inflation.

Mail your completed form to: Operation Price Watch, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

**Name of gas station:** ______________________________

**Address of gas station:** __________ __________ **City:** __________ **State:** __________

**(Please report same items, same brands, same gas station)**

| **Item** | **Brand Name** | **Price on** | **Price on** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gasoline— | | | |
| Leaded Regular, 1 Gallon | ________ | ________ | ________ |
| Leaded Premium, 1 Gallon | ________ | ________ | ________ |
| Unleaded Regular, 1 Gallon | ________ | ________ | ________ |
| Unleaded Premium, 1 Gallon | ________ | ________ | ________ |
| Motor Oil—10W-30 Detergent, 1 Quart | ________ | ________ | ________ |
| Bus Fare | ________ | ________ | ________ |

**Your name:** ______________________________

**Address:** ______________________________

# Ottawa Report

## LABOR PRESS POSTAGE

The Canadian Association of Labour Media (CALM), representing 60 labor publications recently warned in a letter to all MP's that "mailing costs are to a point now where the future of our publications are in jeopardy."

Noting that labor papers took on another increase in third class postage in April, CALM vice-president Jo Hanafin said that "third class mail is the only category which pays for itself among other types of mail. Given that fact, we feel an unfair burden is being placed on our members by yet another increase."

Unlike the commercial press, such as the daily papers, labor papers must by law be sent third class. CALM feels this is discrimination and should be changed.

## NEW CENTER IN HAMILTON

The City of Hamilton had been designated by the Governor-in-Council as the location of the Canadian Center for Occupational Health and Safety.

Hamilton had been included among the several leading places put forward by the governing body of the Center for the Government's consideration. Hamilton was also one of the centers recommended some months ago by an advisory committee of persons representing a variety of health and safety interests.

## ASBESTOS VICTIMS COMPENSATED

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board has allowed two claims of a rare form of cancer, caused by exposure to asbestos dust in a gas-mask plant in Ottawa during the Second World War.

The board said in a statement that three other claims were denied and one is still under investigation.

## ONTARIO FED HITS BUDGET

Ontario Treasurer Frank Miller's first budget is a "triumph of free enterprise ideology over common sense" according to Ontario Federation of Labor President Cliff Pilkey.

While Pilkey said he was pleased the treasurer had finally recognized unemployment as "the most important problem facing Ontario today," he points out that Miller has continued former treasurer Darcy McKeough's "rigid and unproductive reliance on the private sector to produce growth needed to put this province's 300,000 unemployed back to work."

## GOV'T CUTS SAFETY INSPECTORS

Layoffs of federal safety inspectors by the Federal Labor Department and shifting safety maintenance responsibility to the employer has done little to satisfy the safety concerns of David Orlikow, NDP MP for Winnipeg North.

Questioning Labor Minister Martin O'Connell at a recent House of Commons standing committee meeting, Orlikow said that 10 years after the work safety bill was passed, "we are here all these years later, and I am still very concerned."

Orlikow was asking about 40 safety inspectors under contract to the federal government but working for the provinces who were cut from the department. O'Connell told the committee that the ministry "has implemented another system that which we hope will bring better safety results." That change will include 80 current employees who will become labor affairs officers and will assume the duties of the 40 laid-off employees, as well as their previous jobs.

The labor ministry has also changed the thrust of the Labor Code by placing the responsibility for inspecting and hiring of inspectors on the employer. But Orlikow noted that not only are the 40 people being replaced on a part-time basis but also "the employer is very concerned about the profit and loss figures and has never in the past voluntarily rushed to hire people to watch safety."

## NOVA SCOTIANS TO PAY ERROR

The Canadian Umpires Board has ordered 5,058 Nova Scotians to repay $1.5 million in unemployment insurance commission overpayments received in 1977 due to a computer error, a spokesperson for an organization representing some of the overpaid group said.

The spokesperson said the Halifax Coalition for Full Employment, representing about 160 of those who received the overpayments, will appeal the decision to the Federal Court of Canada.

The 30-page decision handed down by Mr. Justice J. L. Dubinsky of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court suggested those who appealed against the repayment should individually ask for forgiveness of the debt.

## Members Read Ad And Catch Error

There were many alert readers of our February issue who noted an error in a Black & Decker advertisement run on the back cover of our February issue. In an illustration of B & D's 3051 Heavy-Duty Wormdrive Saw the blade was installed backwards. Only an experienced carpenter would have noticed it.

We called this to the attention of Black & Decker, and the firm's marketing communications manager, John A. Butler, informed us that many members of the Brotherhood had already written directly to the company.

Mr. Butler says that "what appears to have happened is that a combination blade was selected to be photographed with the worm drive saw. Fortunately, we package all worm drive saws with framing blades."

Black & Decker has corrected the illustration and a revised version of the advertisement can be found on Page 19 of this issue.

## Concerned Members Don't Love LUV

These members—John D. McFarland of Local 174, Joliet, Ill.; President Charles Lottxand, Recording Secretary James Zento, and the membership of Local 811, Bethlehem, Pa.; Recording Secretary E. W. Johnson and the membership of Local 361, Duluth, Minn.; Chester Degenkolb, a retired 33-year member of Local 288, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Recording Secretary Rod Hirst and members of Local 166, Rock Island, Ill.; and A. C. Wagenfohr of Local 2765, Long Island, N.Y.—have not only proven that they support the union label but also that they are perceptive readers of *The Carpenter*. These members spotted our policy error in publishing a Chevrolet advertisement for a LUV 4-wheel drive vehicle, which is an imported product.

When we realized our mistake, we wrote to the advertising agency and explained our policy of supporting US and Canadian union products and services. H. J. Cordes, manager of Chevrolet truck advertising responded, "For your information, the LUV cab and chassis are produced in Japan by a General Motors affiliate, but the US Government considers LUV to be assembled domestically at the port of entry where the pickup box is attached."

Adding a pickup box is not sufficient "domestic assembly" to provide jobs for many workers in this country, and the United Auto Workers, the AFL-CIO, and the United Brotherhood are united in their efforts to keep the US and Canadian auto industries strong. So we let General Motors know how we felt.

The ad agency has replaced the LUV ad with an ad for a Chevrolet van, which appeared in our May issue.

### Former 10th District Board Member Reports on First Year As . . .

Staley

## JURISDICTIONAL ASSIGNMENT UMPIRE of the British Columbia Construction Industry

When Eldon "Al" Staley retired as 10th District Board Member (for Western Canada) in September, 1977, he had devoted 30 years of his life to the labor movement. His wife was terminally ill, and he wanted to be with her as much as possible in her final days.

Shortly thereafter, he became a widower and an elder statesman of the labor movement in Western Canada, though still able to contribute much knowledge and experience to organized labor.

Meanwhile, a joint committee from the Building Trades and the Construction Association of British Columbia began a search for a jurisdictional assignment umpire who could administer a plan to process jurisdictional disputes within the province until such time as they could be adjudicated by the Joint Board or, more recently, the Impartial Board in Washington, D.C. Advertisements for such an umpire were placed in newspapers as far east as Toronto. Staley did not apply for the post, but in October, 1977, the president of the British Columbia and Yukon Building Trades Council visited him and asked him to consider serving.

Staley eventually met with the joint committee, accepted its proposal, and began work as jurisdictional assignment umpire for BC on January 1, 1978.

His report on his first year's activities, just released, indicates his sound stewardship: A total of 118 work assignment applications were received by the end of the first year, and were accepted by the disputants, except in two cases which were modified upon rehearing. Throughout 1978 and the opening months of 1979, the Building Trades in British Columbia had an effective means of making a presentation and receiving a jurisdictional opinion.

The Jurisdictional Assignment Plan of British Columbia is unique from the standpoint that contractors in areas of potential jurisdictional dispute are required to make an **intended assignment** for the contemplated work. After notification of the intended assignment, the trade not receiving benefit of the work may appeal to the British Columbia Board, and Umpire Staley will review all of the supporting evidence submitted and proffer a decision, at which point the contractor must implement the decision as the work assignment.

At that point any of the affected unions may appeal under Article IX of the Jurisdictional Assignment Plan "recourse" which states:

*"Any party of person bound by decision of the Umpire may apply for a jurisdictional award to the Impartial Jurisdictional Disputes Board created by the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, and such person or party shall be bound by all of the procedural rules and regulations of the said Impartial Jurisdictional Disputes Board so far as may be applicable . . ."*

The Jurisdictional Assignment Plan of the British Columbia Construction Industry has not as yet been officially approved by the National Department of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

Some portions of the construction industry in BC are still not participating in the plan, but the plan's growing importance assures continued success.

"The speedier local machinery has meant, in a greater number of cases, that a proper assignment is obtained even before a contractor and a crew have begun construction," says Staley.

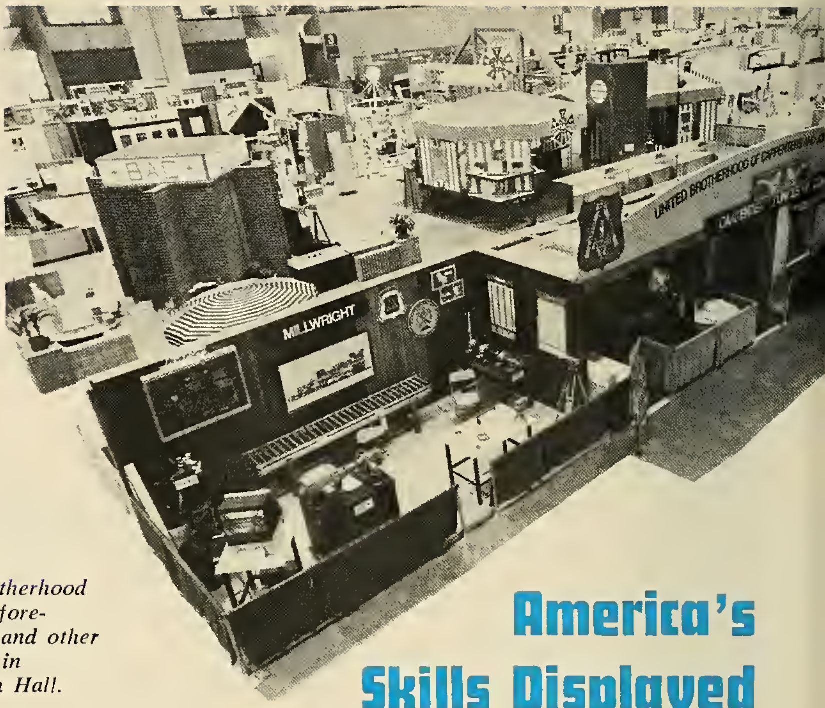
## 'Work in Progress' is theme of Brotherhood exhibit at 1979 Show

*Norm Simmons of Local 515 demonstrates his skill with a hammer for a young visitor to the exhibit.*

*Show visitors try driving nails into a plank, as Apprentice Barbara Howie supplies nails.*

MILLCABINET

*Gary Hodgwin and Barbara Howie of Local 1583 welcome First Vice President William Konyha and 5th District Board Member Leon Greene.*



*The Brotherhood exhibit, foreground, and other displays in Currigan Hall.*

# America's Skills Displayed at UI Show in Denver

More than 200,000 visitors to the 34th annual Union-Industries Show at Denver, Colo., April 6-11, saw a dazzling exhibition of the skills of America's union members and products of the firms that employ them.

It was Denver's turn this year to be host to the six-day program put together by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and the opening day festivities were joined by prominent public figures as well as local, state and national trade union leaders.

To AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, the keynote speaker, the Denver exhibition was "a showcase of all that is best in the American economic and industrial system" and convincing evidence of the benefits of free enterprise and collective bargaining.

Kirkland contrasted the demonstration of union-management cooperation with the "union-free environment" that the National Association of Manufacturers and other anti-union labor groups have set as a goal.

"An assault on unions is and can only be an assault on democracy," he said.

The theme of progress through collective bargaining was sounded also by Under Sec. of Labor Robert Brown, who brought greetings from President Carter.

Denver Mayor William H. McNichols, Jr., Colorado Lt. Gov. Nancy Nick, Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.) were among those who helped open the show. But the honor of cutting the symbolic ribbon went to Katherine Rogers of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. staff who has just completed 50 years service to labor. She was tapped for the honor by Earl D. McDavid, the department's secretary-treasurer.

And when the speeches and ceremonies were over, tens of thousands of families from Denver and its environs filed into the huge Currigan Exhibition Hall for a program that traditionally has something for everybody, and entertains as it enlightens.

Highlights of every Union-Industries Show are the participatory exhibits, and for 1979 the AFL-CIO and its Dept. of Community Services set up a popular health screening test area. The exhibit featured free blood pressure, glaucoma, diabetes and other health testing while emphasizing the need for a comprehensive national health care plan for the country.

For the adventurous, the show offered dozens of places to try a new skill. The booth sponsored by the Screen Actors Guild and AFTRA was set up so that visitors could do a radio or television commercial or act in a mini-drama and later hear and see themselves in action.

Union bricklayers urged visitors to "think brick" and offered them a chance to try their hands at bricklaying. Carpenters' members and apprentices actually built their exhibit as a "work in progress" while they answered questions about their trade.

Among others, the building trades unions use the show as a way of introducing their skills to the public and at the same time making apprenticeship and training information widely

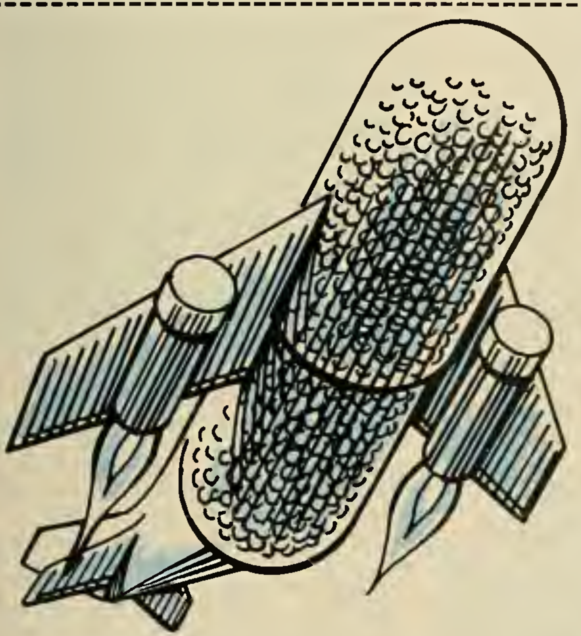
*Visiting officers with Denver leaders Alan Bernhardt, vice pres., Local 1583; Lucas Chavez, fin. sec., Local 1958, Alamosa; Ted Sanford, bus. rep., Local 2834; and District Council Vice Pres. James Blakley.*

MILLWRIGHT

*Terry Sanford, business manager for Denver Millwrights, second from right, with Apprentices Byron Blakley and Gilbert DiVelez of Local 2834 and the visiting General Officers.*

available. Exhibits such as those of the Laborers, Iron Workers, the Operating Engineers, and the Plumber & Pipe Fitters combined the showmanship of live demonstrations with a public education effort.

Live demonstrations also were presented with much showmanship by the cake decorators of the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers and craftsmen of the Sheet Metal Workers, Flint Glass Workers, and the Glass Bottle Blowers. Meanwhile, Musicians provided continuous evidence that "live music is better" and the Meat Cutters treated consumers to meat-buying tips and an array of giveaway of fine cuts. In all, more than $100,000 worth of products were distributed free to showgoers by unions and industries participating in the show.



# Sick of Rising Medical Costs?

There's no pill to stop price increases. But union members can help identify unjustified price increases by checking prices every time you shop.

Clip out this form and take it with you the next time you shop. Compare prices for these items for a couple weeks, and then mail the completed form to: Operation Price Watch, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

The AFL-CIO will make certain these forms are given to President Carter's inflation-fighters, as proof that prices are going up while wages are held down.

You can copy this form and ask your friends and neighbors to check prices at other stores.

**Name of Store:** ______________________________

**Address of Store:** ______________ **City:** __________ **State:** __________

**(Please report same items, same brands, same size or weight and same stores)**

| **Drug Store Items** | **Brand Name** | **Price on** | **Price on** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vitamin C—100 tablets | | | |
| Aspirin—100 tablets | | | |
| Rubbing Alcohol—one pint | | | |
| Baby Oil, 10 oz. | | | |
| Band Aids—pkg. of 100 | | | |
| Antacid—100 tablets | | | |
| Toothpaste—9 oz. | | | |

| **Prescription Items** | **Brand Name** | **Price on** | **Price on** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penicillin—(400,000 units) tablets | | | |
| Phenobarbital (15 mg) tablets | | | |
| Antihypertensives (10 mg) tablets | | | |
| Ampicillin (100 cc) liquid | | | |

**Your name:** ______________________________

**Address:** ______________________________

# LOCAL UNION NEWS

## CLIC '78 Report Lists 5 Top Locals

The itemized list of 1978 contributions to the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee has been mailed to all local unions and district and state councils, CLIC Director Charles Nichols has announced.

The '78 report shows heavy contributions among delegates to the 33rd General Convention at St. Louis, last October, which were all duly credited to the delegates' respective local unions. The report also lists contributions made at state council conventions (which were also credited to the appropriate locals). This list shows a top total of $5,514 collected at the Illinois State Council Convention, with the Indiana State Council Convention in second place with $2,324.

The top five local unions percentage-wise (i.e., number of contributions compared with total membership of the local) each received special recognition. In a letter of congratulations, General Treasurer and CLIC Director Nichols told the memberships of each of the five locals: "Your local has set the kind of example that we wish every Brotherhood local would copy. You can assure the membership that this money was put to good use in supporting candidates who will work for the passage of legislation to improve the economy and benefit the working man."

The five top locals, in the order of their ranking, were: Local 839, Des Plaines, Ill.; Local 1772, Hicksville, N.Y.; Local 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo.; Local 80, Chicago, Ill.; and Local 1319, Albuquerque, N.M.

Nichols urged strong support of CLIC, this year, noting that "far too many locals did not contribute at all to the 1978 drive."

"It has been a difficult year for the labor movement," he added, "and we are going to be taking a long, hard look at just who our friends really are on Capitol Hill. I can assure you that only true friends will receive CLIC support."

## Fruehauf Employees Get Industrial Charter

The employees of Fruehauf Corporation at Milan, Mich., affiliated with Local 512 of Ann Arbor, established their own industrial local, early this year, becoming Local 2273 of the Brotherhood.

They have affiliated with the Michigan Industrial Council.

Fruehauf manufactures parts for semi-trailers and employ approximately 200 persons at its Milan facility.

*Al Thoman, the Japanese visitor, and Tony Ramos outside the Local 36 office in Oakland.*

## Japanese Unionist Learns West Ways

For several days, early this year, Brotherhood leaders in the San Francisco Bay area had as their guest a Japanese trade unionist, Tsuneo Nishi, from Kobe City, Japan, who was in the United States to learn American construction methods and union procedures.

Under arrangements made by California State Council Secretary Anthony Ramos, Nishi was permitted to work for four days on a Simson Construction Co. job. He worked with a framing crew, which included a third-generation Japanese American, who helped to describe US residential construction methods. Local 36 of Oakland obtained for Nishi a set of basic tools to take back to Japan.

Local 36 Business Representative Al Thoman reports that Nishi was then taken to a condominium construction job of Doric Construction Co., where a black member was able to converse with the visitor in fluent Japanese.

## Scuffle with Bandit Kills Florida Member

Ronald Schafrath of Local 1947, Hollywood, Fla., was working with four other building tradesmen in a fast food restaurant, last winter, when two masked gunmen rushed in at about 7 a.m., and demanded that someone open up the safe.

Mistaking the four construction men for restaurant employees, the bandits waved their guns around and tried to force one of them to open the door of the safe. They finally demanded wallets.

Schafrath grabbed one of the robbers, according to police. The gun fired, sending a bullet into the ceiling, then Schafrath was shot. Police were unable to determine whether he was shot during the struggle or afterwards as the gunmen were fleeing. The Local 1947 member died shortly thereafter. The Brotherhood extends condolences to his widow, Vera Schafrath.

## Kansas City DC Issues Quarterly Newsletter

The Kansas City, Mo., District Council recently issued the first edition of a quarterly newsletter, which it is mailing to all members of local unions affiliated with the council.

Any such member who has not received his copy in the mail has been urged by the district council to check the address on record at his local union.

*Editor's Note:* The Carpenter *magazine is also making a strong effort this year to update its mailing list. If we are mailing your monthly* Carpenter *to the wrong address, please let us know as soon as possible, using the coupon inside the front cover.*

## Coordinated Talks At Westinghouse

AFL-CIO
LABOR NEWS CONFERENCE

*Union security and a realistic cost-of-living clause are key goals of the 13-union group that started national contract talks last month with General Electric and Westinghouse, said Chairman John Shambo, center, of the Coordinated Bargaining Committee of GE & Westinghouse Unions. Questioning Shambo on Labor News Conference were Frank Swoboda, left, of the Washington Post and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.*

*The Brotherhood participates in coordinated bargaining talks with Westinghouse on behalf of Local 3130 members at Hampton, S.C., and Local 1615 members at Grand Rapids, Mich.*

●

*The Federal Wage Garnishment law limits the amount of employee earnings that may be withheld for garnishment in any workweek or pay period and protects employees from being fired if pay is garnished for only one debt. The law is administered by the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.*

# WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

## Local 80 Member Marks Century

*Knute Rye*

Knute Rye of Local 80, Chicago, Ill., has witnessed the passing of a century. On June 30, 1979, he will reach the age of 100.

Born in Norway, Rye came to the United States in 1899 after learning the trade of cabinet maker. For his first job, he worked as a lumberjack in Marinette, Wisc. Then, in 1914 he moved to Chicago and worked as a carpenter, joining Local 80 on October 28, 1935. During World War II, he built barracks at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

In 1974, Rye returned home to his native land. He now lives in a nursing home in Bosberg, surrounded by generations of nieces, nephews, grandnieces, and grandnephews.

The Brotherhood congratulates Brother Rye for his many years of service with the labor movement, and we wish him a very happy birthday.

## Harshaw, Sheppard Retire This Month

Jack Harshaw of Local 1399, Okmulgee,, Okla., who has served as director of the National Carpenter Craft Board since June, 1972, retired as of June 1 and is returning to his native state.

Harshaw first joined the staff of the General Office in Washington in 1968, heading up the Job Corps program in the Apprenticeship and Training Department, following a year of service as an MDTA field coordinator. He joined Local 1399 in 1935, and he served at one time as president of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters.

Another retiree, this month, is Jack Sheppard of Miami, Fla., who has completed 22 years of service as a general representative at the age of 70. Sheppard joined the Brotherhood in 1942, working in a Miami shipyard as a member of Local 1509. He later became financial secretary of his local and then served as president for 12 years. He has also served as a business agent for the Miami District Council.

## Twin Cities DC Helps Build Park for Handicapped

Ed Wilmus, a handicapped veteran of World War II, had a dream, and with the help of the Minnesota AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trade Unions and the Twin City District Council of Carpenters, the dream has become reality.

Ed's goal was to build a year-round nature facility for the handicapped at 200 Charles St., Fridley, Minn. The Fridley Park Board gave Ed five years to develop the river park property. With the help of the Seabees and the Boy Scouts, trees were cleared and asphalt walkways for wheel chairs were established.

The park became a popular hub of the handicapped community, and Ed Wilmus was granted $150,000 by the state to purchase additional property and material for the nature center. But with the excessive cost of land, once the land purchase was made, there wasn't much money left over for the nature center.

In the spring of 1978, Ed Wilmus contacted the AFL-CIO Minnesota Building Trade Council and the Twin City District Council of Carpenters to see if anyone would be willing to volunteer their skilled labor to help build the nature facility. The response was immediate, and strong volunteer support was obtained from the Building Trades and the carpenters. The project broke ground late September, 1978, and is due for a May 1, 1979 completion date. Material shortages and cold weather have not deterred the volunteers.

The workers feel very proud that they were able to use their talents to help others, and many have taken their families to visit the handicapped and enjoy the facility and the scenic and serene park.

This is not the first case of the Minnesota AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trade Unions and the Twin City District Council of Carpenters getting involved and enriching the lives of the community. Other projects that have been voluntarily built by the union members are:

Jerry Gambles Boys Camp, Mound, Minn. (10 cabins); Salvation Army, Silver Lake Rd. Camp (2 buildings); Godfrey House, Minneapolis (remodeled); Duff's Tournament House (Charity Fund Raiser); Bar None Boys Ranch, Anoka (Main Lodge); Camp Courage, Annandale (Community Buildings).

## SCHOOL BOARD WINNER

Jim Hayes of Local 168, Kansas City, Kans., won a place on the Turner, Kans. school board in an April 3 election. He was one of several candidates for public office in the Kansas City area who were endorsed by local labor groups.

## ROLLS 700 SERIES

Last March 22, Frank Bruhn rolled a big 704 series during the Milwaukee, Wis., Carpenters District Council Bowling League play. He opened with a 246 score, then hit a rousing 268, and fell off to a 190 finish. This was the first and only 700 series in more than 35 years of league competition. There are 16 teams in the league.

## Have Tool Box, Will Travel

CARPINTERIA
150 PESOS

In Mexico City, unemployed skilled workers advertise in an unusual way, according to Les Finnegan in his weekly column, "Cavil-Cade". Carpenters, electricians, plumbers, painters, glaziers, and auto mechanics carry the tools of their trade to the Zocalo, Mexico City's central plaza, and there they wait for a possible employer to come along and offer them a day's or a week's work.

For eight hours a day and longer, they sit behind wooden boxes with hand-printed signs advertising their particular craft. Rates of hire, we are told, average around $7 per day. (Current rate of exchange: 22 pesos to the $1.)

# MEMBERS in the news

*Heltz, center, with Gebhardt and Krebs of Local 1772.*

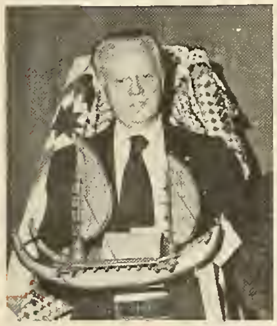
## LIFESAVING COMMENDATION

Twenty-three-year-old Thomas Heltz of Local 1772, Hicksville, Long Island, N.Y., proved that emergency training and "coolness under fire" really pays off.

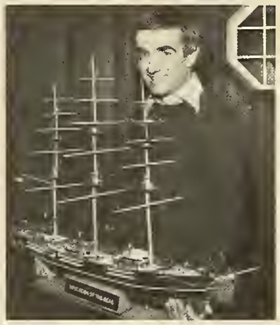
On August 18, 1978, at approximately 1:30 P.M., the first-year carpenter apprentice was confronted with a life-threatening situation that demanded immediate action. Floating face-down on the water near the job site was the apparently lifeless body of a young boy.

With the help of a co-worker, Heltz, relying on training he had received in a life saving program, rapidly and skillfully revived 13-year-old Ronald Kozian of Massapequa, N.Y.

Pictured above with President Walter Gebhardt and Business Representative Glenn Kerbs, Heltz, center, received a Certificate of Commendation from the proud officers and members of Local 1772.



**Pschirer**



**Palumbo**

## A CRAFTSMAN'S SHIP

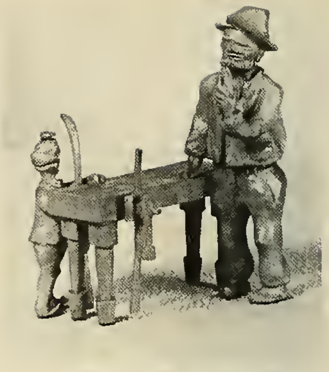
Both Albert A. Pschirer and Henry A. Palumbo design and build model ships from scratch.

Pschirer, a retired member of Local 211, Pittsburgh, Penn., entered his original hand-constructed Polynesian boat into the annual Golden Age Hobby Show sponsored by the Junior League of Pittsburgh. The result? First Prize!

Palumbo of Local 821, Springfield, N.J., handcarves ships, exactly patterning every detail of his small-scale reproductions after authentic vessels. He spent nine months cutting and finishing each individual piece of a model of the *Sovereign of the Seas*, the fast-moving clipper launched in the mid-19th Century by Donald McKay in New York. He completed the deck with hand-laid stripping.

Palumbo also constructed an exact model reproduction of the *Andrea Doria*. This famous Italian luxury liner sank in a collision off the coast of New York in 1956 and still lies on the ocean floor filled with riches. Palumbo used real glass to make all of the portholes and brass-fitted all of the railings.

## MASTER WOOD CARVER



*"Mending the Ski"—one of Nordstrom's recent carvings, above, recalls an early workbench.*

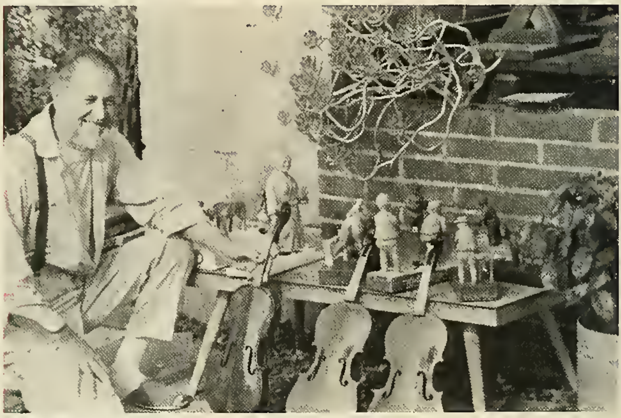
At the time of his retirement from Local 1913, Van Nuys, Calif., Axel Nordstrom received a complete set of carving tools from his fellow workers. Inspired by this, the Swedish-born carpenter decided to cultivate a long-dreamed-of hobby—wood carving.

Raised by an aunt in Sweden, Nordstrom has vivid and fond memories of his childhood. In particular, he remembers spending time on his grandfather's farm, surrounded by horses, dogs, and open countryside.

At an early age, Nordstrom expressed an interest in working with wood. He recalls enjoying woodworking classes at school and recounts the time he "used an axe to hollow out a solid piece of timber and made a boat to explore the rivers and lakes" near his home. Nordstrom joined the Basic Crafts Union in Sweden at the age of 16, having served as an apprentice for two years. A year later, he moved to the United States and pursued his carpentry career. He joined the Brotherhood and served as a member for over 40 years.

Upon retiring, Nordstrom was encouraged by his co-workers to develop an interest and an adeptness in wood carving. Among his subjects are extracted memories from his youth, including grandparent figures, horses, and vignettes of early American history. One of his more recent projects is a grandfather clock carved out of Philippine mahogany.

"Seventy-three years young", Nordstrom has devoted long hours to his hobby, sometimes spending up to 40 hours on a single figurine. The woodcarver expresses sensitivity to the qualities of the wood he loves. "It is not dead, you know, it has life, and before the chisel makes the first cut it resists the carver; but when that first cut is made and the carver is Master, then wood allows itself to be shaped into a new form."



*California Member Axel Nordstrom with some of his carvings and his completed violins. At age 73, Nordstrom still devotes many hours each day to his avocation.*

# California Trades, Bechtel, OSHA Agree to Jobsite Self-Inspection

Under a unique self-inspection program, the California building and construction trades and Bechtel Power Corporation will assume responsibility for job safety and health inspections at the company's San Onofre electric generating station construction site in San Diego County, Calif.

Jim Lapping, director of health and safety for the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department said that the test program involving some 4,000 workers could serve as "a model for job-site inspection committees and joint labor-management cooperation."

The AFL-CIO department, the Nation Constructors Association and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration have been discussing the experiment for four years, Lapping said. The agreement which launched the program was signed March 19.

Under the test program, joint labor-management committees will take over responsibility for regular workplace inspections. The California state agency (CAL/OSHA) will continue to screen all worker complaints about OSHA violations and will investigate complaints of serious safety and health hazards. Complaints of a minor nature will be referred to the project.

Lapping stressed that the experiment is in keeping with the objectives of the Occupational Safety and Health Act to encourage worker involvement and labor-management cooperation.

The California Building and Construction Trades Council will train workers in job hazard recognition. The AFL-CIO department will provide assistance and educational materials to the Council, Lapping said.

CAL/OSHA and federal OSHA will be evaluating the project in terms of injury and illness rate, inspection costs for CAL/OSHA, workers' compensation costs for the company and the effectiveness of the joint labor-management safety committee.

According to Don Vial, California director of industrial relations, Bechtel qualified for the program because of its safety record.

Basil Whiting, deputy head of OSHA said: "It would be unthinkable to test such a program if the employer's injury and illness rate were high."

The state of California will be responsible for auditing the program, Whiting said. However, OSHA's regional office in San Francisco will maintain close contact with the state and provide evaluation during the course of the test, he added. (PAI)

## AFL-CIO Petitions Labor Dept. to Cut Reporting Red Tape for Many Unions

The AFL-CIO has petitioned the Labor Department to expand the number of small national and local unions that are permitted to use simplified government forms in submitting annual financial statements under the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Under existing regulations, use of the shorter LM-3 report is limited to unions with less than $30,000 in annual receipts. Unions that have higher receipts are required to file more complex and detailed LM-2 reports to comply with provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act.

The federation's petition asks that the cutoff be raised to $100,000 to take into account the impact of inflation over the past two decades and to reduce the reporting burden on small unions.

The $30,000 cutoff has been in effect since 1962, when it was raised from a $20,000 threshold that came with enactment of the 1959 law.

By increasing the LM-3 limitation to $100,000, the federation pointed out in its petition, more than 7,000 of the nation's 55,000 local unions would become eligible for the shorter reporting form.

A number of intermediate labor organizations and several small national unions would also qualify for the LM-3 filing, the petition noted.

Data submitted by the federation reflect a marked increase in the number of unions that are required to file the longer LM-2 reports since 1964 as annual receipts have grown.

The figures show that nearly 80% of the 52,000 unions in 1964 qualified for shorter LM-3 reports, but by 1976, only about 68% of the 54,517 unions then reporting were able to meet the LM-3 cutoff.

Conversely, unions required to use the longer LM-2 reports increased from about 20% in 1964 to more than 31% in 1976.

The annual financial statements that unions must file, whether the LM-2 or LM-3 forms are used, cover assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements, including salaries, allowances and expenses of union officers.

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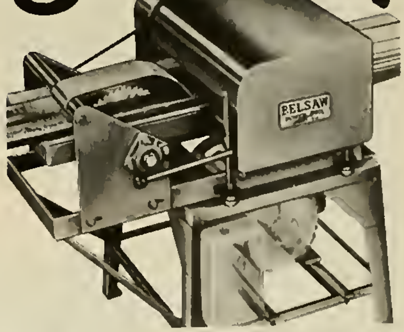

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# Members in Texas and Mississippi Hit by Disasters; Unions Mobilize Aid for Flood and Tornado Victims

A tornado which swirled through North Texas a few weeks ago tore a half-mile-wide path of destruction through Wichita Falls and nearby communities and left more than 20,000 persons temporarily homeless. Between 30 and 40 Brotherhood members and their families were among the thousands who suffered in the disaster, according to J. W. Jackson, financial secretary and business representative of Local 977.

A few days later, the State of Mississippi was drenched in heavy rains, and the Pearl River rose to its highest levels in history, leaving many members of Locals 1471 and 3031 hard hit by flooding. The plant of the DeSoto Furniture Co., an employer, was under water, and more than 50% of Local 3031's members in the Canton, Miss., area suffered flood damage, according to Robert Woodson, business representative. As the flood spread southward, members of Local 2692, and Local 2188, Columbia, Miss., also suffered heavy damage.

Brotherhood leaders offered immediate assistance and joined volunteers of other unions to work closely with the Red Cross and other agencies in relief efforts.

In a one-week span, killer tornadoes ripped through northern Texas and southern Oklahoma, and severe flooding forced the evacuation of many families in Mississippi and Alabama. Sections of Missouri and Illinois bordering the Mississippi River were also under water.

A major relief and recovery project involving organized labor was centered in Wichita Falls, Tex., and neighboring communities near the Texas-Oklahoma line.

At least 58 persons were killed by twisters in the area—44 in Wichita Falls, 11 in Vernon and Harrold, Tex., and three in Lawton, Okla. Hundreds were injured in the four communities. A number of persons were also injured by tornadoes in Arkansas.

Rosa Walker, director of community services for the Texas AFL-CIO, reported that at least two union members were among the Wichita Falls fatalities.

She said the homes of an estimated 350 to 400 union families were destroyed in the Wichita Falls area and about 200 others were severely damaged.

Union volunteers working with the Red Cross in Wichita Falls operations centers came from as far away as Houston—a distance of 400 miles. They assisted the tornado victims in filing applications for relief services, including temporary housing, food stamps, unemployment compensation, social security benefits and disaster loans.

Direct relief was offered some union members by their locals. Carpenters Local 977 in Wichita Falls, for example, made available $200 for each of its members whose homes were destroyed or severely damaged.

The Oklahoma AFL-CIO issued an appeal for funds, food and clothing to assist its tornado victims. The money was sent to the Red Cross and the food and clothing was delivered to the Lawton area by union volunteers.

In Mississippi, State AFL-CIO President Claude Ramsay reported that union members worked around the clock to keep public facilities operating as the rampaging Pearl River rose more than 25 feet above flood stage. Thousands of persons were made homeless in the state capital of Jackson as well as in a number of communities down river.

An estimated 3,000 persons also had to be evacuated because of flooding in Alabama. Barney Weeks, president of the State AFL-CIO, said the rising floodwaters in Demopolis threatened the homes of many Chemical Workers and Paperworkers.

David Oliver, labor liaison representative with the Red Cross headquarters representing AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, reported that union volunteers were also assisting flood victims in the Dakotas, Missouri and Illinois.

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# APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

## Mid-Year Training Conference Picks Up PETS Momentum

The primary discussions of the Mid-Year Carpentry Training Conference in New Orleans, La., April 9 and 10, centered around the Performance Evaluation and Training System (PETS), launched last year by the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Report after report told of the success of PETS in preparing apprentices for the trade. First General Vice President William Konyha (shown speaking at right) told the 150 delegates to the conference that the momentum of the program was picking up dramatically, and he urged instructors and coordinators to make full use of the materials provided to them by the General Office. The conference was divided into discussion groups and five groups of panelists led discussions on methods of upgrading training programs.

*The audience at the New Orleans conference listens to a speaker.*

*David Laborde, DC secretary, welcomes delegates to New Orleans.*

*The panel discussing "The Role of the Instructor"—from left, Coordinators C. C. Blankenhorn, South Counties, Calif.; Mike McCanney, CETA; Don Anderson, Spokane, Wash.; and Art Galea, Cincinnati, O.*

*Marlin Grant, management representative on the Natl. Committee.*

*The panel on drawings and blueprints, from left, starting at center, included Ed Thele, CETA; Don Rogers, Houston, Tex.; Dennis Scott, media development specialist; Bill Friedson, Cleveland, O.; and Steve Sprague, Cincinnati, O.*

## Tulsa Scouts See PETS Orientation

Among the 40 organizations exhibiting in the "Merit Badge Midway" at the recent 1979 Boy Scout Exposition in Tulsa, Okla., was the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee of that city.

Jack Giesen, director of Apprenticeship in Tulsa, Clinton Hughes, president of Local 943, and others showed Scouts, their parents, and leaders, how to work toward the Woodworking Merit Badge. They also presented the PETS orientation slide series, used in the apprenticeship training program, and had a display case of antique craft tools installed in the booth.

The exhibit was in the International Petroleum Exhibition Hall, and approximately 40,000 people witnessed the annual extravaganza.

School's OUT!

# PLANE GOSSIP

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SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

### LET US REPHRASE THAT

A man was in the hospital due to be operated on at 8 a.m. But the attendant did not arrive to take him to the operating room until 9:30. "They must be awfully busy in the operating room this morning. You're an hour and a half late," said the man.

The attendant clapped his hand to his head and exclaimed, "Oh, man, it's been murder up there this morning!"

**ARE YOU STILL CLICING?**

### THE BIGGER BABY

One evening last summer during a particularly violent thunderstorm a mother was tucking her small boy in bed.

She was about to turn off the light when he asked with a tremor in his voice, "Mommy, will you sleep with me tonight?"

The mother smiled and gave him a reassuring hug. "I can't do that, dear," she explained, "I have to sleep in Daddy's room."

A long silence was broken at last by a shaken little voice saying, "The big sissy!"

—Aluminum Light

### O.I.C.

The census taker was making his calls in the tenement district, when he came to a house where a girl in her late twenties answered the door. He got the usual information from her, including the fact that she was not married, and was just about to leave when three little kids came trooping in.

"Whose are these?" the census taker asked.

"They're mine."

"Oh? What are their names?"

"Well, the oldest one here, he's I.C., the next one is M.C. and the smallest one is P.C."

"I.C., M.C. and P.C.! Those are unusual. How did you happen to pick those names?"

"Well, I.C., he was Idle Curiosity; M.C., was Misplaced Confidence; and P.C., he was just Plain Carelessness."

**BE IN GOOD STANDING**

### THIS AND THAT

According to one of our apprentices, we're living in a disco society—Dis goes for food, dis goes for rent, dis goes for taxes.

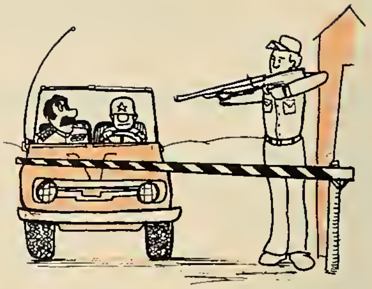
### WEIGHT WATCHER

As the pile driver's ex-wife told him when he got behind on his payments: "I have the distinction of being the only woman in the world who lost 200 lbs. of ugly fat in one day."

### THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

A flea and a fly in a flue,
Were caught so what could they do?
Said the fly, "Let us flee."
"Let us fly," said the flea.
So they flew through a flaw in the
flue.

—Rhonda Hall,
Oceanside, Calif.



### GENERAL ORDERS

A rookie had been assigned sentry duty. A staff car with a driver and a general inside, but without a pass sticker, stopped at the gate. "I can't let you in," said the rookie. "You have no pass." "Drive on in," commanded the general to his driver.

Raising his rifle, the rookie said, "I'm sorry sir, but I'm new at this. Under regulations, which do I shoot first, you or your driver?"

—Aluminum Light

**DON'T GET BEHIND IN '79**

### MIND YOUR OWN AFFAIRS

Interviewing a woman applicant, a kindly Social Security claims representative wanted to make sure that no tangles would prevent the woman from getting her full benefits. "Were either you or your husband married before?" he asked.

The woman glared indignantly and snapped: "Before what?"

**LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL**

### YE OF LITTLE FAITH

A minister, called out very late one night to visit a man who was seriously ill, asked why he had been summoned.

"Haven't you a minister of your own faith?" he asked.

"Yes," was the reply, "but we couldn't risk him with typhoid fever."

—*LABOR Newspaper*

**UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS**

### HARD CASH

Looks are deceiving. The dollar bill looks just like it did 15 years ago.

—Henry Kempker
Emporia, Kans.

**ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?**

### TAX DATA

When it comes to paying income tax, Americans are just like carpenters: 50 percent file it, the other 50 percent chisel it.

# You shouldn't have to choose between a high performance saw and a low price.

**New 3027-09**
**7¼" Heavy-Duty Sawcat® Saw.** Heavy-Duty Quality.
$79.00 suggested
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But don't just take our word for it. Put Us To The Test. Visit your local Black & Decker Industrial/Construction distributor. He's in the Yellow Pages under "Tools—Electric."

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**3051**
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industry price

**New 3077 Heavy-Duty Wormdrive Saw**
With twist lock plug
$179.00 suggested industry price

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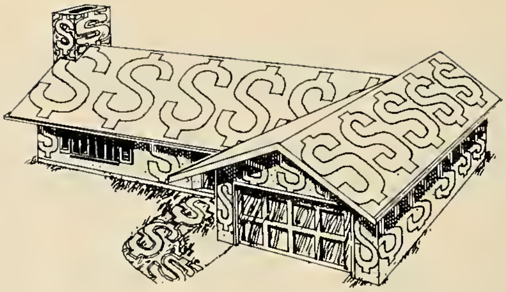
**CONSUMER CLIPBOARD**



# What Every Homebuyer Should Know About Settlement Costs

For most consumers, buying a home is an extremely expensive and complicated process, often full of mystery about the number of costs involved.

To help prospective home buyers understand the nature and extent of these costs—before they buy—the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has recently published a new guide on closing costs which is intended to alert consumers to their rights at settlement and the remedies available to protect them.

The guide lists these rights that you, as a consumer, are entitled to when buying a home:

1. When you submit or the mortgage lender prepares your written application for a loan, the lender is legally required to give you a copy of the HUD guide.
2. When you file your loan application, the lender must also give you a "good faith" estimate of settlement charges that you are likely to incur.
3. When the lender designates specific companies to provide legal and title examination services, title insurance, or to conduct the settlement, the lender must give you as part of the "good faith" estimate: (1) the name, address and telephone number of each designated firm and a statement of the services it will provide, and (2) a statement of whether each designated firm has a business relationship with the lender.

☐ By the time of loan consummation, the lender is required to provide you with a Truth-in-Lending statement which discloses the annual percentage rate or effective interest that you will pay on your mortgage loan.

The Guide also points out these protections which a federal law—the Real Estate Settlement and Procedures Act (RESPA)—gives you against unfair practices:

☐ RESPA prohibits anyone from giving or taking a kickback involved with a settlement.

☐ Under the law, the seller may not require as a condition of sale that you buy title insurance from a particular company.

☐ If you have an unresolved complaint against a mortgage lender, settlement agent or others involved in the sale of your home, you may be able to sue under RESPA for damages.

For more information about your rights at settlement, you may want to read HUD's guide which, besides explaining the settlement process, also has sample forms and worksheets to help you in making cost comparisons. The Guide was published in the June 10, 1976 Federal Register (Vol. 41, No. 113) which is available in many public and university libraries. You can also purchase **Settlement Costs: A HUD Guide** by writing to **Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.** In addition, you may want to order **Closing Costs** (163D) which is available free from **Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Co. 81009.**

## Get The Most Value Out of Your Homeowners Insurance

To avoid costly mistakes in homeowners insurance, buy the full amount you need—no more, no less, but be sure to review your policy each year to keep up with changing times and innovations.

For example, new homeowners policies have additional features which benefit you. Coverage on your trees, shrubs and lawn has been increased. New policies now provide protection for credit card theft and unauthorized usage.

Depending on your location, you will want to learn just what your coverages are for earthquake, windstorms, fire and flood losses. Just recently, 30 communities from Vermont to Colorado were suspended from the National Flood Program. If you live in one of those communities, do you know what your alternatives are? A professional insurance counselor can help you, because he keeps up-to-date on these matters.

Also because of inflation, it's important to review your coverage with your insurance agent at least once a year, or when you have made improvements. Not only do you want to be sure that you are still covered for at least 80% of your home's replacement value, but you may have improved your home or acquired new contents, such as a new television set, china, silver, etc.

And remember, don't insure your home for its market price, since that includes the value of your land which is not subject to loss or destruction. Instead, insure your home for at least 80% of the home's replacement cost in order to receive full payment for damage on partial losses.

If your home is burned to the ground, you will be compensated for 80% of the replacement cost. After all, not only will your land still be there, but your foundation probably will not be damaged.

# Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

## BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Local 1204 recently presented Herbert Weinstein with a watch in honor of his 60-year membership with the Brotherhood. Those present at the ceremony are pictured in the accompanying photograph.

Seated from left to right: Samuel Dancygier, trustee; Alex Gritzuk, trustee; Harvey Hahn, conductor.

Standing from left to right: Pedro Greene, warden; Abe Berman, recording secretary; David Sprung, business representative; Howard Cellers, president; Herbert Weinstein, 60-year member; Vincent Fulgieri, business representative; Emanuel Fass, trustee; John D'Ateno, District Council Delegate; Philip Fulgieri, vice president.

## ORANGE, CALIF.

On January 19, 1979, Local 2361 held a dinner in honor of members who have served 25 continuous years with the Brotherhood. These members are shown in the accompanying photograph:

Front row, left to right: Robert Guthrie, business representative, Preston Snider, Charles Searcy, Joe Flores, John Threet, Kenneth Hammon, Jim E. Jones, financial secretary.

Back row, left to right: Randy Thornhill, business representative, Carroll Townsend, Bill Perry, business representative, president, and honoree.

## APPLETON, WIS.

At a December 8, 1978 banquet, and dance, Local 955 honored the following members for their years of dedication to the labor movement.

Pictured from left to right are: Jerry H. Jahnke, business manager, 25-years; Norman Andrews, 25-years; Adolph Sell, 60-years; William Neubauer, 59-years; Wayne Balke, president; John Lauer, Jr., vice president.

On this occasion, the "old-timers" presented pins to Jerry H. Jahnke and Norman Andrews.

## BATON ROUGE, LA.

Local 1098 held its first annual 25-year membership awards banquet in January, 1979, at the Knights of Columbus Hall. The following members received pins from the financial secretary, E. J. Ardoin:

Augustine Circello, Tollie M. Coates, Edward Coleman, Rollie Collie, Mack Crosby, Willis Doiron, C. B. Duplessis, Nolan J. Hebert, Sr., Charles Hooks, Jr., Charles Hutchinson, Richard Juge, Donnie Lacombe, F. Z. Lemoine, Henry Pollard, Stanford J. Ponson, Archie B. Rice, Carl W. Richardson, Marion Roberts, Sims L. Roy, Raymond Sessamen, Glen M. Smith, Hobert W. Smith, William V. Venable, Fred H. Verett, Nolia R. Watts, George Whittington, and Dunk Wright.

Mrs. Yvonne Bodi, office secretary, was presented a silver tray for 25 years of continued employment with Local 1098.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Orange, Calif.

Appleton, Wis.

Tacoma, Wash.—Picture No. 1

Tacoma, Wash.—Picture No. 2

## TACOMA, WASH.

Millmen and Cabinet Makers Local 1689 held an afternoon coffee party and an evening dinner dance to honor its 25, 30, 35, 40, and 45-year members. President John LaCross and Vice President Jay Robinson presented pins to the honored members. General Representative Roy Parent, Washington State Council of Carpenters Executive Secretary Guy Adams, and Pacific Northwest District Council of Industrial Workers Executive Secretary Lawrence Elsos also attended the events.

**Picture No. 1** shows members who attended the afternoon coffee party. Front row, left to right: R. Russell, 30-years; R. Metcalf, 40-years; J. Koval, 40-years, W. J. Miller, 40-years; D. Bergmann, 40-years; C. Ogland, 40-years; A. Wells, 45-years; H. Schwarz, 40-years; A. Greenlaw, 30-years; V. Plancich, 30-years.

Back row, left to right: J. LaCross, president; R. Aasen, financial secretary and business representative; C. Hague, 25-years; W. H. Hedberg, 45-years; E. Kechter, 35-years; H. Mitchell, 30-years; C. Blake, 30-years; R. Hillman, 30-years; A. Brunac, 25-years; H. Luna, trustee; M. Lindbeck, warden; M. Smith, recording secretary.

**Picture No. 2** shows the members who attended the evening dinner dance. Front row, left to right: H. Lindberg, 40-years; R. Haugen, 40-years; H. Christy, 40-years; E. Arndt, 40-years; C. P. Reardon, 30-years; J. Allen, 25-years; D. Moe, 30-years; G. Wutz, 35-years; R. Krones, 40-years; L. Halverson, 40-years; J. Drazba, 30-years; F. Piva, 35-years; R. Aasen, financial secretary and business representative.

Second row, left to right: M. Lindbeck, warden; W. Johnson, 25-years; A. Holm, 25-years; J. Caruso, 40-years; A. Munro, 30-years; W. Hug, 35-years; P. Gray, 35-years; W. Melton, 30-years; G. Erickson, 25-years; J. E. Kalles, 35-years; O. Barbo, 45-years; J. Clark, 40-years; G. Adams; L. Elsos; R. Parent.

Third row, left to right: J. Turowski, 25-years; A. Kalapus, 30-years; R. Parker, 30-years; E. VanNoy, 40-years; C. Blankenship, 30-years; J. Michael, 30-years; G. Grimm Sr., 35-years; W. Bingham, 35-years; A. Buss, 35-years; G. Rainier, 35-years.

Fourth row, left to right: J. Robinson, vice president; M. Rokita, 25-years; H. Leland, 40-years; G. Hamel, 40-years; A. Jacot, 40-years; W. Paul, 40-years; W. Lantz, 40-years; M. C. Matson, 40-years; O. Hansen, 40-years; R. Rhone, 35-years; G. Doane, 40-years; H. Luna, trustee; J. LaCross, president; M. Smith, recording secretary.

## NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Millwright Local 1931 held its first service award banquet on October 19, 1978.
Pins were presented to 25, 30, 35, 40, and 45-year members. A 45-year pin was presented to Sam Lewis by Int'l Rep Bill Nipper.

Pictured are, front row, left to right: Byron Hudgins; George Dantin; Earl Siles, Sr.; Dave Laborde, secretary to the New Orleans District Council; Marshall Webre, Sr.; Clarence Casey; Alvin Koerkel; Ivy Boudreaux; Joseph Saltalmacchia; Alley Rome; Vincent Cuccia; Sam Lewis; William Nipper, international representative; Anthony Cucchero, business representative; William Chancey; and Gilbert Andry.

Back row, left to right: Calvin Carlin, William Stapp, Marvin Gibson, Albert Andry, Cliff McKigney, Leroy Garcia, Flifton Borne, E. J. Guerra, Sr., Orson Zinglersen, Elmore Poirrier, Irwin Joubert, Hilaire Andry, Joseph Kazmierczak and Lucien Boudro.

The followng members also received pins but are not pictured: 25-year members, George Davis, R. H. Edmonston, James Farrell, Joseph Fleckinger, Ted Hammers, Sr., Sam Lucido, John McCune, Stephen Nosacka, O'Neal Robin and Earl Spring; 30-year members, Arthur Chapman, Gideon Lee, Joseph Newman and Nathan Soileau; and 40-year member, Frank Zito.

New Orleans, La.

## DELRAY BEACH, FLA.

On January 19, 1979, Local 1927 held a meeting to honor those members who have 20 or more years of service with the Brotherhood. Business Representative, Albert G. Petersen of Local 819, West Palm Beach, Fla. presented the pins.

First row, seated from left to right: Archie Crichton, 45-years; Martin Basom, 20-years; Wilmer Basom, 30-years; Carl Eunice, president, 40-years; J. B. Davis, financial secretary, 35-years; Albert G. Petersen, business representative; James Cunningham, district council business representative.

Second row, left right: Donald Talbert, 20-years; Harry Perotti, 25-years; Tauno Ryytty, 25-years; John Inglis, 30-years; Andrew Townsend, 20-years; Anthony Plungis, 30-years; Wilbur Bietry, 35-years.

Third row, left to right: Harry Pittman, 30-years; John Bomgardner, 20-years; Leroy Weiss, 30-years; Edward Schnabel, III, 20-years; W. E. Rogers, 35-years; Albert Sinks, 35-years.

Back row, left to right: James Lynch, 25-years; Carmon West, 20-years.

Those who received pins but are not pictured were: Edwin Anderson, 20-years; Ross Howland and George Shuler, 25-years; Robert Allen, John Miller, John Bishop, and Clifford Sellers, 30-years; Frank Conrad, 35-years; W. Grey, 45-years.

## BELLEVILLE, ILL.

On December 19, 1978, Local 433 celebrated "Old Timers Night" and awarded 25 and 50-year pins to the deserving members who appear in the accompanying photograph.

From left to right are: 25-year members Leonard Anna, Ralph Fleshren, Fred Kinzinger; President Larry Roth; 50-year member Howard Hug; Business Representative and Recording Secretary Harold Rickert; 25-year members Frederick Engel, Lester Appel, and Laverne Leonard.

## SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Local 1386 presented 25, 30, and 35-year pins as well as apprenticeship certificates on October 27, 1978 to the following members:

Front row, left to right: Harold Floyd, 30-years; Ira Irquhart, 30-years; Edward Power, 25-years; Thomas J. Arseneau, 30-years; Harley McKnight, 35-years; Paul E. Campbell, 30-years; Joseph Cormier, 30-years.

Back row, left to right: Harold Marks, Sr., 30-years; Earnest Doiron, 30-years; James McLeod, apprentice graduate; Willard Mitchell, 30-years; Keith Brawn, apprentice graduate; Stephen Brideau, apprentice graduate; David Webster, apprentice graduate; Norman Hazelwood, apprentice graduate; William Galley, 25-years.

The 30-year members who were not present at the ceremony included Eric Damgard and Wesley Ramsay.

Graduating apprentices who were unable to attend were: Donald Bannon, Michael Clark, Joseph D. Cummings, Lionel Gregg, Louis Sharkey, and William D. Sleeth.

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Amarillo, Tex.—Picture No. 1

Amarillo, Tex.—Picture No. 2

Amarillo, Tex.—Picture No. 3

## AMARILLO, TEX.

Ceremonies were held last October honoring senior members of Local 665. Pictures of some of the honorees appeared in our January issue. Here are pictures of the large group of 30-year members among the total of 251 members honored.

**PICTURE NO. 1** shows 25-year recipients. Seated, left to right: Leonard Meier, Howard Scarlett, Delmar Orr, D. A. Prichard, Carl Moran, Tom Sipes, Ernest Smith. Standing, left to right: Ray Smith, Wayne Whitlow, L. H. Simpson, Scottie Tolbert, Dave Stillman, Jim Morrison, Guy Whitfield, Herman Vinson, Bob Williams.

**PICTURE NO. 2** shows 25-year recipients. Seated, left to right: A. M. Hughlett, Vern Hesseltine, Anthony Danile, Hoover Harrison, Bill Butler. Standing, left to right: A. M. Hart, Jim Cole, Edwin G. Johnson, Alfred James, Vern Boaz.

**PICTURE NO. 3** shows 35-year recipients. Seated, left to right: Bill Jones, Bill Kelly, J. T. Miller, L. R. Moncrief, Joe Miller, Earnest Pricer, Walt Wilborn. Standing, left to right: W. L. Shelton, W. E. Roberts, Charlie Samples, A. T. Quisenberry, Audubon Roberts, Nelson North, Bill Winsett.

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Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

## SEATTLE, WASH.

Local 131 had a buffet lunch on January 21, 1979, to honor members with 35 to 65 years of continuous membership with the Brotherhood. The following members were awarded pins.

**Picture No. 1**—First row, left to right: Carl E. Lagerquist, 50-years; P. O. Johnson, 50-years; Arthur Lewis, 55-years; Harry L. Carr, 55-years; C. J. Sylllaasen, 59-years; J. M. Nickelson, 69 years; Frans Nelson, 65-years.

Back row, left to right: J. C. Terrell, John Lundgren, Dave Linden, and Oscar Kollen, all 45 years; Walter Durst, LeRoy Hiller, and William H. Thompson, all 50-years.

**Picture No. 2**—First row, left to right: John E. Sandin, Nels Nelson, Bill Saunders, Clarence G. Nelson, Olaf Hagen, Harry Rasmussen, and Albert Byquist, all 40-years.

Second row, left to right: Axel Johnson, John Nebb, Otto Moll, Hill Alder, Roy Laughren, Merritt D. Spunaugle, and Otto Borg, all 40-years.

Back row, left to right: Ivan S. Mechling, 35-years (dropped); Frank Hearon, Olaf Gjerde, F. B. Whitelock, Phillip Treat, and J. M. Beach, all 40-years.

**Picture No. 3**—First row, left to right: Allen R. Anderson, Rudolph Wickstrom, W. H. Webb, C. A. Johnson, Martin Saminen, John M. Clausen, and Martin Hagberg, all 40-years.

Second row, left to right: Fred Danielson, Allen H. Johnson, Paul Palmason, Christ Berg, Steve Granberg, Forrest Postle, and Ken O. Hawey, all 40-years.

Back row, left to right. E. W. Tolerton, Fred Holstein, Merlin Radke, C. A. Raymond, W. F. Taylor, Leo Levy, and Carl F. Anderson, all 40-years.

**Picture No. 4**—First row, left to right: Robert Tanner, Charlie Jenkins, Wm. H. Mann, Ole L. Kverness, James A. Dunbar, Stephen Soltis, and Albert Malec, all 40-years.

Second row, left to right: Paul Berg, Ralph O. Emery, Fred Trettevik, Chester Westling, Henry Maslott, R. E. Kelley, Marion Taylor, and Carl A. Swenson, all 40-years.

Back row, left to right: Howard Knight, Glen Wentworth, Cecil Frederickson, Hilding Pihl, Lloyd L. Lawson, Harry Haugen, and J. R. Kleven, all 40-years.

**Picture No. 5**—First row left to right: Ernest L. Peterson, Sigurd F. Holm, Denny C. Kesgard, Robert Simon, Elmer Hodgen, Carl N. Nelson, and Joseph D. McKee, all 35-years.

Second row, left to right: Wm. E. Erickson, Edwin L. Gustafson, Owen E. Cole, Ralph B. Anderson, Albert E. Grimes, Norman B. Nelson, and George Bjorklund, all 35-years.

Back row, left to right: Merle Craddock, L. W. Skidmore, Lesie E. Edwards, Edward Larson, Paul A. Johnson, and Fred C. Warberg, all 35-years.

**Picture No. 6**—First row, left to right: Jacob N. Quam, George St. Onge, Carl Lindstrand, C. John Ulsund, Harvey M. Jorgenson, Otto Odegard, and C. T. Collins, all 35-years.

Second row, left to right: William C. Boring, Victor G. Mauhl, Arthur Sather, Harold Sather, Trygve Fiksdale, Leonard Callahan, and Samuel A. Steinmann, all 35-years.

Back row, left to right: Clyde Burmaster, Roy Wiita, Earl Eastwood, Roy Webber, Clyde V. Rettig, and Gray Webster all 35-years.

**Picture No. 7**—First row, left to right: L. A. Willey, Ed Gutschmidt, John R. Ratcliffe, Levi R. Niemi, Elmer Bellah, Haakon Vik, and I. Apold, all 35-years.

Back row left to right: George Wisman, Dudley Paylor, Loran Rostad, Perry Cooper, Ed Sweeney, and Albert Zimmer, all 35-years.

Those members who were unable to attend the lunch were: Ed Bergdal, 65-years; Frank Eggers, 69-years; Bent Stockland, 69-years; Roy C. Bagley, 63-years; G. H. Hummel, 60-years; Arthur Greenland, Andrew Johnson, Mons Monson, and Chester Nixon, all 55-years; Perry Beckman, Toge A. Johnson, and S. R. Shortreed, all 50-years; George A. Anderson, Gus Beaver, John C. Bower, Edward Eklund, Albert Engman, H. G. Hansen, John Hellund, C. A. Larson, Eric Martinson, F. B. McCoy, John Middleton, Dave Murphy, Harold Owen, Russell Swartz, Michael A. Williams, and Fred S. Williamson, all 45-years; Fred J. Alma, Harold R. Amundsen, Alford B. Anderson, Donald A. Anderson, Eric G. A. Anderson, George B. Anderson, Juilus Anderson, Fritz Arno, Fred E. Atkinson, Floyd Avis, Arthur S. Berg, O. A. Berg, John A. Brander, Orvin Branden, Clarence A. Brimmer, Harry V. Brown, August S. Bruce, Ebbe Carsten, William Clausen, Frank W. Cox, Clarke Crymes, Enoch M. Dahl, Glen Davis, H. Delmissier, T. J. Dibble, L. K. Dudley, Wayne Dupuis, Walter S. Duvall, Leo B. Dworak, Adolf Dyrendahl, Ben Eiford, Charles B. Ellis, G. I. Engstrom, Holger Erickson, Edward C. Fisher, Fred Foertsch, C. C. Goodwin, John M. Graff, W. E. Hardin, Evert Harjulin, K. V. Heggen, Frank V. Henderson, Iver Hendrickson, Clarence Herr, George E. Hill, William Hilton, Erling Holm, Andrew Homick, Paul L. Hughes, Lou Hull, Harry Jackson, Eric J. Jacobson, Wm. E. Jensen, Ivar Jenseth, Pat Jeroue, William Kirby, P. O. Kleiv, Harold Kraiger, T. Kraiger, George Kukkonen, Maurice Larson, W. G. Leininger, Borger O. Lien, Harod Lindholt, Arnie Lindjord, Richard Link, Walter Linne, J. H. Lovelace, John Lundgren, W. W. Macisaac, Edward Maier, Tony Martin, William F. Martin, Hugh I. McGillivay, M. C. Metzger, Charles A. Miller, J. C. Mooers, Ed A. Nelson, Haakon Ness, Walter E. Nichols, Leslie Nicholson, Charles Niemi, David Nordstrand, Verner Nordstrom, Elis Oberg, Lewis Olson, Charles E. O'Neil, Adolph Paradis, Carl C. Phillips, Earl Pitts, Ward G. Popham, W. C. Poston, John Price, C. E. Randecker, Robert

*(Continued on next page)*

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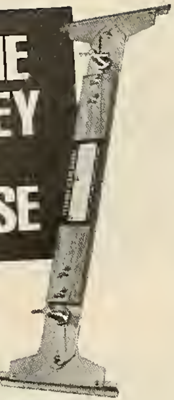

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## SEATTLE, WASH.

*Continued from page 25*

Reinertson, W. H. Richstein, Herb Ringenbach, A. W. Robertson, A. W. Sabin, T. P. Sando, W. L. Schomber, L. C. Shannon, Frank C. Shearer, E. F. Shcuk, Dave Simon, H. L. Slauson, Robert G. Smith, P. S. Sparks, Howard Spore, Joseph P. Sterns, W. R. Stevens, James Stevenson, H. G. Stirtan, Warren C. Summers, Ralph Susort, Herbert U. Taylor, Ivar Thomas, Robert Traina, Ole Tverdal, Leonard Tweeten, Lars Underland, Ted Vadset, John F. Wallin, Lawrence Warner, Leland Whiteside, Walter Wicks, Alfred Wiediger, Arvid O. Wigen, Martin Wiksten, John L. Williams, Richard C. Williams, John H. Wiman, Ed Wirkkala, and J. A. Yatsunoff, all 40-years;

Allen A. Anunson, Eric H. Asplund, Rudolph Aune, George E. Bain, Robert G. Baker, Henry N. Benneck, Hakan L. Berg, Roy E. Berg, Lauritz Bjolstad, Elmer F. Brink, Donald V. Chapman, Will Christensen, Walter G. Cohoe, George I. Conners, Clement C. Cote, Olaf Covey, George L. Crow, Ole I. Dahl, C. D. Deckelmann, Ray Elken, E. R. Wm. Erickson, Robert Evenson, Alan Ferong, Hanford A. Fisher, Loren H. Fitch, Arnold Franke, Carl Gerding, Colburn Granvold, J. S. Golithon, W. R. Grazier, W. N. Hansen, Arley G. Hanson, Holger Hanson, Tallef Hanson, Bill Hastig, E. Hawkins, Otis P. Hildahl, Herbert Hjelm, Richard A. Hoff, Hugo L. Hoggard, Robert Huff, Harold Hull, Theo Jefferson, A. N. Johnson, Donald E. Johnson, Jasper Johnson, John H. Johnson, Carl Jones, Russell Ketchum, H. J. Kinsey, Elmer S. Kleven, Leon Larsen, Lloyd B. Larson, Stephen P. Lewis, Henry W. Lich, Karl Lienkaemper, Walter R. Lindberg, Anton J. Losse, Paul E. Lund, Norman MacDonald, Ralph Mathews, Virgil Mayes, Lloyd McFarland, Charles E. McKeag, Malcolm J. McRae, George L. Mercer, Roy T. Mercer, James Murphy, Stanley S. Nelson, Francis A. Nichols, N. G. Norwood, Beorge Oikari, Harold Peters, Ernest L. Peterson, Victor H. Petty, W. H. Phillips, Adam L. Pierson, Robert Potteiger, Gordon A. Power, Gustav Ramstad, Clifford Remmen, Clifton Riel, Roy W. Risen, Joe P. Rossetti, Henry T. Rupp, Francis P. Russell, Ted Schindele, H. W. Schneider, Martin Severeid, John Shaffer, Edward Shemel, Carl E. Smith, L. W. Smith, R. H. Smith, Ralph M. Smith, Robert T. Smythe, John Sneddon, Elmer Soderquist, William Spurling, Wm. K. Stollenmayer, Harold E. Storkel, Floyd C. Stuart, Richard L. Thomas, Heyward O. Thompson, Neal Tolbert, Jack Troffer, Harve H. Tuttle, Matt Vatne, H. O. Vedvig, Herbert Ward, Bertel Westerdahl, Iris J. White, Melvin R. Winter, Alfred Wold, Cyrus H. Wolff, and Emil Zacharia, all 35-years.

Picture No. 5

Picture No. 6

Picture No. 7

## OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

On December 1, 1978, Local 1096 held its first service pin presentation at its annual Christmas party. Sixth District Board Member Frederick N. Bull and General Representative Harold Salyer presented pins to 20, 25, and 30-year members.

Members who received pins are, front row, left to right: N. A. Walker, 30-years; Charles E. Best, 20-years; Business Representative and Financial Secretary Harvey T. McGehee, 25-years; General Representative Harold Salyer, 30-years.

Back row, left to right: Sixth District Board Member Frederick N. Bull, Arvil Kannada, 20-years; Lewis C. Jones, 20-years; Charles Mullenix, 25-years; President James A. Gilbert, 30-years.

Members who received pins but are not pictured are: Joe Burns, 20-years; and Eugene Motley, 30-years.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

## MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.

On April 29, 1978, Local 1280 held its 19th annual pin presentation ceremony. Retired General Representative Clarence Briggs presented the pins. Ladies Auxiliary 554 prepared and served dinner to all members and guests.

Mountain View, Calif.

Pictured are, front row, left to right: Mitchel Thompson, Pete Dejea, Katsuji Kawamura, Rodney Dicks, Arthur Demers, Angelo Pastega, Merle Palmer, Alois Nemchik.

Back row, left to right: Gordon Brown, L. E. Bee, business representative, Jerome Lang, Jack Porvecchio, Keith Kleinendorst, James Wilson, Henry Castillo, Clarence Briggs, general representative, retired.

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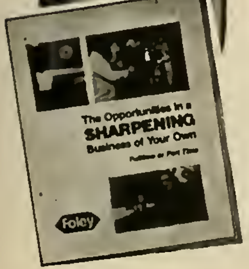

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# IN MEMORIAM

## Almost $1 Million Per Month Now Paid Out in Death Claims

For many years, the General Treasurer's Department has paid an average sum of $400,000 per month in death benefits to the membership. When planning for the last General Convention culminated, it became obvious that the new benefit plan would increase that sum rather drastically.

Since January 1, 1979, when the new plan took effect, the Claim Department is paying close to $1,000,000 per month to the general membership in death claims. The number of claims has remained constant, around 750-800 per month, but the maximum amount of $2,000 in death benefits has swelled the overall gross amount of payments.

In the coming months, we will discuss how payments are made by the Claim Department, requirements of the Claim Department to facilitate payment of all claims, ways and means to be used by the field to shorten the time from the submission of the claim until the check is sent to the local union, and the use of selected case histories to exemplify these methods.

If the persons responsible for submitting claims to the Headquarters will please read the instruction brochure which was sent to each local, it would make everyone's task a little easier and will get the job done in an efficient manner. Everyone is urged to submit all matters pertaining to death and/or disability claims to the *Claim Department, General Treasurer's Office,* in order to speed up the handling of related material.

—General Treasurer Charles E. Nichols

**EDITOR'S NOTE: Beginning with the July issue, The *Carpenter* Magazine will list in the "In Memoriam" pages names and local unions of every deceased member whose death claim is processed during the preceding month. Financial secretaries will no longer be required to send in separate listings to the magazine for publication.**

---

**Local 3, Wheeling, W. Va.**—Ernest R. Kriechbaum, Donald W. Miller.

**Local 5, St. Louis, Mo.**—Lewis Bald, Tom J. Belling, Orville Burke, Harry Dufner, John Franz, Lloyd Gregory, Fred Harke, John Haug, Eldon Keeton, Arthur Koenig, Charles Frank Kohout, Sherman Ragsdale, Andrew Schneider, George Sincic, Victor Stauder, K. B. Woodson.

**Local 7, Minneapolis, Minn.**—Gust L. Anderson, Vernon J. Crow, George Danielson, E. M. Ellingson, John Gillespie, Theodore Graham, Alfred Grest, Ingvold Ronning, Carl R. Ruth, A. Stombeck.

**Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Martin Berg, Melvin W. Berle, R. S. Gottbrecht, Santo Iacovella, Ezra Law, John A. Robertson, H. Ruebsamen.

**Local 12, Syracuse, N.Y.**—Edmund LeBoeuf.

**Local 13, Chicago, Ill.**—Ben A. De Salvo, Roy G. Erickson, Joseph Giblin, N. P. Grandinette, Jerry R. Grover, David W. Johnson, Louis G. Pike, Jr., Gausaldo Radice, George T. Stageberg.

**Local 15, Hackensack, N.J.**—Kare A. Salander.

**Local 16, Springfield, Ill.**—Byron Davenport.

**Local 19, Detroit, Mich.**—Russell Allen, Alfred A. Allison, Oma Canup, Robert Drinkert, Bert Grobbel, Henry Magnan, Charles McGean, Owen Nichols, William O'Connor, Cart T. Olson, Elmer C. Palmer, Carl Redmond, Jacob Slabik, Walter O. Stewart, Thomas G. Sullivan, Thomas Webster, Lloyd L. Williams, Thomas C. Wolsey, Oscar Youngquist.

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**Local 41, Woburn, Mass.**—Stanley Tardonski, Sr.

**Local 50, Knoxville, Tenn.**—Shields E. Purkey.

**Local 51, Allston, Mass.**—Victor LaRiccia, George F. Ross, Domenic Sica.

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**Local 101, Baltimore, Md.**—David Bass, Elwood Criswell, Samuel Johnson, Walter Stansbury, Clement Teter, Howard Turner.

**Local 103, Birmingham, Ala.**—Emmett A. Austin, J. J. Banks, Chester C. Benson, J. (Bud) E. Graves, Fred S. Voce.

**Local 104, Dayton, Oh.**—John D. Corum, Joe Galeski, Albert C. Hawke, Ernest W. Knopp, Fred Kramer, William Lenharr, Virgil McDaniel, Carl Oleen, Clyde Parsons, James Pugh, Fred A. Weckesser, Bill Weddington, Frank Yaeger,

**Local 117, Albany, N.Y.**—Gustave Abitz, Aaron G. Bloodgood, George Borman, Howard Coons, George Gebhardt, Julius Knutelsky, John Landers, Clyde Livingston, James S. McNab, John P. Nadeau, Henry A. Netzer, George J. Schreck, Webster Scoville, Sr.

**Local 128, St. Albans, W. Va.**—Lewis M. Duncan, Edgar Snow, Earl Tackett.

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**Local 132, Washington, D.C.**—Toy J. Bush, Joseph C. Carlton, Dennis Carter, Roy G. Johnson, Melvin K. Kilian, Newton Lucas, Wilbur Riemensnider, John Ripley, Vernon C. Shaffer.

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**Local 144, Macon, Ga.**—Perry Lee Baker, Elmer F. Gay.

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**Local 238, Ajo, Ariz.**—Glenn Celeya.

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**Local 258, Oneonta, N.Y.**—Ray Perkins, Ivar Westerdale.

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**Local 275, Newton, Mass.**—James Joseph Donovan.

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# *What Values Are You Trying To Teach Your Family?*

Do you really want your children to be like you? It's been noted that the tracks they're most likely to follow may be the ones Mom and Dad thought they covered up. If you'd like them to follow in your footsteps, it pays to watch your step.

Psychologist James Dobson in his recent book, "The Strong-Willed Child" (Tyndale House Publishers), said, "Our children are watching us carefully, and they instinctively imitate our behavior. Therefore, we can hardly expect them to be kind and giving if we are consistently grouchy and selfish. We will be unable to teach appreciativeness if we never say 'please' or 'thank you' at home or abroad. We will not produce honest children if we teach them to lie to the bill collector on the phone by saying, 'Dad's not home.' In these matters, our boys and girls instantly discern the gap between what we say and what we do. And of the two choices, they usually identify with our behavior . . ."

The head of Adolescent Medicine at Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles, Richard MacKenzie, M.D., says mixed messages don't "cut the mustard" with teens either. Adolescents learn through modeling, he points out. "The old adage to do as I say but not as I do doesn't work. You have to show the example."

"You can't expect a kid not to play around with drugs if you've set the model that you're willing to play around with alcohol."

"You can't expect a teen to be honest and truthful in everything he does if the big topic of conversation around the dinner table every March and April is how to cheat on your income tax."

So what's the difference, MacKenzie asks, between lying to the IRS and lying to your teacher? Or lying to your Dad or Mom about what you did last night? If your teacher or your parents knew the truth, they'd penalize you, and the same goes for the IRS.

What you're really saying is that there are acceptable lies and unacceptable lies, and that's a whole new game one has to learn to play.

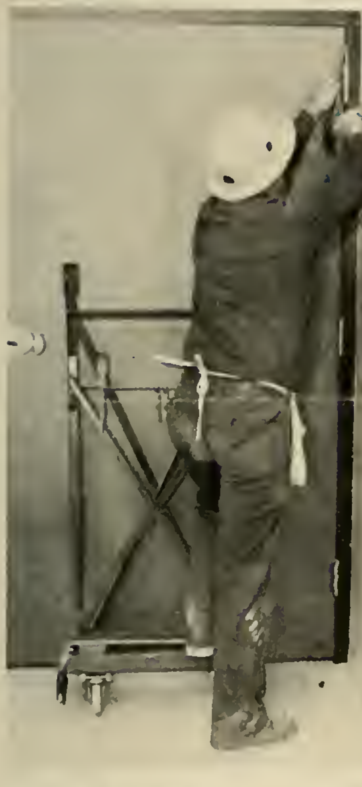
When MacKenzie meets with families, he often tries to help them discover if there is a "values gap" between generations. He asks, "If I had magic and could just puff both parents out of this family right now, what values would you hope you were leaving behind? What values have you been trying to teach your family?"

He says it's interesting to check it out with the teenagers. "Those are the values of your family, that 'we value honesty, we value this, we value that.' Are those values coming through to your clearly?"

What's being communicated at home?

*—American Physical Fitness Research Institute*

## DOOR HANDLER



Hanging hinged doors is a "one man job" with the Door Handler, a roll-around device developed and patented by a member of Carpenters Local 1313. Mason City, Ia.

Clifford M. Hansen has been using his invention for a number of years on union jobs in his area. The Door Handler helps to pick up a door, helps you move it, helps you fit it into place, and even helps you trim it and hang it. It "breaks down" for storage and transport.

Hanson has been doing all the work on his device himself, except the welding, which is done by a local shop under contract. About a year ago he incorporated his operation as Lincliff, Inc.

For more information, write: Lincliff, Inc., 100 North 14th Street, Clear Lake, Iowa 50428.

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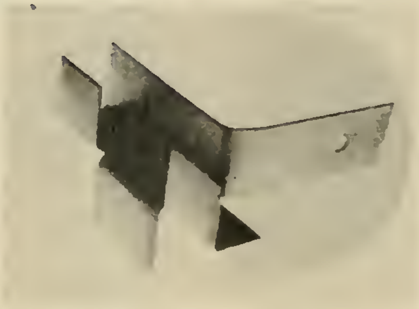
## CONCRETE FORM CLIP



Albert Flowers, a retired member of Local 61, Kansas City, Mo., has constructed thousands of feet of concrete forms in his lifetime, and he discovered that he could make it easier to assemble plywood panels by devising a special metal clip. So he invented such a clip, patented it, and established D and A Construction Co.

The clip can be used with 2x8 or 4x8 plywood panels in the construction of concrete wall forms.

For the secondary wall, place the plywood panel with wall ties in place and put the stud at the end of panel. Use the clip on top of panel and with one nail fasten extended portion to the stud. After concrete is placed, pull the nail and remove panels and clips. With proper care, the clip may be used repeatedly.

The clip and one nail saves the corners of panels, extending the repeated use. It eliminates the possibility of injury, avoiding wire cuts and scratches. The time required to use the clip is minor, and the effect is excellent, Flowers states.

The device reduces the cost of labor required to complete the form. It also eliminates cleanup of plywood form material, thus increasing its efficiency.

For more information write Albert C. Flowers at 8725 Roberts, Independence, Mo. 64053 or call (816) 252-6761.

## STRIKING-TOOLS DATA

Vaughan & Bushnell recently released a 20-page catalog describing its line of nearly 100 hammers, axes and other striking tools. More than 60 photos illustrate Vaughan's complete selection of quality tools. Catalog includes hammer selection chart and information on safe use of striking tools. Request Catalog 878 from:

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## IN CONCLUSION

# If There Must Be Inflation Controls, They Should Cover Every Source of Income

For more than eight months the United States has been trying to cope with inflation through voluntary wage and price controls, as defined by President Carter in his speech to the nation, last October.

During those eight months, prices have continued to rise almost unchecked. There seems to be a determination among some elements of the business community to get excessive profits "while the getting's good" regardless of the need for restraints. Prices on goods and services are marked up month after month, and, until the AFL-CIO started its "Price Watch" program, no person or organization was prepared to monitor these price rises, which have been added at the expense of the consumers and wage earners.

Though labor has tried desperately to hold the line on wages, it has reached the point in mid-1979 where it must think in terms of catching up with the cost of living one way or another.

"America's economy is heading toward a recession," the AFL-CIO Executive Council stated last February. "Only swift, effective government action, controlling inflation without increasing already high unemployment, can prevent it."

Then the Council members repeated what they had said last October: "We do not like controls. We do not welcome government operation of the market place. But recession is worse; the discriminatory application of wage controls is worse; the distorting of laws for purposes other than those intended is worse; public scapegoating without due process is worse.

"Therefore, we urge the President to draft a legislative program of full economic controls, covering every source of income—profits, dividends, rents, interest rates, executive compensation, professional fees, as well as wages and prices."

Labor believes that the US government would be making a serious mistake if it failed to adopt programs to meet *each* of the nation's economic problems.

It has been said that President Carter has spread his priorities too widely, that his legislative program, though generally directed against inflation, jumps about to meet economic and political expediencies. Critics of his Administration contend that he has spent too much time in personally dealing with foreign policy matters and too little time in trying to solve crucial domestic matters. His Administration, thus far, has been marked by good intentions resulting from good campaign promises, but too much time has been lost in on-the-job training for some of his novice administrators.

Meanwhile, every pressure group in the country is rallying around Capitol Hill in Washington and diverting legislators from their most urgent task of fighting inflation. The pressures are as numerous as the headlines in your newspaper—industry regulation vs deregulation, nuclear power vs nuclear fears, abortion vs anti-abortion, SALT vs no-SALT, welfare reform vs more welfare.

From my vantage point here at the General Office it seems to me that every special interest group in the country is becoming more vocal. And I am constantly amazed by the number of them. I would, if I could, say to some of these pressure groups, "Hold on! Drop back a bit. Can't we fit your special problems into the overall and overwhelming problem facing us all—inflation?" I firmly believe that we can solve most of the problems of these various special interest groups, if we can join together and balance our economic scales, if we can hold the line on inflation and bring things back to normal for the good of all.

Certainly the questions of regulation vs deregulation go directly into the problems of inflation. The attempts to deregulate the oil and gas industries affect the inflated prices of energy. The proposed deregulation of the trucking industry went to the heart of the Administration's determination to keep Teamsters' 1979 contract settlements within the voluntary wage guidelines.

We can be eternally grateful that the regulation of public stock companies and investment houses was achieved in the 1930's following the Wall Street Crash of 1929. If the money barons had not been placed under the surveillance of federal law by the Securities and Exchange Commission, we might have had a worse economic situation in America than we now have.

Certainly corporate greed must be held in check, if price guidelines are to mean anything at all. Corporate profits went through the roof in the fourth quarter of 1978, showing clearly the hypocrisy of the business community in its pledge to abide by the President's anti-inflation program. The 9.7% earnings jump in the last three months of 1978—which is a compound annual rate of 44.8%!—shows the total ineffectiveness of the Administration's voluntary price guidelines.

In issuing its warning about a potential recession, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said, "We hope our prediction of a recession is wrong," but the council stated that there is no substitute "for effective, fair government actions to control inflation" through a program which is equitable, visible, and enforceable—across the board.

These are some of the trouble spots, and legislators must face these issues squarely and courageously if living costs are to be brought down:

HOSPITAL COSTS—We urge Congress to act promptly on a mandatory hospital cost control program. The main cause of inflation in hospital charges has been non-labor costs—duplicative services, unnecessary hospital beds, sloppy administration, and unnecessary procedures. No voluntary effort to control these costs will be successful, despite what a pressure group of hospital administrators contends. Any cost containment program which ignores increases in professional fees would be a failure.

TAX LOOPHOLES—There must be increased reliance on progressive income taxes, more equitable sales taxes, and reform of property taxes. There must be a closing of scores of major loopholes in the tax laws, which allow millionaires and many major corporations to avoid paying any taxes at all.

The price tag of tax credit rebates to companies which "invest" in new plants, machinery and equipment is $16 billion this fiscal year. This means that the American wage earner and tax payer is underwriting the expansion of thousands of private, commercial firms to the tune of $16 billion! This loss to the US Treasury is one of the reasons why balancing the federal budget is so impossible.

The 10% investment tax credit now enjoyed by US firms has been a huge windfall for many wealthy corporations and a serious drain on federal revenues, and it is a wasteful way of stimulating the economy.

PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES—The stampede among the voters and public officials which followed the passage of Proposition 13 in California, last year, must be brought down to a realistic appraisal of what public services are needed—what must be added to and what must be trimmed. Taxpayers must get their money's worth in police and fire protection, in water supplies, sewage disposal, postal services, etc. We take some of these services for granted, but we pay through the nose for many of our public utilities. It would be foolish and inflationary to start blindly cutting back public services in a "taxpayers' revolt" to the extent that we would wind up paying more in the long run for the same services.

There are frills and lost motions in expanding bureaucracies, and it is these extravagancies which must be trimmed, without sacrificing essential services. This is particularly true in the area of welfare reform. It is also true in some of the so-called "sunset" services—work performed by public agencies which are no longer needed.

UNDERCOVER TRANSACTIONS—There is in North America, as in every other area of the world, what we can call an above-ground economy and an underground economy. The one above ground is legal and taxed; the one below ground is illegal and untaxed. No one really knows how large the underground economy is, but a professor at Baruch College in New York who is studying the problem estimates that, last year, the American subterranean economy accounted for $220 billion, or slightly more than 10% of the gross national product. And he is not referring only to the shady financial dealings of racketeers, illegal gamblers, and drug peddlers, but he is considering a lot of people who think of themselves as law-abiding, respectable citizens: retailers who skim off part of the sales taxes they collect to keep for themselves; skilled and professional people who ask to be paid in cash and will often give a substantial discount if they are; employees working "off the books"; businessmen who pay their suppliers in cash; plus hundreds of thousands of working illegal immigrants. One of the Brookings Institution's leading tax experts believes that the largest single group of nontaxpayers are domestic workers, a vast number of whom are paid in cash without their employers contributing to or deducting taxes for Social Security, unemployment insurance or other benefits.

To attack the problems of the underground economy requires a substantial body of law enforcement, and the Congress and the state and local governing bodies should shoulder their responsibilities in this area.

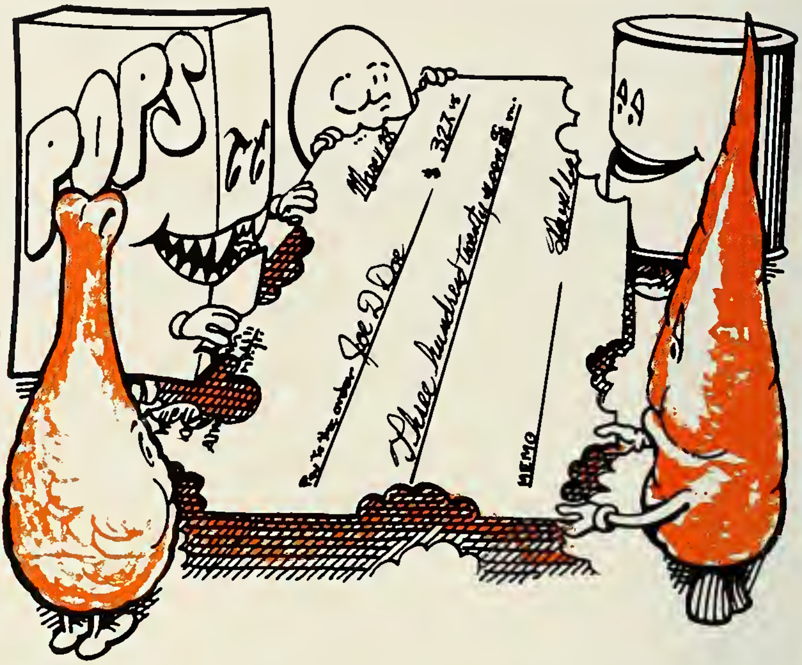
* * * * *

There are many other approaches to the problem of inflation, and all of them must be brought into play, if we are to avoid those terrible days of runaway inflation where it takes a bucketful of money to buy a loaf of bread. Some countries have already suffered through such conditions. America must not.

William Sidell

**GENERAL PRESIDENT**

# Food Prices Gobbling Your Paycheck?



All across America, union members are fighting inflation by volunteering to check prices every time they shop. The AFL-CIO will provide these reports directly to President Carter's inflation-fighters and to the news media to demonstrate that prices are uncontrolled, while wage increases are being held down.

You can copy this form and ask your friends and neighbors to check prices at other stores.

Clip out this form and take it with you the next time you shop. When you have compared prices for two weeks, mail the completed form to: Operation Price Watch, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

**Name of Store:** **Address of Store:** **City:** **State:**

**(Please report same items, same brands, same size or weight and same stores)**

| **Item** | **Brand Name** | **Price on** | **Price on** |
|---|---|---|---|
| BREAD, white, 20 oz. | | | |
| HAMBURGER, regular, 1 lb. | | | |
| FISHSTICKS, frozen, 1 lb. | | | |
| CHICKEN, fryer parts, 1 lb. | | | |
| MILK, 1 gal. | | | |
| COFFEE, instant, 6 oz. | | | |
| EGGS, grade A, lge., 1 doz. | | | |
| BACON, 1 lb. | | | |
| TUNA, white, 6½ oz. can | | | |
| PORK & BEANS, 16 oz. can | | | |
| KETCHUP, 20 oz. bottle | | | |
| PEANUT BUTTER, creamy, 18 oz. jar | | | |
| MARGARINE, sticks, 1 lb. | | | |
| POTATOES, Idaho, 1 lb. | | | |
| APPLES, 1 lb. | | | |
| SOUP, chicken noodle, 10 oz. can | | | |
| COLA, six 12 oz. cans | | | |
| PUDDING, vanilla mix, 3 oz. | | | |
| CEREAL, raisin bran, 20 oz. | | | |
| SUGAR, white, 5 lbs. | | | |
| ICE CREAM, ½ gal. | | | |
| TOILET TISSUE, 4 rolls | | | |
| NAPKINS, 250 | | | |
| SOAP, 5 oz. | | | |
| DETERGENT, 49 oz. | | | |
| LIGHT BULBS, 100 w., soft white, pkg. of 4 | | | |
| TRASH BAGS, vinyl, 7 gal., pkg. of 20 | | | |

Your name: __________

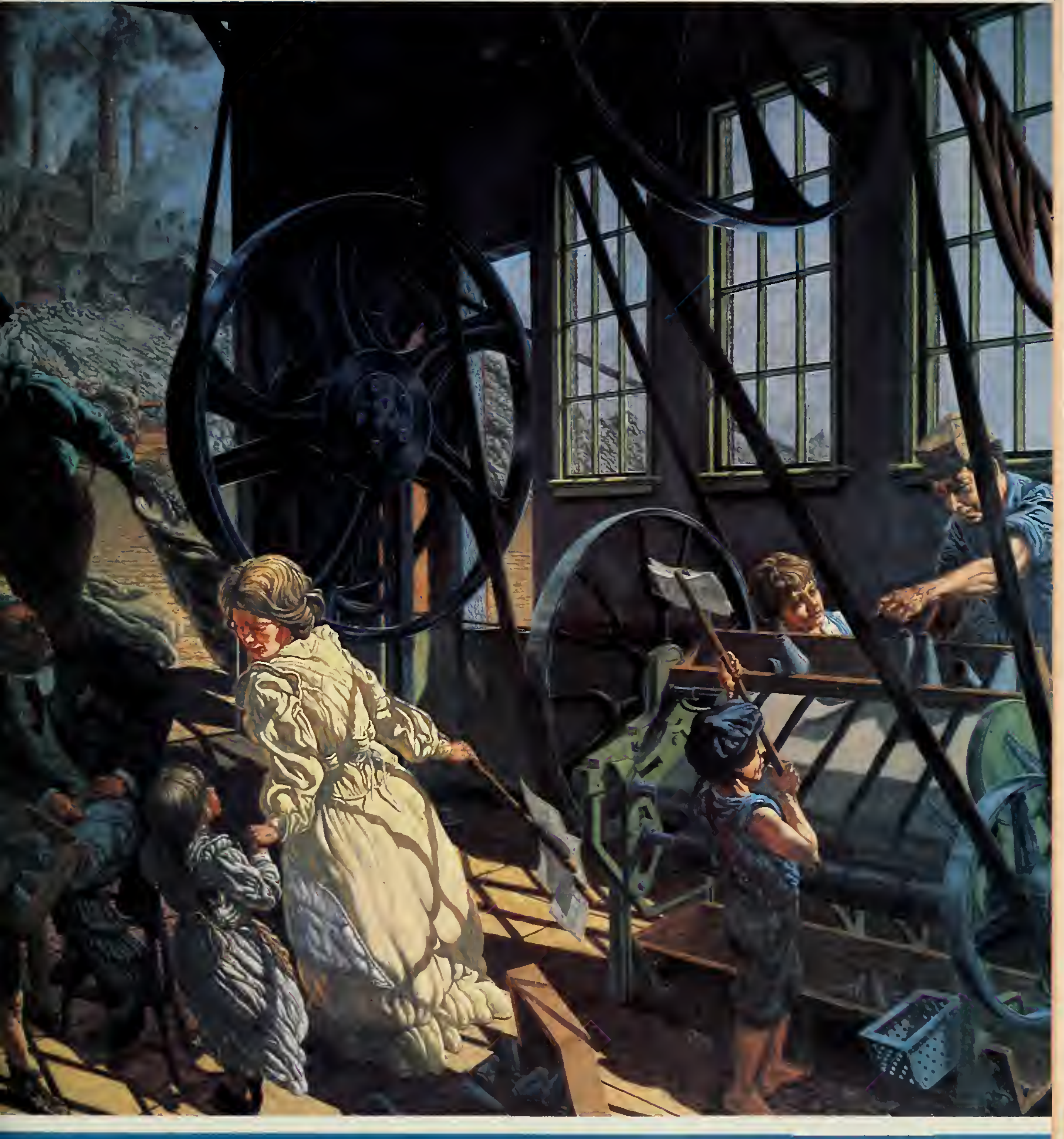
Address: __________

JULY 1979

# CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881



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In processing complaints about magazine delivery, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. When a member clears out of one local union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mailing list of the local union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary so that this member can again be added to the mailing list.

Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

•

If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" section of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that your list be sent directly to the editor.

## PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must also notify your local union . . . by some other method.

**This coupon should be mailed to *THE CARPENTER*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001**

NAME ______________________ Local No. ______
Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

NEW ADDRESS ______________________

City ______ State or Province ______ ZIP Code ______

# CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 99 No. 7 JULY, 1979

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

*John S. Rogers, Editor*

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## THE COVER

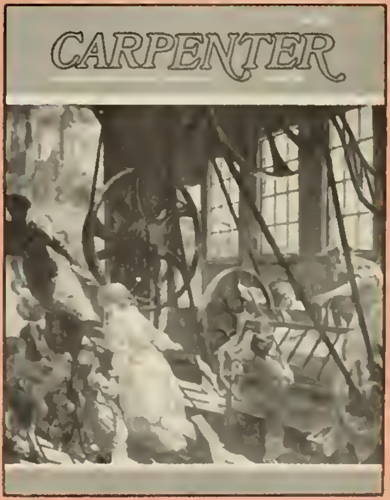
"Industry" is the formal title of our July cover picture. It is one of four large and dramatic murals in the central lobby of the U.S. Department of Labor Building in Washington, D.C.

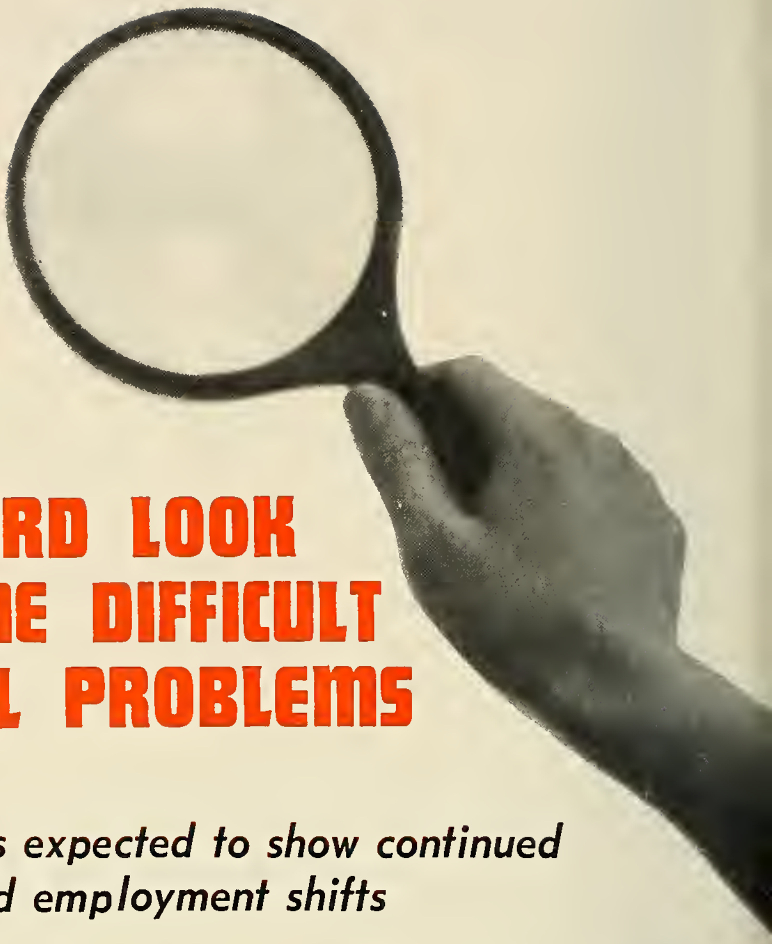
"Industry" depicts the third of four stages in the development of labor and industry in the United States over the past two centuries. It shows a workers' strike protesting child labor about to begin in a dimly-lit textile mill. Big belt-driven wheels surround a 19th Century mother as she removes her children from the mill. The plant owner—the only seated figure in the picture—looks on in impotent fury. Barely visible through the smudge-specked windows is a ghost-like city of belching chimneys. Smoke and grime are everywhere, byproducts of the nation's mad rush to industrialize.

The mural was created by New York artist Jack Beall. Each mural is 12 feet square and portrays an episode in the story of the American worker through colonization, settlements, industry, and technology.

It took the artist and three assistants two years to complete the paintings. They are the first major art projects of this nature to be produced for federal buildings since the New Deal in the 1930s.

*NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.*





# A HARD LOOK AT SOME DIFFICULT REGIONAL PROBLEMS

## *Next year's U.S. census expected to show continued population and employment shifts*

The postwar period has seen a dramatic growth in the economic fortunes of the South and the West, an area glamorized in the media as the "sunbelt." Little attention has been paid to the declining fortunes of the Northeast and Midwest, the plain sister regions sometimes labeled the "frostbelt."

And yet the future of the Northeast and Midwest, America's traditional industrial heartland, is of critical importance to the nation.

The implications of the sunbelt's phenomenal growth are many, especially for working people. They affect everything from work opportunities to the distribution of federal funds for social programs; from the quality of life to representation in Congress. Because much of the sunbelt's growth has come, in many ways, at the expense of the frostbelt states, it is in the latter region that the concerns for the future run deepest.

These concerns led to the formation in 1976 of the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition, a bi-partisan organization of 213 members of the House of Representatives from 18 northeastern and midwestern states. The Coalition dedicated itself to studying the regional implications of national policies and proposals and influencing those issues of greatest importance to states in the region.

Nearly three years of work by the Northeast-Midwest Institute, a nonprofit research center created at the request of the Coalition's leadership, has produced a report on "The State of the Region." The report, the Coalition says, is a sourcebook of regional economic trends in the 1970s—"a primer for those interested in taking a close look at the economic forces which create irregular regional growth and development."

The Institute's findings underscore the problems:

- Almost 90% of the nation's population growth between 1970 and 1977 has been outside of the Northeast-Midwest region, while the Northeast and Midwest experienced an out-migration of 2.4 million persons during the period;
- If current population trends continue, the region will lose 10 seats in the House of Representatives after the 1980 census;
- For every new non-agricultural job gained in the Northeast and Midwest between 1970 and 1977, the South and West gained three;
- Northeastern and Midwestern states lost nearly 750,000 manufacturing jobs between 1970 and 1977;
- The ten U.S. cities with the worst job-growth prospects all are older industrial centers in the Northeast;
- Unemployment in the Northeast and Midwest was as high as 125% of the national average in 1977;
- The Midwest and Northeast were winning less than half the amount of investment in commercial building and capital equipment investment over the

period than was gained in the South and West;

- The 18 states of the Northeast and Midwest sent $33.5 billion more in taxes to Washington in Fiscal 1976 than they received in federal spending.

Declares the Coalition: "The Northeast and Midwest face serious, long-term economic problems."

The Coalition offers no solutions, nor does it point a finger of blame. The closest it comes to pinning the rap on anyone is when it notes that federal spending, particularly by the Department of Defense, has created "regional inequities." Declining expenditures increase unemployment, worsen already identifiable economic problems and "encourage the shift of economic growth to other areas," the Institute says.

Federal spending policies, declares the Institute, have led to situations in which the government collected $1,662 per person in Michigan in 1976 while spending $1,071 per person in the state. In contrast, the government collected $1,670 per person in California, but spent $1,891 per person in the state.

While obviously seeking assistance from the federal government, the Coalition also is looking to its own resources. It cites the region's highly-educated populace, its disproportionately high number of institutions of higher learning and cultural centers, well-developed water and transportation systems and, says the Coalition, its "long tradition of inventiveness reinforced by a rich political and cultural history."

The great industrial Northeast and major portions of the Midwest formed the bedrock of America's emergence as an industrial power. Rich in tradition and human resources, it was only after World War II that the area's fortunes began to wane as business sought new markets and lower costs by locating in low-wage states and even abroad. Millions of Americans moved as well, to follow some of those jobs, or simply to seek new lives or fortunes in more favorable climates.

There are many reasons behind the massive demographic shifts, but the stark fact remains that half of America, and much of its soul, still lives in the Northeast and Midwest. As long as the federal government and the American people fail to address the problems, needs and potential contributions of the region, the entire nation is the loser—North, South, East and West. An interdependent national economy cannot survive half well and half sick.

### Nonresidential Construction by Region, 1974-1978

*(In millions of dollars)*

| NORTHEAST | |
|---|---|
| 1974 | 3,258.2 |
| 1975 | 2,222.6 |
| 1976 | 2,386.8 |
| 1977 | 2,542.8 |
| 1978 | 3,217.1 |

| NORTH CENTRAL | |
|---|---|
| 1974 | 4,731.6 |
| 1975 | 4,014.5 |
| 1976 | 4,623.6 |
| 1977 | 5,320.0 |
| 1978 | 6,364.4 |

| SOUTH | |
|---|---|
| 1974 | 6,437.7 |
| 1975 | 4,880.5 |
| 1976 | 5,783.2 |
| 1977 | 7,192.3 |
| 1978 | 9,516.0 |

| WEST | |
|---|---|
| 1974 | 4,550.3 |
| 1975 | 4,324.4 |
| 1976 | 5,114.6 |
| 1977 | 6,393.3 |
| 1978 | 8,483.0 |

### Population Growth by Regions, 1960-1970

*In percentages* *

| REGION | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Northeast | 9.7% |
| North Central | 9.6% |
| South | 14.2% |
| West | 24.1% |

| DIVISION | Percentage |
|---|---|
| New England | 12.7% |
| Middle Atlantic | 8.7% |
| East North Central | 11.1% |
| West North Central | 6.0% |
| South Atlantic | 18.1% |
| East South Central | 6.3% |
| West South Central | 14.0% |
| Mountain | 20.8% |
| Pacific | 25.1% |

* Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

### Ranking of States According to Total Housing Starts, 1978

*Northeast and Midwest States in bold face type.*

| STATE | Starts per thousand Population |
|---|---|
| 1. Nevada | 35.0 |
| 2. Alaska | 26.8 |
| 3. Arizona | 20.3 |
| 4. Florida | 19.5 |
| 5. Oregon | 17.3 |
| 6. Utah | 16.9 |
| 7. Washington | 16.2 |
| 8. Colorado | 15.3 |
| 9. Idaho | 14.9 |
| 10. Wyoming | 14.6 |
| **11. North Dakota** | **14.4** |
| 12. Texas | 14.1 |
| **13. South Dakota** | **11.9** |
| 14. Oklahoma | 11.6 |
| **15. Vermont** | **11.5** |
| 16. Virginia | 11.4 |
| 17. California | 11.2 |
| 18. North Carolina | 10.9 |
| **19. New Hampshire** | **10.8** |
| 20. New Mexico | 10.7 |
| **21. Minnesota** | **10.6** |
| 22. Montana | 10.6 |
| 23. Alabama | 10.3 |
| 24. Louisiana | 10.3 |
| 25. South Carolina | 10.1 |
| 26. Georgia | 9.9 |
| **27. Nebraska** | **9.8** |
| 28. Tennessee | 9.8 |
| 29. Arkansas | 9.7 |
| 30. Kentucky | 8.6 |
| **31. Wisconsin** | **8.6** |
| **32. Kansas** | **8.5** |
| **33. Iowa** | **8.3** |
| 34. Mississippi | 8.0 |
| 35. Hawaii | 7.9 |
| **36. Indiana** | **7.9** |
| 37. Maryland | 7.8 |
| **38. Missouri** | **7.7** |
| **39. Illinois** | **7.2** |
| **40. Michigan** | **6.9** |
| **41. Maine** | **6.6** |
| 42. Delaware | 6.3 |
| **43. Ohio** | **6.3** |
| **44. Rhode Island** | **6.1** |
| **45. Connecticut** | **5.3** |
| **46. Pennsylvania** | **5.0** |
| **47. New Jersey** | **4.6** |
| 48. West Virginia | 4.4 |
| **49. Massachusetts** | **3.8** |
| 50. District of Columbia | 3.1 |
| **51. New York** | **2.4** |

# Washington Report

## LABOR WINS CONTROLS DECISION

A federal judge in Washington dealt a blow to the Carter Administration's already shaky wage-price guidelines program on May 31 when he ruled that the President exceeded his authority by threatening violators with denial of federal contracts.

In response to a court challenge raised by the AFL-CIO and supported by 24 Republican members of Congress, US District Judge Barrington Parker held that Carter had no legal power to invoke economic sanctions in trying to enforce his supposedly voluntary guidelines.

As a result of the judge's decision, AFL-CIO President George Meany made the following comment:

"We are obviously gratified that Judge Parker has held that 'President Carter has exceeded the authority conferred on him by the Constitution by seeking to control incomes and thereby prices through the procurement power.' This has been our position since the beginning of the current wage control program.

"If the government chooses to appeal, we will cooperate to achieve a final decision as expeditiously as possible.

"However, we urge the Administration, without delay, to develop an anti-inflation program that deals effectively with the real causes of inflation, within the constitutional limits Judge Parker has articulated.

"We agree with Judge Parker that 'inflation is a vexing and festering domestic problem.' That problem, however, cannot be solved by the Administration's current program because it seeks to control only wages and fails to deal with the real causes of inflation—oil prices, interest rates, and the costs of food and medical care."

## BANKING PROFITS UP

You may want to know how your paycheck has been doing as compared with the profits banks that want your increases to be held to 7% or less. For the first quarter of 1979, here are some choice selections: Chase Manhattan Bank, up 78%; J. P. Morgan, up 17% ; Wells Fargo up 18%; Bankers Trust, up 44%.

## LABOR DEPT. INJURY SURVEY

The US Labor Department is conducting surveys this summer of a sample of workers with work-related head, face, eye and foot injuries.

The surveys are being conducted for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which expects to receive some 3,000 response from proposed questionnaires.

Information from the surveys will be used to develop better safety standards, compliance programs and training, according to the department.

## AMERICAN PAY DOWN SCALE

The world's highest-paid workers are no longer Americans. In fact, an international wage study showed recently that, whereas in 1972 Japanese factory workers rated sixth and Americans first, the most recent statistics show almost an exact reversal. Japanese workers are now first (earning $6.70 an hour) and American workers have dropped to fifth (at $5.63 an hour). But American bosses can take no satisfaction in the skidding of American workers' pay scales, because their own salaries have skidded even more by comparison. A top manager in West Germany, for example, is now likely to rake off 50 percent more than his American counterpart, who's traditionally been king-of-the-hill.

## JUMP IN SAFETY VIOLATIONS

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration reported a 63% increase in serious violations of federal job safety regulations during the fiscal year 1978 even though OSHA conducted fewer inspections than in fiscal 1977.

The number of total violations declined in fiscal 1978 to 134,484 from 181,942 in the preceding year as the federal safety agency made 57,242 inspections, compared with 59,932 a year earlier.

But OSHA issued 33,155 citations for serious violations of safety and health standards during the year, compared with 20,914 in 1977.

## UNEMPLOYMENT HOLDS AT 5.8%

Unemployment in May held steady at 5.8%, the Labor Department reports, but that news is accompanied by reports of a continuing slowdown in new job creation and a drop in average hours worked.

Janet Norwood, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that "a clear slowdown in employment growth has occurred since March . . . as well as a reduction in average weekly hours."

BLS said non-farm employment moved up by 170,000 in May after showing no change between March and April. In contrast, the prior six-month period had shown average monthly gains of about 350,000.

# Sidell Honored By National Housing Conference

The National Housing Conference in Washington, D.C., gave special recognition to General President William Sidell at its annual dinner on May 22.

NHC is America's oldest nonprofit, nonpartisan citizen organization in the field of housing, working since 1931 to mobilize support across the nation for effective programs in community development and shelter for all Americans.

The organization paid tribute to President Sidell's diligent service as chairman of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Development and to his long, personal efforts to obtain top quality housing for all Americans.

US Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall told dinner guests that the General President is "a forceful, effective advocate of a strong national housing policy" and that "his achievements come from a lifetime in the construction trades."

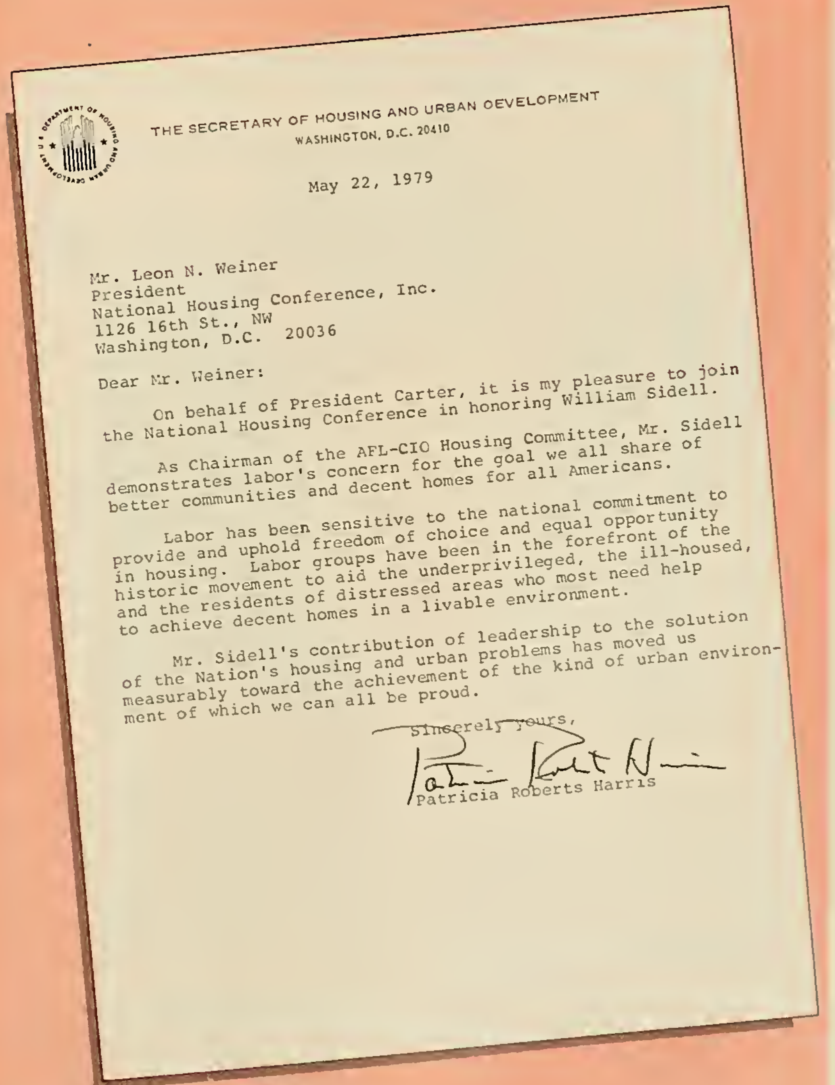
Marshall took the occasion to express his opposition to efforts to repeal the Davis-Bacon Law. "The government should not use its power to bid wages down," he commented.

Sidell, in acknowledging the tributes paid to him, pointed out that all groups must participate in today's housing effort.

"We must recognize our needs or be in poor shape in the years to come," he said. "Otherwise, we will be a second-rate nation, and this I don't think America will stand for."

*Joe Keenan, retired secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a vice president of the National Housing Conference, left, presents a memento of the occasion to General President Sidell.*

*Housing and labor leaders who joined in the tribute to the General President included, from left: Lee B. Holmes, vice president of the US League of Savings Assns.; Jay Janis, Undersecretary of Housing and Urban Development; Sidell; Ray Marshall, Secretary of Labor; Jay Turner, international president, Operating Engineers; and Leon N. Weiner, contractor and president of the National Housing Conference. The letter below from HUD Secretary Patricia Harris was read to the assembly by Mr. Janis.*



THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

May 22, 1979

Mr. Leon N. Weiner
President
National Housing Conference, Inc.
1126 16th St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Weiner:

On behalf of President Carter, it is my pleasure to join the National Housing Conference in honoring William Sidell.

As Chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, Mr. Sidell demonstrates labor's concern for the goal we all share of better communities and decent homes for all Americans.

Labor has been sensitive to the national commitment to provide and uphold freedom of choice and equal opportunity in housing. Labor groups have been in the forefront of the historic movement to aid the underprivileged, the ill-housed, and the residents of distressed areas who most need help to achieve decent homes in a livable environment.

Mr. Sidell's contribution of leadership to the solution of the Nation's housing and urban problems has moved us measurably toward the achievement of the kind of urban environment of which we can all be proud.

Sincerely yours,

Patricia Roberts Harris

# Vice Pres. Konyha Guest Of Spanish Trade Unionists

**VICE PRES. KONYHA**

First General Vice President William Konyha flew to Spain in April to attend the convention of the Federation of Construction, Cement, Wood, and Ceramic Workers.

The conclave was the first major gathering of union construction workers in Spain since the death of General Franco and the end of his 40 years of dictatorship. The convention was a major event in Western Europe, and it was attended by fraternal delegates from unions in Sweden, France, Germany, Italy, and many other European nations.

Konyha was the guest of the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union Institute, which is based in Washington, D.C., and, following the convention, he went on a five-day tour of Barcelona, Toledo, Madrid, and other Spanish cities, bringing the fraternal greetings of the Brotherhood and the American labor movement to trade unionists wherever he went. Arrangements for his trip were handled by labor attaches of the US embassy, and he was accompanied by an interpreter as he traveled about the country.

The Brotherhood leader found that Spanish construction workers are concerned with some of the same problems we face—inflation, unemployment, hazards on the job, and a great influx of non-union workers from rural areas.

Leaders of the Confederation of Construction Workers stated at their convention that the Spanish parliament is trying to write labor legislation without consultation with organized labor. They deplored government interference in many of their activities. And yet, Vice President Konyha found that the primary trade union in Spain, known as the UGT, is socialist oriented and is determined to gain its ends through political power.

Wherever he went, the Brotherhood leader talked with UGT officials, describing the trade union movement in America and emphasizing that labor must work to achieve its goals through collective bargaining.

Other foreign visitors to the Spanish convention urged trade unionists to work for greater freedom in their movement. A fraternal delegate from the carpenters' union of Austria stressed that Spanish workers must preserve their right to organize the unorganized.

The US labor attache arranged for Vice President Konyha to meet one morning with a representative of the woodworkers of the mountainous Basque country to the north. It had been decided by authorities that it would be unwise for Konyha to visit the Basque area, because there was some terrorist activity there.

The US consul in Seville arranged for Vice President Konyha to meet with a provincial administrator of labor while in that city. This gave our General Officer an opportunity to become acquainted with the Spanish system of labor controls. Konyha discovered that the provincial administrator must approve all job layoffs and that he actually serves as a governmental monitor of available work.

A trade fair was in progress in Seville during Konyha's visit, and the administrator conducted his guest on a tour of the exhibition.

Unions are still struggling for a majority of workers in Spain. There has been much progress in developing a free trade union movement there, Konyha reported to the Free Trade Union Institute in Washington, but the trade unionists realize that they still have a long way to go.

The First General Vice President was accompanied on his trip by Milan Marsh, president of the Ohio State AFL-CIO and secretary of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters.

### *Important victory for labor:*

# House Rejects Davis-Bacon Attack In First Major Test of Support

The first major congressional test of support for the Davis-Bacon Act ended in a victory for labor-backed supporters of the prevailing wage law.

By a vote of 244 to 155, the House rejected an amendment to a Housing and Community Development bill that would have stripped Davis-Bacon requirements from housing rehabilitation projects of non-profit groups and construction on Indian reservations.

The decisive vote of rejection was seen as a real gain for labor, which views business and conservative attacks on Davis-Bacon as a major assault against protections for American workers.

Repeal or weakening of the law, the AFL-CIO warned prior to the House vote, would open the door to new attacks on other legislation benefiting workers.

House opponents of the law had planned to follow the first vote with a second, which would have deleted Davis-Bacon coverage from all of the housing and community development programs covered by the bill. But having failed in their initial effort, the broader effort was cancelled.

The Davis-Bacon Act, approved by Congress in 1931 as a routine measure, requires contractors on federally-funded or assisted construction work to pay their employees prevailing area wages. Contractors don't like the concept because it means they often have to pay higher wages than they otherwise might. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other business groups have urged its repeal on grounds it is inflationary, an argument challenged by labor and the Carter Administration.

Voting against the key amendment were 204 Democrats and 40 Republicans. Voting for it were 107 Republicans and 48 Democrats.

Supporters of Davis-Bacon won support for their case when Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) read a telegram during floor debate from Peter MacDonald, chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council. MacDonald said Davis-Bacon was "one of the few pieces of federal legislation which has been of immediate and genuine benefit to the Navajo wage earner."

Opponents of Davis-Bacon have said they would seek total repeal of the law in this Congress, and would be attempting to gut Davis-Bacon provisions from some 50 appropriations bills.

The only real success they've had thus far has been in winning a Senate Armed Services Committee vote to exempt some $1.4 billion of military construction from Davis-Bacon coverage. The move must be approved by the full Senate, however, and such approval is not expected. (PAI)

## Fiction and Fact

# STRAIGHT TALK ABOUT DAVIS-BACON

**Last year, big business political action committees spent $55 million to elect anti-labor candidates to Congress.**

**Last year, they helped to kill labor law reform, and they were partly responsible for killing situs picketing legislation.**

**This year, their big push is to cut construction wages by repealing the Davis-Bacon Law, which has set wage standards for more than 40 years.**

**You must know about Davis-Bacon. You must understand it. You must urge your legislators to vote against its repeal!**

---

***FICTION:*** *Repeal of Davis-Bacon will save taxpayers money.*

**FACT:** A major reason for passage of the Davis-Bacon Act was to save taxpayers from the huge waste of funds caused by contractors who made low bids on the expectation that they could manipulate wages. These contractors were doing such shoddy work, and so many of them were failing to fulfill contract terms, that federal agencies had to go to a great deal of extra expense to finish the jobs.

***FICTION:*** *Davis-Bacon forces construction costs up by setting prevailing wages at top union rates.*

**FACT:** About half the time, the U.S. Department of Labor sets prevailing wage rates at non-union levels. Moreover, a 1978 study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the National Association of Homebuilders points out that higher wages result in higher productivity rates.

***FICTION:*** *Application of prevailing wage rates under Davis-Bacon is inflationary.*

**FACT:** The President's Council on Wage and Price Stability found, in a recent study, that the Labor Department's wage determinations are usually a little below the collectively bargained wage rates in the area. Government figures show that, for several years, construction industry productivity has been rising faster than all-industry productivity while construction industry wage increases have been lower than all-industry wage increases.

***FICTION:*** *Use of union wage rates under Davis-Bacon retards the entry of minorities into construction trades.*

**FACT:** Union-sponsored apprentice programs included more than twice as many minority participants as non-union programs. Moreover, the union-busters want to undercut construction wage standards at the very time that minority members are beginning to enter the skilled construction trades in increasing numbers.

Continued on Page 30

# WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

## Carpenters Save Boy Scouts $40,000 In Restoration of Storm-Damaged Camp

The Orange County District Council of Carpenters at Santa Ana, Calif., in conjunction with Operating Engineers Local 12, have helped rebuild the Cherry Valley Boy Scout camp on Catalina Island.

The camp suffered severe wind and water damage due to storms in Southern California last year, and suffered further damage in this year's storms.

Established as the official summer camp for the San Gabriel Valley Boy Scout Council in 1923, Camp Cherry Valley has served Scouts throughout Western United States every year since.

As recent rainstorms swept the island, high winds damaged and destroyed buildings, tent platforms and outhouses. Flooding knocked out flagpoles, destroyed outdoor dining tables and washed out trails, pipelines and electrical lines. Docks, destroyed by the water, were washed ashore.

Robert Lambert, program director of the Scout Council, estimated physical damage of the camp to be between $30,000 to $40,000. This did not include the cost of skilled manpower to rebuild the structures.

"If the camp was to be reopened at all, we had to repair or replace all of these facilities, especially the sanitary facilities, and we just didn't have the money or the manpower to do it," said Frank Orlaski, Scout Executive of the Council.

*Scouts survey the damage done to Cherry Valley Boy Scout Camp on Catalina Island.*

Because the camp operates on a subsidized basis, water damage was not covered in the limited insurance policy.

The Council asked the community at large to join in helping to restore the ravaged camp. Joanne Haguewood, office secretary at the Orange County District Council of Carpenters, heard the news and asked her husband Bill, a union carpenter, if it would be possible for union carpenters to help out. Within a short time, 30 carpenters had volunteered. They took time from their jobs and spent some of their weekends helping to rebuild Camp Cherry Valley.

The program is still in progress, and to date, the carpenters have saved the camp over $40,000 in labor costs. Between 15 to 20 of the volunteer union carpenters will continue the work at the camp, until the work is finished.

## SCOUT TROOP SPONSOR

*Local 1650 of Lexington, Ky., recently became sponsor of a new troop for the Boy Scouts of America. Assistant Director of Scouting for the Bluegrass Council, Neil Ward is shown presenting the Scout charter to Bill Bottom, Gene Flemings, and David Hager, assistant Business Representative.*

●

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*Local 2250, Red Bank, N.J.*

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*Members of the first 1979 training class and some of their instructors at the entrance to the Labor Studies Center.*

# First '79 Training Seminar Held at Labor Studies Center

The first in a series of three 1979 training schools for new fulltime officers and business representatives of the United Brotherhood was held May 6-11 at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in Silver Spring, Md. Forty-five local and district council leaders participated.

Participants in this first seminar received instruction in the law of labor-management relations, a review of the Davis-Bacon Law, training in leadership skills, and a review of collective bargaining developments.

Additional seminars for other new Brotherhood leaders have been scheduled for August 5-10, and September 9-14. Plans for more seminars in 1980 are being drawn up.

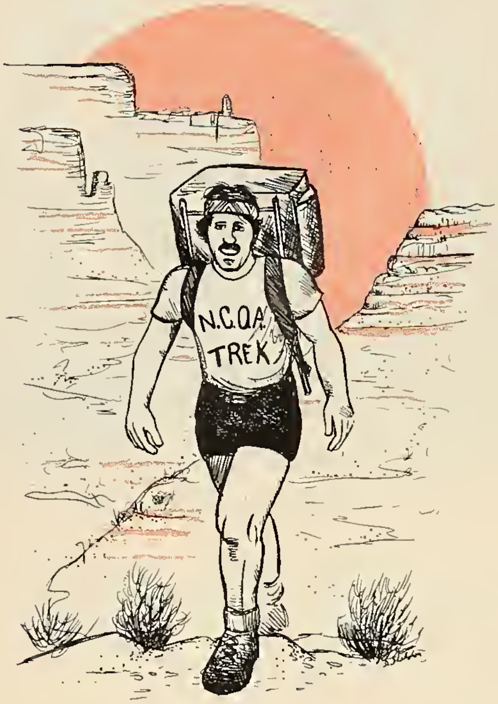
**These are the names, titles and home cities of the local fulltime officers and business representatives who participated in the May sessions at the George Meany Labor Studies Center:**

Freddy G. Adkins, FS & BR, Local 302, Huntington, W. Va.
Arthur L. Baker, BR, Local 603, Ithaca, N.Y.
Nicholas Bassetti, Secy-Treas, D. C., Baltimore, Md.
Carl L. Bathelt, FS & BR, Local 540, Holyoke, Mass.
Lawrence E. Briggs, FS & BR, Local 2127, Centralia, Wash.
Robert A. Bryant, FS, Local 40, Boston, Mass.
Phillip R. Burchett, FS & BR, Local 472, Ashland, Ken.
Fred Burgess, BR, Local 916, Aurora, Ill.
William Burnette, FS & BR, Local 1263, Atlanta, Ga.
Ronnie Cannon, BR, Local 953, Lake Charles, La.
Billy J. Cansler, BR, Local 198, Dallas, Tex.
Joseph J. Chiazzese, BR, Local 183, Salt Lake City, Ut.
Jay W. Dunham, FS, Local 184, Salt Lake City, Ut.
Fred Ebol, FS & BR, Local 625, Manchester, N. H.
Clifford Edwards, BR, Local 36, Oakland, Ca.
David Faison, BR, Baltimore & Vicinity D. C., Baltimore, Md.
William G. Findlay, BR, Local 404, Mentor, O.
Roy W. Fletcher, Asst. BR, Local 953, Lake Charles, La.
Carroll H. Hamilton, FS & BR, Local 576, Pine Bluff, Ark.

**Continued on Page 30**

*One day of the week-long seminar was spent at the General Office in downtown Washington, D.C., where the General Officers discussed with them problems and future plans. From left, below, the pictures show: General President William Sidell, General Secretary John Rogers (seated at table, who coordinated the seminar program), First General Vice President William Konyha, Second General Vice President Pat Campbell, and General Treasurer Charles Nichols.*

# MEMBERS in the news



## GIANT STEPS FOR MANKIND

Jack Weckesser of Local 906, Glendale, Ariz., gained quite a bit of ground last year—over 100 miles to be exact—in a courageous fund-raising hike across the Grand Canyon.

The 39-year-old carpenter undertook the trek in order to raise money for nine children whose fathers had recently died in an automobile accident.

Weckesser had never met his three co-workers, killed while traveling to jobs at the Palo Verde Nuclear Plant, yet he reacted compassionately and responded positively to the tragedy.

"I love children. I just wanted to do something to cheer these kids up," he said.

Weckesser energetically limbered up in preparation for the hike. He religiously followed a rigorous six-week training program consisting of daily three-mile jogs before work and during lunch around the nuclear plant, evening climbs to the top of Squaw Peak Mountain, and habitual exercise sessions at the health spa. While disciplining himself for the event, Weckesser admitted, "I was a flaky hiker before. Now I'm getting in top shape. I'm feeling stronger all the time but there is always room for improvement up until the day I start the hike."

That day arrived and multiplied into several days as Weckesser spent 43 hours walking alone across the 101.3 mile route. He carried a 40-pound pack of water and vitamins on his back.

By collecting 1500 pledges ranging from five cents to five dollars per mile, Weckesser single-handedly earned $20,000 for his cause. Roughly $2400 went into a trust fund for each of the children, ranging from nine months to eighteen years in age.

Weckesser's mission brought him a real sense of achievement. "I feel very fulfilled about my fund-raising efforts. I think it's one of the best things I have done in my life."

*The Manta Fledgling with Simko at the controls.*

## HANG IN THERE, SIMKO

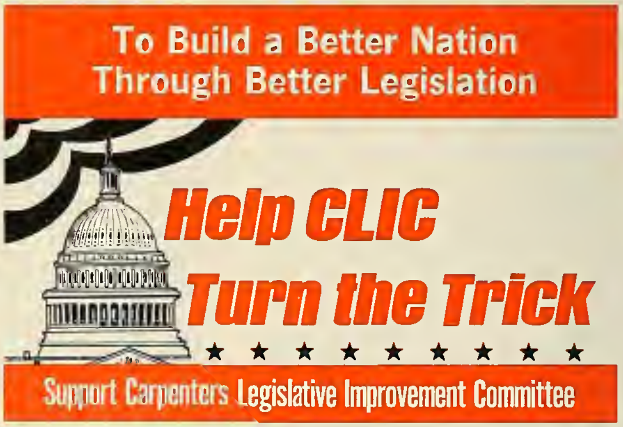
It's a bird, it's a plane, it's Tom Simko of Local 1258, Pocatello, Ida., soaring by in his motorized hang glider, the "Manta Fledgling."

Unlike the typical hang glider which can soar to a higher point than lift-off only if its operator is lucky enough to catch a "thermal updraft", the "Manta Fledgling" can fly as high as 3,000 feet because it is equipped with a Chrysler 10 horsepower industrial motor. In addition to height, the motor enables the glider to get 30 to 40 miles to its one-gallon tank of gas. If Simko were to run out of gas in mid-air, he would simply coast to the ground as if he were operating a regular, unmotorized glider. In addition, the 50-pound motor can be removed in minutes, and the craft can be used as a normal hang glider.

Simko has been hang gliding for seven years. Each time he flies, he wears a parachute for protection, although he has never had to use it. At take-off, he lies in a "prone harness", places the spring loaded throttle in his mouth, and keeps both hands on the twist grips in order to control the rudder. As soon as the craft leaves tthe ground, Simko drops the throttle from his mouth and grabs onto it with his hand. In case anything should ever go wrong in the take-off process, the throttle is designed to return automatically to idle.

The glider is equipped wih a variometer to indicate the craft's rate of climb, an altimeter to measure altitude, a tachometer to measure the motor's speed of rotation, and a temperature gauge to indicate the heat of the exhaust.

Simko's glider is built commercially and sells, with the motor, at a retail price of $2500. Simko is a dealer for both the glider and the motor.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## CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

# *On Good Terms With Credit*

Today, practically everyone uses credit in one form or another. But while we use it extensively, many consumers don't fully understand credit terminology. This can lead to financial problems.

To give you a better understanding of credit, here is a list of credit terms and their meanings:

**LOAN CONTRACT**—Contract that specifies the terms for the loan and includes the following information: amount of money to be borrowed; amount of the finance charge; date on which finance charge begins to accrue; annual percentage rate of interest; number, amount, and due dates of payments; down payment; balance owed; amount and explanation of penalties for late payment; description of any collateral held by the creditor. Don't sign a loan contract unless it gives you all this data.

**ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE (APR)**—Simple interest computed over a year's time. Under the Federal Truth in Lending Law, the APR must be stated in the loan contract. Truth in Lending requires every lender to present interest rates in the form of the annual percentage rate.

**PRINCIPAL**—Amount of money you borrow.

**FINANCE CHARGE**—Total amount of interest you will be paying. This is a dollar figure, such as $25. (Annual percentage rate is a percentage figure, such as 18 percent.)

**CLOSED-END LOAN**—A loan for a certain amount of money with specific monthly payments to be paid over a definite period of time, such as a car loan or a home improvement loan.

**OPEN-END LOAN**—A loan based on a line of credit arrangement under which you can borrow for purchases and pay for them on the installment basis. Charge accounts with department stores or credit card companies are examples of open-end loans.

**LINE OF CREDIT**—Credit for a certain amount of money that a lending institution will make available to you whenever you want it, say up to $1000. Amount of credit is based upon your income and ability to repay.

**REVOLVING CHARGE ACCOUNT**—An open-end loan under which you can make extended monthly payments for purchases. Interest is based on the loan outstanding. However, if you pay the full amount owed within 30 days after the date of the billing statement, there is no finance charge.

**REBATE**—Amount of money you get back if you repay the loan's principal in advance of the specified time. You get the rebate because you are charged less interest than if you took the full time period to repay the loan. However, not all loan contracts allow you to repay the loan in advance; others require you to pay a penalty charge for early repayment.

**BALLOON PAYMENT**—Payment due at the end of a loan period that is greater than the specified monthly payments called for in the loan contract. Monthly payments may be $10, but the balloon is $100.

**OVERDRAFT CHECKING ACCOUNT**—Regular bank checking account that has a line of credit attached. If you write a check for more than your balance, the additional amount is credited to your account as a loan on which you start paying interest immediately.

**COLLATERAL**—Property (maybe your car) used to secure a loan. Collateral is an assurance to the creditor that the loan will be repaid.

**DEFAULT**—Failure to repay a loan.

**LIEN**—Right of the lender to take possession of collateral if the borrower defaults on a loan.

**LATE CHARGES**—A charge in addition to the interest which the creditor can add to your interest payment if you pay too late—usually 10-15 days after the interest is due.

## *How To File A Consumer Credit Complaint*

If you have a complaint about a bank, you can get help from the Federal Reserve. You may complain about a possible violation of any of the Federal consumer credit laws listed below or about any bank that you think has been unfair or deceptive in any business you have conducted with it. You don't need to have an account at the bank to file a complaint.

However, the Federal Reserve supervises *only* State-chartered banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. If your complaint is outside its authority, they'll refer it to the proper regulatory agency or direct you to the right kind of help.

### Here's What To Do

First try to solve your problem directly with bank personnel. If you can't, write for a Federal Reserve Complaint Form. Write to: Director, Division of Consumer Affairs, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551. Then fill out the form and return it to the Consumer Affairs Director. Or you may get in touch with the Federal Reserve Bank serving the District in which the bank is located.

### Here's What They'll Do

The Federal Reserve will respond within 15 days. They'll try to answer your questions in full within that time. If that's not possible, the reply will set a reasonable date for getting back to you with more information. They'll also let you know if they referred your complaint outside the Federal Reserve for an answer.

### Consumer Credit Laws

The Federal consumer credit laws offer you these major protections:

The *Truth in Lending Act* requires disclosure of the "finance charge" and the "annual percentage rate"—and certain other costs and terms of credit—so that you can compare the prices of credit from different sources. It also limits your liability on lost or stolen credit cards.

The *Equal Credit Opportunity Act* prohibits discrimination against an applicant for credit because of age, sex, marital status, race, color, religion, national origin, or receipt of public assistance. It also prohibits

**Continued on Page 30**

# Ottawa Report

## CLARK TAKES OVER THE REINS

Pierre Trudeau and his party have been defeated, and Joe Clark succeeds to the prime ministry. What will the recent election mean to Canada and Canadian labor?

The new leaders inherit a long list of problems, starting with an unemployment total of nearly one million. The Canadian dollar is valued at 85¢ to the American dollar, which adds to the economic dilemna. The current turndown in the US economy can only make things more difficult on both sides of the border.

There are worries about the continued separatist talk in Quebec. Clark is a native of oil-wealthy Alberta, and many Quebecans had more sympathy for French-speaking Trudeau and his liberal Party. The Liberal strength came almost entirely from the Province of Quebec. Trudeau has only one seat in the four Western provinces.

Canadian federation is much looser and weaker than the US's. Regional economic autonomy is an old fact of life that will stay under the new administration.

## HEAVIEST MEDIATOR LOAD

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service handled its heaviest industrial dispute caseload in the fiscal year ending March 30, 1979.

The service dealt with 421 collective bargaining disputes since inception of the Canada Labour Code (Part V) in 1973 and its predecessor legislation enacted in 1948.

There were 88 pending cases at the end of fiscal year 1977-78, and 333 new cases were referred to the Service in the fiscal year 1978-79. The 333 new cases represent an increase of 45% over the previous fiscal year when 230 new industrial disputes were referred to the service.

At the same time, the service maintained its high rate of settlement as, of the 310 disputes finalized in that period, 289 or 93% were settled by the FMCS without strikes or lockouts while 21% resulted in legal work stoppages. The majority of these were subsequently settled through further mediation assistance provided by the service.

The sizable growth in the caseload is attributable in part to the existence of the Anti-Inflation Program, which expired with the year 1978. During the AIB there was an increase in the number of collective agreements of one-year duration. Another factor is the growth of trade unionization in the banking sector following the Canada Labour Relations Board decision to recognize individual branches as valid bargaining units.

This is borne out by the fact that. for the first quarter of 1979, the service's caseload totalled 175 in comparison with 135 in the first three months of 1978, an increase of 29%.

## MORE JOB INJURIES IN BC

Statistics in the Workers Compensation Board's annual report show that about one of every seven workers in the British Columbia labor force had suffered a claimable on-the-job injury in 1978.

The statistics show that 162,000 new injuries were reported to the board last year. BC's total work force was about 1.2 million. There were 208 fatalities and 2,623 of the accidents led to permanent disability pensions. The number of injuries increased by 8.3% over the previous year.

The number of fatalities in 1978 reversed the trend of the previous two years, where the number of on-the-job deaths had been decreasing since 1975, when 246 workers lost their lives while at work. In 1976, 182 workers were killed on the job, and in 1977, 176 worker were killed while at work.

## COURT SUPPORTS DECISION

A provincial labor board in Ottawa was within its rights when it ordered the New Brunswick Liquor Corp. to stop replacing striking employees with management personnel, the Supreme Court of Canada has ruled. In a unanimous decision the court said the decision of the Public Service Labor Relations Board was not subject to review.

The high court found that the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick erred when it reviewed and overturned the decision of the labor relations board.

The issue arose during a legal strike in 1977 by the Canadian Union of Public Employees against the New Brunswick Liquor Corp. As a result of complaints filed by the company and the union, the labor relations board issued two decisions—that the union stop picketing and that the liquor control board stop replacing strikers with management personnel. The union compiled with the order to stop picketing, but the corporation appealed the order to stop using managers as strikebreakers.

*A conference room in Ottawa, with government representatives in the foreground, members of the Canadian Executive Board on the left and right and staff people from the Prime Minister's office and other government departments in the background with Building Trade Council representatives from B. C. and Quebec.*

## Canadian Building Trades Urge Action By Government on Jobs, Mobility, Housing

The Canadian Executive Board of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department is pressing the Government of Canada to take action on several fronts, no matter which party is in power.

The board presented to government officials, last December, a 24-page memorandum outlining their grievances and demands. The memorandum was discussed with the officials in a 2½-hour meeting attended by several members of the Canadian Executive Board.

These are the highlights of the Building Trades submission:

The board asked the government to give top priority in economic policy to reducing the unemployment rate and stimulating economic growth.

The board proposed that loans be made to municipalities to finance projects on the drawing board in areas of high unemployment and that construction projects with the Federal Department of Public Works be moved ahead. The government was criticized for not planning their work counter cyclical to demands of the private sector.

The submission also asked that the construction industry be exempted from the requalifying amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act in Bill C-14. At the time of the presentation, Bill C-14 was before a Parliamentary committee and scheduled to return to the House of Commons where the government seemed determined to push through the third and final reading.

The board pointed out that increasing qualifying periods for re-entry to unemployment insurance claims would deny thousands of construction workers the ability to re-establish an entitlement to unemployment insurance.

"Regions with an unemployment rate of over 11.5% are exempt," the submission argued. "Since the unemployment rate in construction is over 20%, the entire industry should be exempt from the re-qualifying amendments."

The submission also asked that the government make interest payments on residential mortgages partially tax deductible. The interest deductible is to be based on the residential mortgage rate at: $500 for 7%; $1,000 for 8%, $1,500 for 9%; $2,000 for 10%; and $2,500 for an 11% mortgage rate. "Canadian families need almost twice the income of U.S. families to buy an equivalent home," the brief noted. "The principle reason is not wages or materials but the cost of interest and land."

The government was also asked to ensure that no province or territorial jurisdiction legislatively restrain the mobility of construction workers to accept employment opportunities wherever they exist in Canada.

Worker mobility became an issue in July when the Province of Quebec passed legislation restricting the mobility of construction workers. The Ontario government has since introduced a bill to restrict worker mobility "and we fear other provinces may take similar action," the board said.

"We want the federal government to ensure by court action, federal legislation, constitutional amendment or consultation with the provinces, that worker mobility will not be restricted by provincial or territorial legislation," McCambly said.

"Major construction projects such as the tar sands development in Alberta, the James Bay hydro-electric projects and the Northern gas and oil pipelines require thousands of workers in one location. The main criterion of mobility should be the availability of employment opportunities. Provincial governments cannot restrict mobility in one direction without inviting retaliatory action."

The submission requested temporary mobility provisions for construction to enable unemployed workers to fill employment opportunities with periodic home visits. "We want Canadians to be given employment opportunities before resorting to offshore immigration in peak demand."

The government was asked to consider construction as a large, unique industry, requiring different considerations in legislation than the economy in general.

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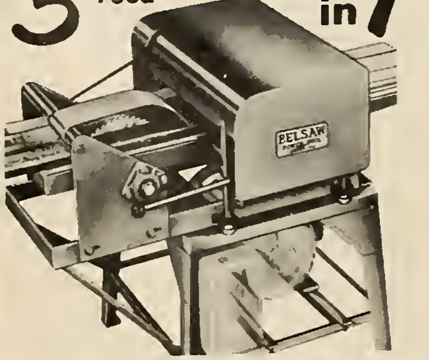

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P. O. Box 405, Palo Alto, Calif. 94302

# 13 Million Man-Hours of Work Under National Erectors Pact

Maintenance agreements with major firms and industries continue to provide work for many Brotherhood members. Work under the National Erectors Assn. Agreement, executed in 1972, has mushroomed from a little more than a half-million man-hours per year in 1973 to almost 10 times that amount (4,915,144 man-hours) last year, according to a report recently made by the National Maintenance Policy Committee.

The National Erectors pact, now in its seventh year, is a working agreement among 12 Building Trades unions and contractors of the National Erectors Assn. The Brotherhood was one of four unions which inaugurated the initial agreement. Other start-up participants were the Boilermakers, the Iron Workers and the Operating Engineers.

The pact is designed to assist in recouping man-hours lost or never achieved in heavy steel, aluminum, and the utilities. Most maintenance work in these industries was performed either by in-plant workers or non-union contractors. One objective of the pact was to make union contractors competitive with non-union contractors in the field. By preventing fragmentation of the work, standardizing working conditions and by providing certain working conditions not in the local labor-management structure, the NEA agreement has proved to be very successful.

**Man-Hours Worked under the National Maintenance Agreement by Carpenters/Millwrights**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1973 | 532,644 |
| 1974 | 968,438 |
| 1975 | 1,116,088 |
| 1976 | 1,994,564 |
| 1977 | 3,572,885 |
| 1978 | 4,915,144 |
| Total | 13,099,763 |

During the first quarter of this year, the 12 Building Trades unions signatory to the pact, have achieved 10,019,071 man-hours of work with 660 companies reporting out of a total of 860 companies—more than was achieved by the pact participants in the entire first year of its operation, 1973.

The Brotherhood is represented on the National Maintenance Policy Committee by Second General Vice President Pat Campbell and General Secretary John Rogers. The committee, which is made up equally of representatives of labor and management, meets quarterly in various cities of North America to handle grievances, interpret the agreement to encourage increased cooperation, and to demonstrate to construction users the value of participation in the program.

## Business Leaders Hear Our Side of the Story

*For the second time this year, a seminar of business leaders brought to Washington, D.C., by the US Chamber of Commerce, asked to visit Brotherhood Headquarters and discuss national issues with some of our leaders. The group met with General Secretary John Rogers, left foreground, above, as he expressed labor's determination to hold down prices and combat attempts to cut construction wages.*

## OPERATION PRICE WATCH

### JOIN THE FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION

Voluntary price guidelines have not stopped thousands of merchants and manufacturers in North America from gouging the consuming public. While workers are held to 7% wage increases, some corporations are gaining fantastic profits, 10%, 20%, even 300%, at the expense of the American consumer. Help labor to tell it like it is. Join thousands of union volunteers and monitor local prices now!

Pull out the attached monitoring forms, fill them out, and mail them to us when completed. See instructions on facing page.

# PRICE MONITORING FORMS

Please follow these instructions regarding the monitoring forms. Note that the forms deal with necessities—food, clothing, health care (drugs, physicians' and dentists' fees and hospital room rates), utilities (gas, electricity and telephone) and fuel (gasoline and oil). We suggest the following:

1. The price monitoring on the listed food items should be done about every two weeks. Check the same food items and the same brands in the same stores. Note the date and enter the prices on the forms.

2. The same procedures apply to drugs—same items, same brands, same stores—but on a monthly basis.

3. Clothing, follow direction on item 2.

4. Gasoline and oil, as above, except every two weeks.

5. Physicians' and dentists' fees and hospital room rates, compare with year ago if possible, or make monthly price check.

6. Telephone rates, note any changes as they occur.

Generally, we suggest the following: When completed, mail your monitoring forms to: **Editor, The Carpenter, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.** We will forward all reports to the AFL-CIO Department of Community Services for comparison with other price increases across the country.

If possible, inform your local union and the local AFL-CIO central body that you are monitoring prices and send them a photo-copy. Perhaps the central body will wish to publicize your findings including some photos of actual monitoring scenes.

In addition to forms, it would be helpful if you can send any of the following: Copies of bills or statements showing increases in prices, rents, or fees; different price tags attached to the same products showing price increases; any other information or materials which you think may be of help in this price monitoring program.

## AFL-CIO PRICE MONITORING REPORT: CLOTHING

DATES STORE MONITORED

______________, 1979

______________, 1979

(PRINT)
Monitor's Name:

Name of Store:

City:

State:

(Please report same items, same brands, same size and same stores)

| ITEM | BRAND NAME | DATE | PRICE | DATE | PRICE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHOES, Men's | | | | | |
| SNEAKERS, Children's | | | | | |
| BLUEJEANS | | | | | |
| SLACKS, Leisure | | | | | |
| SHIRTS, Sport | | | | | |
| SHIRTS, Dress | | | | | |
| HALF SLIP | | | | | |
| SUIT, Three piece | | | | | |
| RAINCOATS, Women's | | | | | |
| SOCKS, Children's | | | | | |
| DRYCLEANING (Identify item from above) | | | | | |

Price Monitor, Please Sign: ______________________

Address: ______________________

Phone: ______________________

## AFL-CIO PRICE MONITORING REPORT: MEDICINES AND MEDICAL CARE

DATES STORE MONITORED

____________________, 1979

____________________, 1979

(PRINT)

Monitor's Name:

Name of Store:

Address of Store:

City:

State:

(Please report same items, same brands, same size or weight and same stores)

| DRUG STORE ITEM | BRAND NAME | DATE | PRICE | DATE | PRICE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vitamin C—100 tablets | | | | | |
| Aspirin—100 tablets | | | | | |
| Rubbing Alcohol—one pint | | | | | |
| Baby Oil, 10 oz. | | | | | |
| Band Aids—pkg. of 100 | | | | | |
| Antacid—100 tablets | | | | | |
| Toothpaste—9 oz. | | | | | |
| PRESCRIPTION ITEMS | | | | | |
| Penicillin—(400,000 units) tablets | | | | | |
| Phenobarbital (15 mg) tablets | | | | | |
| Antihypertensive (10 mg) tablets | | | | | |
| Ampicillin (100 cc) liquid | | | | | |

| PROFESSIONAL SERVICES | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|
| Physician's fee—office visit | | |
| Dentist's fee—X-ray and cleaning | | |
| Podiatrist's fee—basic maintenance | | |
| Hospital Service Charges | | |
| Emergency Room, basic charge per visit | | |
| Hospital Room, base rate per day (semi-private) | | |

Price Monitor, Please Sign: ____________________

Address: ____________________

Phone: ____________________

## AFL-CIO PRICE MONITORING REPORT: FOOD

DATES STORE MONITORED

________________, 1979

________________, 1979

(PRINT)
Monitor's Name:

Name of Store:

City:

Address of Store:

State:

(Please report same items, same brands, same size or weight and same stores)

| ITEM | BRAND NAME | DATE | PRICE | DATE | PRICE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BREAD, white, 20 oz. | | | | | |
| HAMBURGER, regular, 1 lb. | | | | | |
| FISHSTICKS, frozen, 1 lb. | | | | | |
| CHICKEN, fryer parts, 1 lb. | | | | | |
| MILK, 1 gal. | | | | | |
| COFFEE, instant, 6 oz. | | | | | |
| EGGS, grade A, lge., 1 doz. | | | | | |
| BACON, 1 lb. | | | | | |
| TUNA, white, 6½ oz. can | | | | | |
| PORK & BEANS, 16 oz. can | | | | | |
| KETCHUP, 20 oz. bottle | | | | | |
| PEANUT BUTTER, creamy, 18 oz. jar | | | | | |
| MARGARINE, sticks, 1 lb. | | | | | |
| POTATOES, Idaho, 1 lb. | | | | | |
| APPLES, 1 lb. | | | | | |
| SOUP, chicken noodle, 10 oz. can | | | | | |
| COLA, six 12 oz. cans | | | | | |
| PUDDING, vanilla mix, 3 oz. | | | | | |
| CEREAL, raisin bran, 20 oz. | | | | | |
| SUGAR, white, 5 lbs. | | | | | |
| ICE CREAM, ½ gal. | | | | | |
| TOILET TISSUE, 4 rolls | | | | | |
| NAPKINS, 250 | | | | | |
| SOAP, 5 oz. | | | | | |
| DETERGENT, 49 oz. | | | | | |
| LIGHT BULBS, 100 w., soft white, pkg. of 4 | | | | | |
| TRASH BAGS, vinyl, 7 gal., pkg. of 20 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Price Monitor, Please Sign:
Address:
Phone:

## AFL-CIO PRICE MONITORING REPORT: SHELTER AND UTILITIES

DATE UTILITY MONITORED
______________________, 1979

(PRINT)
Monitor's Name:
Name of Utility:
Address of Utility:

City:
State:

| A. Shelter<br>Rent | Present Rent Per Month | Previous Rent Per Month | Date of Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| One bedroom apartment | | | |
| Two bedroom apartment | | | |
| Three bedroom apartment | | | |

| B. Utilities<br>(When comparing, use bills from same month) | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|
| Electricity, cost per kilowatt/hour (Divide total bill amount by total kilowatt/hours used) | | |
| Heating oil cost per gallon<br>Heating/cooking gas cost per therm or cubic foot (Divide total bill by number of therms or cubic feet shown) | | |
| Water, cost per 1,000 gallons (If sewage charge is in water bill, take it out before dividing) | | |
| Telephone, base rate per month (Subtract any long distance calls or installation costs) | | |

Price Monitor, Please Sign: ______________________
Address: ______________________
Phone: ______________________

## AFL-CIO PRICE MONITORING REPORT: TRANSPORTATION

DATES GAS STATION MONITORED
______________________, 1979
______________________, 1979

(PRINT)
Monitor's Name:
Name of Gas Station:
Address of gas station:

City:
State:

(Please report same items, same brands, same gas station)

| ITEM | BRAND NAME | DATE | PRICE | DATE | PRICE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gasoline— | | | | | |
| Leaded Regular, 1 Gallon | | | | | |
| Leaded Premium, 1 Gallon | | | | | |
| Unleaded Regular, 1 Gallon | | | | | |
| Unleaded Premium, 1 Gallon | | | | | |
| Motor Oil— | | | | | |
| 10W-30 Detergent, 1 Quart | | | | | |
| Tune-up— | | | | | |
| 4 cylinder | | | | | |
| 6 cylinder | | | | | |
| 8 cylinder | | | | | |

Price Monitor, Please Sign: ______________________
Address: ______________________
Phone: ______________________

Five major power tools packaged into one unique, big-capacity unit.

# Now you don't have to spend a fortune to enjoy a complete woodworking shop

The Mark V as a 10" table saw offers a 3¼" depth-of-cut with a 48" ripping capacity. The exclusive Speed Dial permits power sawing of hardwoods.

Whether you're an experienced craftsman, a dedicated hobbyist, or a week-end "do-it-yourselfer", at one time or another, you've probably dreamed of owning a complete woodworking shop. And as anyone who has ever tried any woodworking project more complicated than nailing together a birdhouse knows, a table saw and maybe a couple of hand-held power tools just can't hack it!

At a minimum, you should have—in addition to that table saw—a top-quality vertical drill press, a lathe, a boring machine, and a disc sander. So equipped, the world of the true woodworking expert, and all its rewards, becomes your oyster!

But there are two problems. One is space. A woodworking shop with five separate major power tools takes up more space than a lot of people can manage to find in their basement or garage.

The second and larger problem is sheer cost. Those five precision power tools, purchased separately, have got to run you at least a couple of thousand dollars.

### The Perfect Answer

Insurmountable problems? Not at all! In fact, some 300,000 woodworkers have already discovered the perfect answer–a single, precision tool that combines all five of the major power tools in one unit that actually takes up less space than a bicycle. . .and that can be yours for about ONE-THIRD of the price of the five separate units!

This is the world-famous Shopsmith Mark V. Invented back in 1953, the time-tested Mark V is the only true multi-purpose professional tool. It's enjoying a remarkable boom in popularity as more and more people discover its amazing versatility, and utter simplicity of operation.

### Outperforms Individual Tools

Even if you have plenty of space and an unlimited budget, the Shopsmith Mark V can outperform a shop-full of individual tools. It's unique design not only gives you greater accuracy and more convenience-it allows you to do things you just can't do with other power tools.

This truly ingenious woodworking system combines a 10" table saw, a 12" disc sander, a horizontal boring machine, a 16½" vertical drill press, and a 34" lathe—all powered by a rugged 13.5 amp, 110-volt motor that develops 2 h.p. That's more than enough power for the toughest jobs. And an exclusive speed dial even lets you change operating speeds without turning off the motor.

After only a half-hour of practice, even a novice can change over from one tool to any of the other four tools in less than 60 seconds.

With the 5-in-1 Mark V, you can perform literally dozens of sophisticated woodworking operations—including sawing, rabbeting, beveling, mitering, grooving, concentric drilling, spindle turning, doweling, edge sanding, and metal drilling. With optional accessories, you can perform more specialized operations such as mortising, dadoing, shaping, routing, molding and many others.

And the Shopsmith Mark V is so simple to operate that even beginners can easily build their own furniture and cabinets, make gifts, and do money-saving home repairs and complex remodeling projects. The skill. . .and above all, the accuracy. . .are built into the machine.

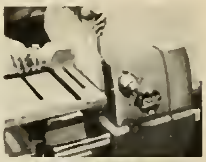
### Send Today for Free Facts

And now you can use the coupon below to receive, by return mail, an informative free booklet, "What to Look for When You Buy Power Tools", plus all the facts about the Shopsmith Mark V and its "big-job" capabilities-and how you can actually test-use it in your own home without risk, for a full month.

There's no cost or obligation for this free information. It can help even inexperienced amateurs become skilled woodworking experts whose projects show a professional touch. For the real craft "buff", it's the low cost answer to a lot of frustrating problems.

**Shopsmith**

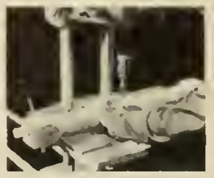
Dept 1863, 750 Center Dr., Vandalia, OH 45377



The Mark V as a 12" disc sander gives you operations not possible on other sanders. . .like finishing edges to precise dimensions.

The Mark V as a lathe offers exceptional capacity with a 16½" swing for face-plate turning. Speed Dial allows a speed range of 700 to 5200 rpm.

The Mark V as a horizontal boring machine permits perfect doweling. The exclusive feed stop assures all holes will be exactly the same depth.



The Mark V as a 16½" vertical drill press can be set up to drill perfect screw pockets. The Mark V has an accurate depth control dial, ready make jigs, and the right speed for every operation.

**Shopsmith Inc.**
**Dept.1863, 750 Center Drive,**
**Vandalia, Ohio 45377**

**Yes,** please mail me your **Free Information Kit** on the Shopsmith Mark V I understand there is no obligation and that no salesman will visit.

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

City ______________________

State ____________ Zip ____________

# LOCAL UNION NEWS

## Texas Carpenters Join Biggest Labor Rally In State's History to Protest Repeal Move

An estimated 9,000 union construction workers descended on the Texas state capitol at Austin recently to protest efforts by certain legislators and contractor groups to repeal the state's "Little Davis-Bacon Law" which maintains prevailing wages on public works projects in the state.

More than 600 members of Local 1266, Austin, along with other Brotherhood members from throughout the state joined the mile-long march, according to General Representative Pete McNeil. Business Representative Wayne Aldridge of Local 1266 and international representatives in the area coordinated much of the demonstration.

Construction workers wearing hardhats and baseball caps crowded into the state capitol rotunda and filled the grounds around the building. Texas AFL-CIO President Harry Hubbard said that the building tradesmen traveled aboard 101 buses from Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, and Amarillo and in private cars to make their feelings known to the legislators.

A member of Local 1266, Victor Pruett, was quoted by *The Dallas Times-Herald* as saying, "I'm here to try to keep people from having to work for nothing. I know. I've seen it before during the Depression. You had to take what they'd give you."

The repeal effort has been soundly defeated in the Texas House of Representatives, and, though a companion bill has come out of the Senate Committee, there are not enough votes for floor action at this time.

## Midwestern Industrial Council Meets

*Third District Board Member Pete Ochocki discussed with the delegates the Brotherhood's plans to expand its industrial organizing and to offer more services to industrial locals. Seated at left is Norm Butclaff, vice president, and at right, Executive Secretary-Treasurer Bob Warosh.*

*Officers of the Midwestern Council include, from left: Norm Butclaff, vice president; Bruce Baier, assistant business representative; Bob Warosh, executive secretary-treasurer; Erv Nickerson, trustee; Paul Kysely, president; Mary Ann Zygarlicki, trustee; and Roy Mikesh, assistant business representative.*

*The 3rd Annual Convention of the Midwestern Industrial Council was held recently in Madison, Wis., with more than 50 delegates attending.*

## Kansas State Meet

*Two General Officers of the Brotherhood led the list of speakers at the recent annual convention of the Kansas State Council of Carpenters in Manhattan, Kans. General Secretary John Rogers and General Executive Board Member Frederick Bull discussed organizational matters, legislation and internal activities. Shown here are, from tht left, Morris E. Eastland, secretary-treasurer of the state council; Rogers, Bull, and Loyd Jenkins, state council president. (Kansas City Labor Beacon Photo)*

*Three generations of Musils attended the annual convention of the Kansas State Council of Carpenters in Manhattan. From the left, apprentice member Paul Musil; Ed Musil, Jr., president of Carpenters Local 168; and Ed Musil Sr., former president of the union. The family received an ovation from delegates attending the convention. The family tradition extends one more generation—Ed, Sr., father also was a carpenter. (Kansas City Labor Beacon Photo)*

## Unions Prove Best On Oregon Projects

Two major building projects began in Portland Ore., last June. A 22-story union-built structure was recently completed while a 12-story non-union project is still below ground in the construction phase and in the hole financially, according to union officials. The difference, says Earl Kirkland, executive-secretary of the Columbia-Pacific Building and Construction Trades Council, is that the 100% union job assured the availability of skilled workers.

## Massachusetts State Council Officers

MASS S COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS
81

*The newly-elected officers of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters assembled for a picture following the council's convention. Seated, from left, are Louis DiGregorio, Vice President E. Joseph Saillant, President Richard McInnis, Secretary and Legislative Agent Richard Croteau, and Treasurer Robert Marshall. Standing: Carl Johnson, Andrew Shusta, Michael Molinari. Joseph Gangi, Albert Greene, Fred Hansen, Jr., coordinator-organizer, and Luther Goodspeed.*

## KC Council Holds Hiring Rules Meet

About 75 construction superintendents, foremen, and other management representatives attended a recent seminar conducted by the Kansas City, Mo., Carpenters District Council to discuss ways of implementing Federal rules on the employment of women and minorities in construction.

The session was chaired by Don Meyers, training director of the KC Builders Association, who was assisted by Virgil Heckathorn, secretary of the district council; Dale Patton of the US Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; and Don Wilkerson, equal employment officer for the association.

Heckathorn later announced that a similar discussion session is scheduled for independent contractors in the area.

## 'Right-to-Work' Killed In Maine

A campaign to enact a so-called "right-to-work" law in Maine was killed off for this year when the state Senate defeated an open shop bill, 21-9. The House had voted down the measure earlier by an 85-59 vote. Democratic Governor Joseph Brennan had pledged to veto the Republican- sponsored bill, if it reached his desk.

Two Brotherhood leaders active in the work of the Carpenters Legislation Improvement Committee in the State of Maine were among many trade unionists who helped to defeat the "right-to-work" effort—Larry Buffington, business representation of Local 320, Augusta, and Roger Perron, business representative of Local 407, Lewiston, Me.

## There's One of These At the Union Meeting

We listed 11 types of members who show up "at every union meeting" in the March issue of *The Carpenter*—the confused listener, the professional seconder, and so on.

Robert Riga, trustee of Local 739, Cincinnati, O., suggests a 12th type, what we might call "the chronic adjourner." Riga describes him as follows: "During the process of the meeting, when we need to spend time discussing and working out the problems of our union, this member calls for an early adjournment, usually in a hurry for the local saloons."

## Jersey Paper Notes Local's 40th Year

In its anniversary column "Only Yesterday", *The Asbury Park Press*, Asbury Park, N.J., recently noted that April 24 marked the 40th anniversary of the merger of six Brotherhood locals in the area to form Local 2250 of Red Bank, N.J. A single county-wide union was formed from locals in Long Branch, Asbury Park, Atlantic Highlands, Keyport, Red Bank, and Keansburg.

• • •

*Attend your local union meetings regularly. Cast your vote on the issues before the membership. Be an active member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.*

• • •

*Unemployment insurance (UI) programs provide temporary income as partial compensation to unemployed workers. UI programs are administered jointly by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor and individual states.*

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please send me the *FREE BOOK* that gives full details.

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Address ______

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3 easy ways to bore holes faster

**1. Irwin Speedbor® "88"** for all electric drills. Spade-type head, exclusive hollow ground point. Starts fast, cuts fast in any wood. 17 sizes, ¼" to 1½", and 4, 6 and 13 piece sets.

**2. Irwin No. 22 Micro-Dial®** expansive bit bores 35 standard holes, ⅞" to 3". Fits all hand braces. And you just dial the size you want. No. 21 bores 19 standard holes, ⅝" to 1¾".

**3. Irwin 62T Solid Center** hand brace type. Delivers clean, fast double-cutter boring action. Balanced cutting head. Medium fast screw pitch. Heat treated full length for long life. 18 sizes, ¼" to 1½", and sets.

**Every Irwin Wood Bit** precision-made of finest quality tool steel, heat tempered full length and machine-sharpened to bore fast, clean, accurate holes. Buy Irwin . . . buy the best.

**Strait-Line Chalk Line Reel Box**
**50 ft. & 100 ft. sizes**

**Popular Priced** Irwin self-chalking design. Precision-made of aluminum alloy. Easy action reel. Leak proof. Practically damage proof. Fits pocket or hand.

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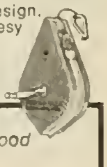

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## A Local View, a Call for Action

By STANLEY MACENAS

*Financial Secretary, Local 558*

The intensive growth of open-shop and double-breasted contractors, as represented by member firms of the Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC) and Associated General Contractors (AGC), has grown alarmingly.

According to a recent study in the Engineering News Record, it was concluded that *the majority of all construction in the United States is open shop.* Much of our former union work has been taken over by the open-shop invasion.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), has established that most home building as well as small commercial construction is now performed by open-shop contractors. The small home building markets in and around metropolitan areas are where open-shop forces are posting their major victories.

The author of this article is a local union official in a large metropolitan area, namely, Chicago, that is predominately union. However, we know that we are a prime target for the anti-union forces, and what is occurring around the country has begun to affect our outlying areas. Therefore, a positive program of response has to be available, so that we can prepare a plan of action to prevent ABC or AGC encroachment on union goals.

A personal experience may enlighten the reader. Recently, I called a member who was delinquent in his dues and asked him why his payment was late. He replied that his intentions were to go open shop, because it would be "cheaper". I explained to him that it would not be cheaper in the long run because he and his family would lose welfare, hospitalization, pension and insurance benefits, but, most importantly, he would lose the protection that only a strong union can provide against unfair labor practices. After a thorough discussion, this member decided to stay in our local. This is a case where proper publicizing of our Brotherhood's benefits successfully combatted the so-called open shop advantages.

It seems that properly publicizing the merits of *Union Shop vs. Open Shop* is the strongest remedy we have to maintain our economic security. That is why programs like "CHOP", the Coordinating Housing Organizing Program, should be thoroughly endorsed. The CHOP program educates those workers who otherwise would continue working in a non-union capacity and persuades them to go union; moreover, CHOP reinforces present union members in their knowledge that the union is the only way to go.

As President Sidell said, in introducing the CHOP program:

> *"Operation CHOP is one of the many new programs and services developed to better serve our membership. . . . A new UBC is emerging, which with your support and cooperation will be progressive, aggressive, forward-moving and militantly dedicated to the advancement and welfare of our membership".*

This vital program requires sound training for all qualified local officers. Our national leadership has provided methods and guidance to insure that this program becomes a success, and it requires a corresponding maximum effort of all local officers to make sure that the program works.

Our area local union button bears the quarterly motto: "Building Trades Work Together". Perhaps in the future others

**Continued on Page 30**

Need More Money? Want to Be Your Own Boss?

**Start Saw Sharpening**

**Business Of Your Own...*In Your Sparetime***

Turn your spare hours in the evening or weekends into extra dollars, this proven practical way—start your own money-making sharpening business—No selling or canvassing—No experience required. You can do it automatically with Foley Saw Sharpening Equipment.

**Earn $8 an HOUR and MORE**

People, just like yourself, all over the United States are making extra cash in their spare time. "My spare time saw filing business has made me $952 these first few months," says R. T. Chapman. Many start part-time, find it so profitable that they build year-around service business.

**Minimum Investment Needed**

Start your own business with little money. Foley will finance you. You can earn extra cash immediately. Rush this coupon today for full information.

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Please send Free booklet on how I can start profitable saw sharpening business of my own. **Call Toll Free 1-800-328-7140**
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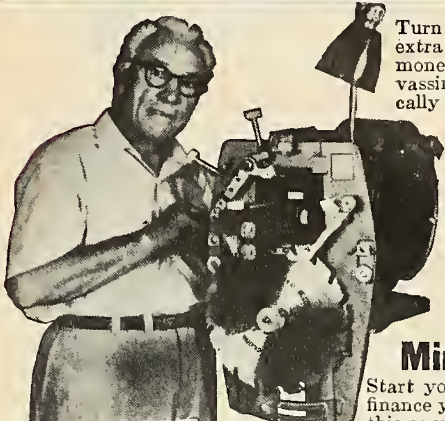
**Sharpen All These**

*with versatile* Foley **Saw Sharpeners**

You can sharpen combination (rip and crosscut) circular saws, band saws, hand saws, crosscut circular saws, steel or carbide tipped—and do a perfect job every time without experience or special training. Precision Foley Sharpening equipment does it for you automatically! Set up in basement or garage, work your own hours in your own way and earn big sparetime profits.



The Opportunities in a SHARPENING Business of Your Own
Foley

Classroom instruction is an important part of the pre-apprenticeship training women receive at the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Training Center in Las Vegas.

*Women trainees in pre-apprenticeship build structures for community use under the supervision of Bobby Ballard, instructor/coordinator at the JATC Center, Las Vegas, Nev.*

## 22 Women Benefit From Las Vegas Pre-Apprentice Training Program

"I decided to become a carpenter because there is good money in it, and I can be self-employed anywhere," said Terry Pflimlin of Las Vegas, Nevada. "What I really want out of life is to have a trade," said Rachel Gomez, also of Las Vegas. "I decided to enter carpentry because I like the outdoors. Working with wood and knowing that I can make something is satisfying to me."

Pflimlin and Gomez are among 22 women who recently participated in a 6-week pre-apprentice course in carpentry. The CETA funded program, begun on March 5, was sponsored by the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Training Center of Clark, Lincoln, Nye and Esmeralda counties. The course was taught by Bobby Ballard, an instructor at the center.

Women participating in the training program volunteered through CETA. After satisfactorily completing the course, they became eligible to apply for regular apprentice training.

"We already have ten women working successfully in the field," said George Roper, coordinator of the Center. "Four of them attended a similar course last year which was for both men and women."

Roper explained why he believes pre-apprentice training is particularly helpful to women.

"Men usually grow up with an orientation to carpentry, using tools from the time they are boys. I think we need to do something to help women prepare for the job since many times they are starting from scratch, without much carpentry experience."

Roper said that once women are trained, they perform as competently on the job as men.

"The percentage rate of drop-outs is the same for both women and men," Roper said. "Some of the women find they like it and some don't, just as when men are being trained."

The women at the Center generally agree that a major advantage of their chosen career is being able to earn as much money as their male counter-parts by entering this traditionally male field.

"In most of the jobs I've held, I've worked hard and the pay was awful," said Darlene Cibulka, a single mother of four. "Carpenters work hard and the pay is fantastic, plus the benefits are very hard to beat. Women, whether men know it or not, are very capable of building, designing and even supervising."

Cibulka also commented that, as a carpenter, she will be able to make repairs around the house without having to pay the high cost of labor to someone else.

Sharee Blackie pointed out the advantage of having two carpenters in the family. "My husband is a journeyman carpenter. He gets great wages and benefits, so I figured, 'why shouldn't I?' When we retire, can you imagine how nice it'll be because we'll both have been union carpenters?"

## New Journeymen, Rockford, Illinois

*There was a recent completion banquet for graduating apprentices, held by the Rockford Area Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee. Carpenters Local 792 of Rockford, Ill., and the Northern Illinois Building Contractors Association are sponsoring organizations.*

*Front row, left to right: Robert Boyle, committee chairman; Leroy Anderson, committee secretary; and Earl Dean, committee member. Back row, standing left to right: new journeymen Lewis Savalla, Russell May, Lawrence Savalla, Mark Vandenberg, John Meyers, Roger Rainwater, Billy Smith, Rodney Harris, Ed Steeb, and Dennis Friday. Business Agent Lewis Blais also participated in the ceremonies.*

*Graduates at the Twin Cities JATC certificate-presentation ceremony in St. Paul.*

## Twin Cities JATC Honors Graduates and Contestants at Banquet

The Twin Cities, Minn. Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee held its annual graduation ceremony and testimonial banquet on April 20. A total of 165 carpenter, cabinet maker, floor coverers, drywall, and millwright graduates received their certificates of completion at a banquet and dance held at the Prom Ballroom in St. Paul.

Marlin Grant, chairman of the joint apprenticeship committee and president of Marvin H. Anderson Construction Company was the main speaker. Richard Carlson, president of the Twin Cities Carpenters District Council, was the master of ceremonies. Certificates were presented by L. J. Shosten, apprenticeship director. Awards were given to the winners of the state apprenticeship contest. The winner in carpentry was Paul Heins, Local 1382; second runner-up was David Brostrom, Local 7; and third runner-up was Chris Denkinger, Local 87. Robert Dahlquist, Local 548, was the first place winner in the millwright contest. Heins and Dahlquist will represent Minnesota at New Orleans, La. at the International Contest.

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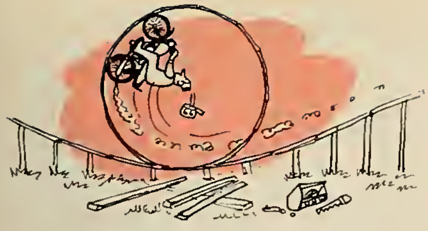

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### THE WAY SHE WERE

A glamorous Hollywood star was disgusted with some photographs that had just been made of her. "I don't understand it," she told the cameraman. "The last time I posed for you the photographs were simply wonderful."

The photographer shrugged. "I know," he said, "but you must remember that when I made those photographs I was ten years younger."

—Aluminum Light

**ARE YOU STILL CLICING?**

### SPIT IT OUT

A lady was telling her new maid exactly what was expected of her. "I want you to be neat, clean and courteous to guests at all times," she instructed. "But above all, I expect you not to gossip about me."

"Oh, yes, Ma'am," the maid answered. "I won't tell a soul a thing." Then she leaned closer to her employer and whispered, "Just what is it you're trying to hide, honey?"

**ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?**

### ASTRONOMY LESSON

TEACHER: Get your parents to let you watch the eclipse of the moon tonight.

STUDENT: On what channel?

### DOUBLE TROUBLE

When Joe DiMaggio came up to the major leagues, Bobo Newsom, a strong-armed pitcher, eagerly awaited the chance to pitch against the highly-acclaimed New York Yankee rookie.

"I'll take care of him," Newsom predicted. "I pitched against him on the Coast, and I know his weakness."

The first time DiMaggio faced Newsome he doubled. Then he doubled again. His third two-bagger put Bobo out of the game. Newsom was then asked if he still knew DiMaggio's weakness.

"Certainly," Newsome replied with dignity. "It's two-base hits."

**UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS**

### NOT A MILLWRIGHT

NIT: Your friend sure is stupid.

WIT: I'll say. He was stuck for six hours on an escalator during a power failure.

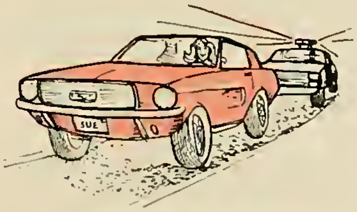
—UTU News

**BE IN GOOD STANDING**

### SAY AGAIN?

NIT: Why are pins always getting lost?

WIT: Because they're always pointed in one direction and headed in the other.



### GETTING STRAIGHT

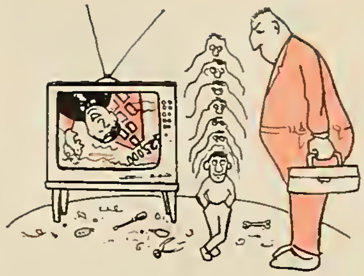
POLICEMAN: Lady, I just clocked you doing 78 in a 30-mile-per-hour zone!

YOUNG BEAUTY: Officer, are you supposed to advise me of my rights first, or am I supposed to advise you that my father is Chief of Police?

### THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

I once had a cow named Sue
That never could do a true moo.
So I bought her a flute
And taught her to toot,
And now Sue's moo is true blew.

—Lois Stephenson
Marysville, Wash.



### WHO'S BEEN . . . ?

No one can make you feel more humble than the repairman who discovers you've been trying to fix it yourself.

**DON'T GET BEHIND IN '79**

### WHAT CAN I SAY?

FATHER: So, you want to become my son-in-law?

DAUGHTER'S GUY: Well, not really, sir, but if I marry your daughter, I don't see how I can avoid it.

**LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL**

### YOU'RE WELCOME

SUITER: Your daughter has consented to marry me.

FATHER: Then that makes you the second happiest man in the world.

**ATTEND UNION MEETINGS**

### OF THIS AND THAT

It's one of life's not-so-little triumphs to find a suit you bought costing more in another store.

* * *

Now that I think about it, what's so bad about a dog's life?

* * *

Some restaurants condemn customers who don't order before-dinner drinks to live two hours on bread and water.

* * *

By putting our other troubles into perspective, tight shoes make philosophers of us all.

* * *

You're only old once, too. So why isn't that just as good an excuse for doing what you please?

* * *

Christmas still comes but once a year, only now it comes before Halloween.

—Jane Goodsell

# How Death and Disability Claims are Being Paid

Death and Disability claims for the months of March and April, 1979, have exceeded the sum of $960,000 for each month. This is in comparison to the previous average monthly claim figure of $375,000-$400,000 per month.

It has become evident that some misunderstanding has arisen in the manner in which Death and Disability claims are being paid from the Claim Office. Section 48-A of the new Constitution and Laws indicates that a *full donation* may be paid if certain conditions are met, and if all conditions are *not met*, something less than a full donation will be paid.

Let us give an example which should clarify the situation . . . ASSUME THE FOLLOWING . . . a member is entitled to a full donation of $2,000.00 . . . (Keep in mind that this is NOT AN INSURANCE POLICY but is a donation, and the member can not designate a beneficiary to receive the donation) 1. The member has a wife . . . the funeral bill is $1,000.00, which she pays . . . the wife receives the FULL $2,000.00. 2. The funeral bill is $1,000.00 . . . the member has a wife and three children . . . one of the three children pays the bill . . . that child receives $1,000.00 and the wife receives the balance of the donation or $1,000.00. 3. The member has NO WIFE but three children . . . the funeral bill is $1,000.00 . . . one of the children pays the funeral bill and receives the $1,000.00 . . . *the three children* receive the balance of the $1,000.00, share and share alike. 4. The member has no wife and no children, but AN ESTATE has been opened. The Estate receives the full amount of the donation or $2,000.00. 5. The member has no wife, no children and no estate and the funeral bill is $1,000.00 A brother, sister, niece, nephew, grandson or friend pays the funeral bill of $1,000.00 . . . no further donation is made and the claim is considered complete. 6. The member has no wife, children, estate and no one has paid the bill . . . The local union is obligated to pay the funeral bill in an amount not to exceed the bill and will be reimbursed for that amount and that amount only.

Local unions are urged to use the new application form at all times, as it will save the Claim Department much time in final processing of the claim. The application form should be complete in all instances . . . Many claims are received without names of children, and without the extract of financial records being completed.

A funeral bill *must* show the name of the person who paid the bill or the name of the person who has accepted the responsibility for payment of the same. In the event that a letter is sent from the funeral home showing that they accept "John Smith" as the person responsible for payment of the bill, the TOTAL AMOUNT of the bill should be shown in the letter. This will enable the Claim Department to make a correct breakdown in assigning the proper amounts of the donation for payment.

Please remember that the member is *ELIGIBLE* for a donation . . . he is not *GUARANTEED* a specific amount . . . there are conditions which must be met which are prescribed in the Constitution and Laws and in the instruction brochure which has been forwarded to each Financial Secretary in the field.

We will endeavor to continue to clarify our procedures in future issues of *The Carpenter* and will answer all questions addressed to the Claim Department, Office of the General Treasurer.

CHARLES E. NICHOLS
General Treasurer

# IN MEMORIAM

**EDITOR'S NOTE: (S) following names below indicates death of spouse.**

**Local 1, Chicago, Ill.**—Robert M. Guenther, Carl W. Nelson, Charles L. Nielsen, Sr., Silvio D. Rizzo, Carl E. Widmark.

**Local 2, Cincinnati, Ohio**—Howard R. Sanderfer.

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**Local 7, Minneapolis, Mn.**—Vern J. Crow, George Dahl, George Danielson, Eiler M. Ellingson, Alvin R. Helmer, Fred Heuring (S), Carl Lindstrom (S), John R. Lloyd, Olof A. Olson.

**Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Santo Iacovella, John A. Robertson.

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**Local 13, Chicago, Ill.**—John P. Composono (S), William H. Davidson (S).

**Local 14, San Antonio, Tex.**—Robley D. (Bob) Evans, Boss S. Levensailor (S).

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**Local 35, San Rafael, Calif.**—Sydney J. Smith.

**Local 36, Oakland, Calif.**—Edward O. Bacon, Stanley C. Jackson, Veikko Petays.

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**Local 43, Hartford, Conn.**—Nicholas D'Abate.

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**Local 129, Hazleton, Pa.**—Robert P. Walser.

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**Local 133, Terre Haute, Ind.**—William Bright.

**Local 134, Montreal, Quebec**—Donat Bordeleau, Wilfrid Courtemanche, Karl H. Senger (S).

**Local 135, New York, N.Y.**—Ralph Goldstein.

**Local 141, Chicago, Ill.**—William Johnson.

**Local 153, Helena, Mt.**—Charles H. Crumb.

**Local 159, Charleston, S.C.**—Aaron Washington.

**Local 161, Kenosha, Wisc.**—William Bentz.

**Local 169, East St. Louis, Ill.**—Hodge Graves.

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**Local 174, Joliet, Ill.**—Rudolph Seppi (S).

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**Llcal 267, Dresden, Ohio**—Paul Ford (S), Percival Walton, Cary P. Wolfe (S).

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**Local 425, El Paso, Tex.**—Clarence R. Green.

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**Local 455, Somerville, N.J.**—James A. Nelson (S).

**Local 462, Greensburg, Pa.**—John A. Sterner.

**Local 468, New York, N.Y.**—Peter Larson.

**Local 470, Tacoma, Wash.**—Knute Olafson.

**Local 475, Ashland, Mass.**—Bernard Kubiak, Richard F. Moore, Michael Szydlowski, Jose L. Tavares (S).

**Local 480, Freeburg, Ill.**—Oliver Waigland (S).

**Local 483, San Francisco, Calif.**—Samson (Sam) Shuker.

**Local 492, Hyde Park, Reading, Pa.**—John W. Jacobs.

**Local 493, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.**—George Lau, Roland J. Woodward.

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**Local 508, Marion, Ill.**—Lewis Moore.

**Local 512, Ypsilanti, Mich.**—Edwin Nyhus.

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**Local 535, Norwood, Mass.**—A. Rueben Sundberg. (S).

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**Local 556, Meadville, Pa.**—John I. Caldwell.

**Local 558, Elmhurst, Ill.**—John E. Maloney, Jr.

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**Local 569, Pascagoula, Miss.**—Lytle M. Brown.

**Local 584, New Orleans, La.**—Mack B. Drummond.

**Local 586, Sacramento, Calif.**—Simon E. Hamling.

**Local 596, St. Paul, Minn.**—Earl H. Williams.

**Local 599, Hammond, Ind.**—Oscar Johnson (S).

**Local 602, St. Louis, Mo.**—Frank M. Bono.

**Local 604, Murphysboro, Ill.**—Burl Crain.

**Local 608, New York, N.Y.**—Fritz Bruns (S), Joseph B. Geraghty.

**Local 620, Madison, N.J.**—Anthony Lepre.

**Local 623, Atlantic County, N.J.**—Charles A. Maxwell, Sr.

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**Local 720, Baton Rouge, La.**—James C. Craig, Jesse Wm. Martin.

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**Local 739, Cincinnati, Ohio**—John Gerke, Harold Harris, Joseph Schaible, Arthur Schmidt, Joseph Wiesman.

**Local 740, New York, N.Y.**—Herbert T. Hare.

**Local 742, Decatur, Ill.**—Lyle E. Boyd.

**Local 743, Bakersfield, Calif.**—Ovic L. Bailey, Arley L. Lane, Thomas H. Russell.

**Local 745, Honolulu, Hawaii**—Sakae Kawamura, Earl M. Koyanagi, Shigeru Uyeda.

**Local 751, Santa Rosa, Calif.**—Walter E. Brown.

**Local 753, Beaumont, Tx.**—George Avery.

**Local 756, Bellingham, Wash.**—Louis C. Anderson, Warren A. Hill, Jr. (S).

**Local 764, Shreveport, La.**—Benjamin Franklin (Frank) Crow, John O. Salley, William D. Taylor.

**Local 768, Kingston, Pa.**—Willard Smith (S).

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**Local 781, Princeton, N.J.**—Anthony J. Amalfitano, Sr., Sidney McNinch.

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**Local 845, Norwood, Pa.**—George E. Ernst.

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**Local 851, Anoka, Minn.**—Frank S. Norris.

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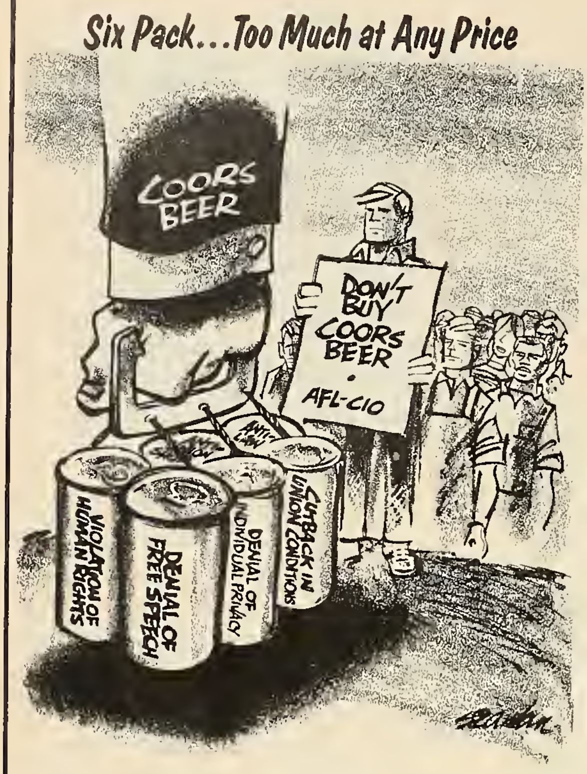
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United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

## First '79 Training Seminar

**Continued from Page 9**

Israel Hubelbank, BR, Local 135, New York, N. Y.
Robert G. LaMarche, FC & BR, Local 1487, Burlington, Vt.
Charles J. McDonald, FS & BR, Local 418, Greeley, Colo.
Robert Lee Methvin, BR, Local 387, Columbus, Miss.
Clarence E. Murfin, BR, Local 35, San Rafael, Ca.
Edward A. Nigrelli, Sr., BR, Local 316, San Jose, Ca.
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Peter M. Schantz, FS & BR, Local 194, Oakland, Calif.
William G. Schweda, BR, Local 1365, Cleveland, O.
Richard O. Smith, FS & BR, Local 700, Corning, N. Y.
John B. Snyder, FS & BR, Local 89, Mobile, Ala.
Marvin J. Terrell, BR, Local 2046, Martinez, Calif.
Bert Tycer, Asst BR, Local 34, Oakland, Calif.
Larry L. Vincent, FS, Local 55, Denver, Colo.
Anthony Viola, FS, Local 2046, Martinez, Calif.
James A. Watts, BR, North Central Texas D. C., Arlingon, Tex.
Robert C. Weatherbee, BR, Local 40, Boston, Mass.
Tom P. White, FS, Local 550, San Leandro, Calif.
Robert Acosta, BR, Orange County D. C., Orange, Calif.
Stephen Cobb, BR, Orange D. C., Orange, Calif.
Andrew Kornuta, BR, Orange County D. C., Orange, Calif.
Randy Thornhill, BR, Local 2361, Orange, Calif.
Arthur W. Turney, Jr., BR, Local 1648 Orange, Calif.
Fred Pfeffer, Local 12, Syracuse, N.Y.

## Straight Talk About Davis-Bacon

**Continued from Page 7**

***FICTION:*** *Davis-Bacon recordkeeping requirements add to the cost of public works.*

**FACT:** Records required by contractors on Davis-Bacon projects are almost all things that a contractor would do anyway. Keeping payroll records, for instance, is a normal good business practice.

***FICTION:*** *The Department of Labor sets artificially high wage rates on Davis-Bacon projects, using high union rates in places where most construction is done by non-union labor.*

**FACT:** Wage rates are set by reference to those paid on similar projects in the geographic area concerned. About half the time, non-union rates prevail.

## A Local View, a Call for Action

**Continued from Page 22**

of our construction affiliates, such as electricians, bricklayers, operators, cement masons, sheet metal workers, plumbers, etc., will join us in a coordinated CHOP program, so that—*united*—we can preserve and protect the great concept of unionism that so many people have worked upon and are still working to advance.

## How to File Consumer Complaint

**Continued from Page 11**

discrimination because you have made a good faith exercise of any of your rights under the Federal consumer credit laws. If you've been denied credit, the law requires that you be notified in writing and gives you the right to request the reason for the denial.

The *Fair Credit Billing Act* sets up a procedure for the prompt correction of errors on a credit account and prevents damage to your credit rating while you're settling a dispute.

The *Fair Credit Reporting Act* sets up a procedure for correcting mistakes on your credit record and requires that the record be kept confidential.

The *Consumer Leasing Act* requires disclosure of information that helps you compare the cost and terms of one lease with another and with the cost and terms of buying on credit or with cash.

The *Real Estate Settlement Procedure Act* requires that you be given information about the services and costs involved at "settlement," when real property transfers from seller to buyer.

The *Home Mortgage Disclosure Act* requires most lending institutions in metropolitan areas to let the public know where they make their mortgage and home improvement loans.

## POUCH SUSPENDERS

Suspenders are nothing new for holding up pants, but there haven't been, until now, any heavy-duty suspenders for holding up nail pouches and tool belts.

Norman Clifton of Carpenters Local 1622, Haywood, Calif., a 28-year member of the Brotherhood, has changed that. He has developed the 'Hang It Up"—lightweight but heavy duty red suspenders, with leather and metal fittings and 2-inch-wide nylon webbing. They're adjustable, with strong, clamp-on clips. "They're as union made as we can make them," Clifton says.

To order, send check or money order to: Clifton Enterprises, 4806 Los Arboles Place, Fremont, Calif. 94536. The price is $16.15 each, including postage and handling. In California, add 97¢ sales tax for a total of $17.12. Allow two to four weeks for delivery.

●

*PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.*

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## WOOD BORING BITS

A new line of self-feeding, large diameter wood boring bits has been introduced by the Industrial/Construction Division of Black & Decker.

The five new bits, ranging from 1¾-inches to 4⅝-inches in diameter, are designed to bore holes for all standard-size pipe and conduit applications up to 4-inches.

The self-feeding bits feature replaceable blades, cutters and lead-screw/shank combinations. Replacement parts are identified by imprint on the body of each bit.

The self-feeding lead-screw means fast hole starting, reduced operator effort and fatigue. Single or multiple blades (depending on bit diameter) offer smooth, powerful cutting, and the tapered design allows for easy removal from bored holes.

Along with the new bits, Black & Decker's Industrial/Construction Division is offering two new boring extensions in diameters of ⅞-inch and one-inch. Both are 18 inches long to provide additional drilling depth.

The new bits and extensions are part of a broad line of new wood boring accessories—including double twist bits and ship augers—to be introduced by the company in 1979.

For more information, contact your local Black & Decker Industrial/Construction Division distributor, listed in the Yellow Pages under "Tools—Electric," or contact Black & Decker I/CD, Towson, Md. 21204.

## TO ANCHOR CORDS

A midwest firm has introduced a product called Plug-Lock, which provides a means of anchoring small and large electric cords when plugged into wall outlets.

Made of aluminum, it is secured to the outlet using the existing face plate screw. Made to handle extra large plugs, it extends outward from the outlet where a screw-clamp secures the cord against strain.

Plug-Lock is particularly useful to workmen who use electrically-powered tools and for instruments of life-support equipment that must not be unplugged.

Available through hardware and electric supply stores at $.79 each. For information write: Karedon, Ltd., 600 Cornhusker Highway, Lincoln, Neb. 68507.

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## IN CONCLUSION

# Will It Be Politics As Usual, or Honest Economic Planning, In The Months Ahead?

We're six months away, this July, from the 1980's, and we seem to be riding an economic roller coaster into the next decade without any certainty about what's at the next turn in the track.

I have just been reviewing some of the data which has accumulated during recent months, and I'd like to share some of it with you.

To begin with: Inflation has continued to pick up speed in the Seventies. I hardly need to tell you that. From 1947, immediately after World War II, to 1967 inflation averaged only 1.6% annually. In the next decade, 1967 to 1977, it averaged 7%. The roller coaster then began to move, so that by late last year it was running over 10%. Then, in the first quarter of 1979 the annual rate reached 13%. For food, energy, housing, and medical care alone the rise was more than 16%!

Unemployment in Canada holds at slightly under one million, while unemployment in the United States has dropped a bit since the peak of 7% and 8% in the mid-Seventies to 5.8% in the first quarter of this year. On the surface, this would appear to be comparatively good news, but what it actually indicates, when compared to percentages of recent months, is a slowdown in employment growth. The number of American workers holding jobs rose a slim one-tenth of 1%, or 144,000, to a seasonally adjusted 96,318,000 in May, after an unusually sharp decline of seven-tenths of 1%, or 668,000, in April.

What strikes me particularly about the data accumulated here at the General Office is the fact that our economic future is becoming tied up more and more with domestic politics and foreign policy and not with collective bargaining and the give and take of the market place. I am becoming increasingly concerned with the lack of foresight, planning, and direction in so many of the legislative and governmental agencies which control our lives.

If, for example, the Carter Administration becomes so inspired by its apparent success in decontrolling the airlines industry, that it starts decontrolling oil, trucking, and everything else, we might find ourselves in one of the most critical wage-price situations this country has ever imagined . . . at a time when we need it least.

And, if Congress fails to take action against powerful special-interest groups which are trying to protect and expand their huge, inflationary profits at the expense of the consumers, we may finally reach that economic breaking point which we all dread.

Trying to profit from inflation is a dangerous strategy. Most of the actions which can be taken to profit from inflation only add fuel to an already overheated economy. Most of the avenues being used to get rich quick—real estate, gold, silver, art, antiques, stamps, etc.—may be reaching their peak prices in the coming months. The inflational spiral in these items has been going on for sometime, and the big profits can't last.

Failing to control these and other runaway aspects of the North American economy is like letting chain letters go unchecked. Everything eventually collapses.

I am concerned, too, with the lack of foresight shown by the federal government, by the energy companies, and by the American automobile industry in not preparing for the current gasoline and diesel-fuel crunch. This month, Chrysler and other domestic auto makers are laying off workers because they aren't tooled up in their US plants to manufacture anything but "gas-guzzlers". They can't compete with the gas-efficient imports from overseas, and, in many instances, they don't even plan to compete because they're multinational companies, and they make big money overseas through investments in some of the very same companies which are taking their customers away from their plants back home.

To compound the situation, we understand that oil from the North Slope of Alaska is being shipped to Japan, month after month, because we have no place to store it or refine it on the US West Coast, and our merchant marine cannot adequately transport it through the Panama Canal. Angry automobile drivers line up for miles at California service stations, while federal authorities try to figure out what to do.

As is usually the case, the average American wage earner bears the brunt of the energy crunch, the price crunch, and most of the other crunches you can think of. Many of the unions have tried to live within the voluntary wage guidelines set by the President last October and have only been able to do so at the expense of reduced incomes and a tremendously accelerated cost of living.

The time has come for reckoning. Labor cannot continue to fall further and further behind. It cannot live month after month on extended credit.

The White House and the Congress have publicly recognized that the buying power of workers' wages is being constantly eroded under present voluntary wage controls, but, to date, neither branch of government has done much to alleviate the situation. In fact, the AFL-CIO had to go to court to win a ruling that the President went beyond his Constitutional rights when he proposed to deny federal contracts to employers who offer pay and benefits increases exceeding his 7% standard.

As the AFL-CIO Executive Council stated at its most recent sessions, "there is absolutely no basis for a 7% wage standard, and there is no justification for a wage control program, when prices and profits are allowed to soar without restraint" under current conditions.

What is frightening to some labor economists this year is that the politicians running for office in 1980 may continue to give only lip service to the needs of wage earners, while actually voting in the Congress and the state legislatures for more profit-making schemes and tax advantages for the wealthy groups which are always ready to line political campaign coffers with funds.

The lobbyists for the energy companies are loaded with money. So are the political action committees of Big Business. Organized labor cannot hope to match dollar-for-dollar the political funding of the right-wing groups and the Fortune-500 companies who are pushing for their own special interests on Capitol Hill in Washington.

The only way—and the surest way—we can compete is through an informed and vocal labor electorate. We have "people power" in the millions of workers under the banners of AFL-CIO and CLC affiliates. We must use this people power as never before in the final months of 1979.

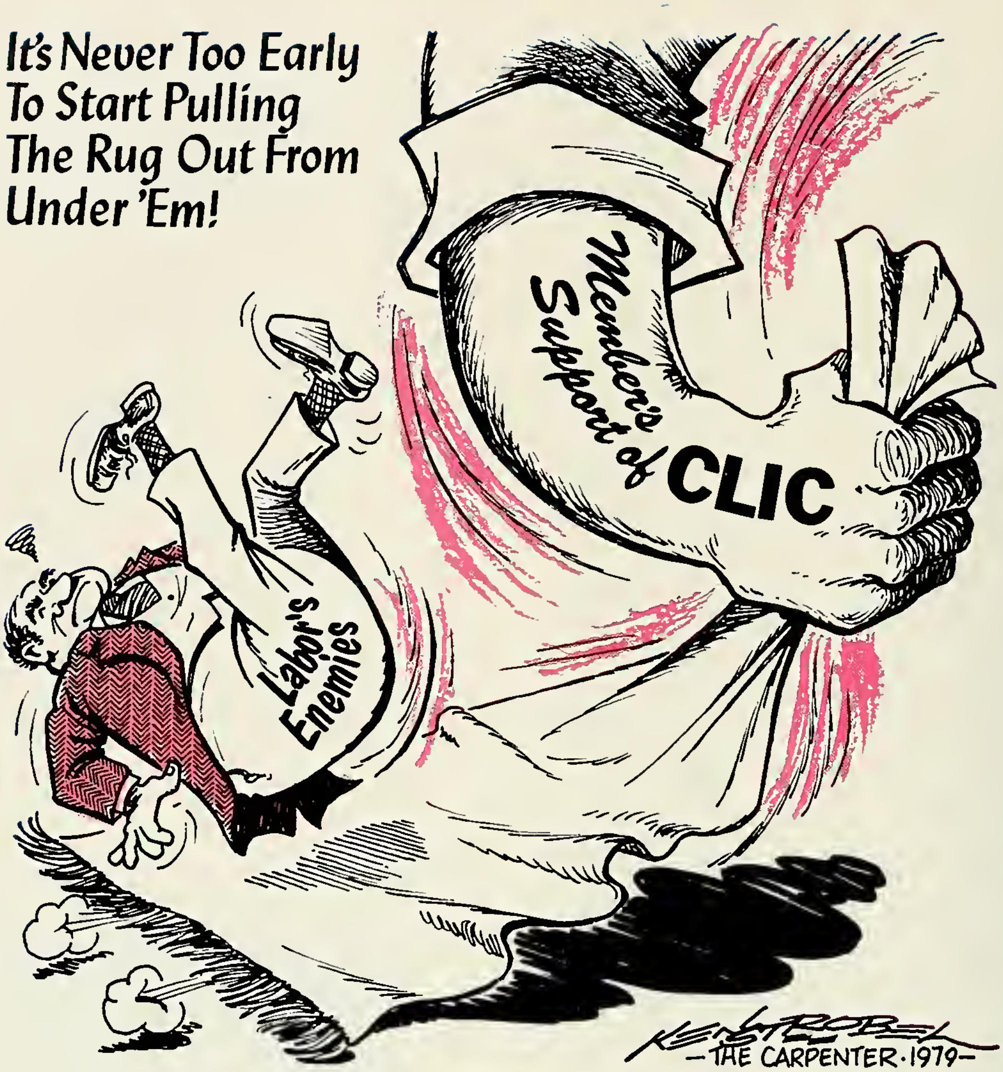
There are several ways we can do this, and I hope we use them all.

- First, we must all get behind the price monitoring program of the AFL-CIO Community Services Department. There must be an avalanche of price data accumulated in Washington to show clearly the one-sidedness of the present voluntary wage-price guidelines.
- There must be intensified political action by every trade union and every trade union member. Support the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee. Get every member of every local union registered to vote in 1980. There must be letters and more letters to Congress, stating in detail the hardships of wage earners and rank-and-file taxpayers, and demanding consumer relief.
- Candidates for public office must be made to realize that wage earners are ready to rebel against the special privileges of the inflation profiteers. If there is a political rally in your neighborhood during the coming political primaries, stand up and ask the tough questions. Don't let the candidates dodge the issues.

These actions, which I have listed above, may not be sufficient to stave off a recession in the early 1980's, but they'll slow down the economic roller coaster sufficiently for most of us to ride out the hard times which may be ahead with some semblance of job security and hope for tomorrow.

William Sidell

**GENERAL PRESIDENT**


It's Never Too Early To Start Pulling The Rug Out From Under 'Em!
Member's Support of CLIC
Labor's Enemies
KEN STROBEL
—THE CARPENTER·1979—

Anti-labor groups are gathering their lobbyists and their funds for an all-out, late summer attack on protective labor legislation. They are determined to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act and, thus, cut construction wages throughout the country. Labor's friends on Capitol Hill need our continued support Join CLIC . . . and write your Senators and Congressmen urging their support of the Brotherhood's legislative program.

The 1979 membership campaign of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee is underway. Each year you are called upon to renew your support of the Brotherhood's vital legislative and political programs. Don't let this year be an exception. Your membership contribution fights your causes for you in the nation's capital every day of the year. Join CLIC today. . . .

. . . And once you join, wear your CLIC lapel emblem proudly.

## CARPENTERS LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

A copy of our report filed with the appropriate supervisory officer is (or will be) available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

August 1979

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United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881

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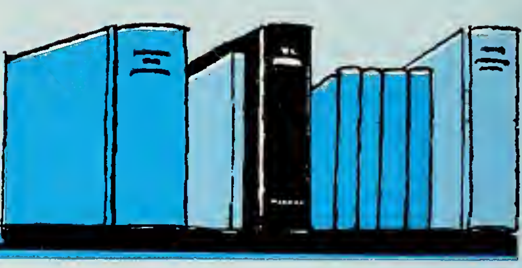

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Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" section of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that your list be sent directly to the editor.

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# CARPENTER

VOLUME 99 No. 8 AUGUST, 1979

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

*John S. Rogers, Editor*

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## THE COVER

Summertime and the living is easy . . . So the song goes, and it's true as true can be . . . for some of the people, some of the time.

But it's also hot . . . and dry . . . or humid . . . and sweaty for hundreds of thousands of Brotherhood members plying their trade under the August sun.

We salute these hapless craftsmen and wish them well. They're working . . . They're earning money and struggling to catch up with the rising cost of living . . . They're making it possible for many family members to enjoy the beaches, the mountains, and other areas of recreation across the country.

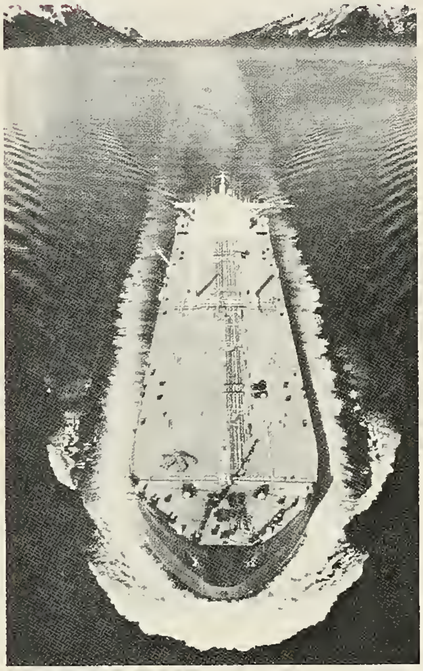
The peak of North America's hot weather usually comes in late July and early August, when the oceans and air have been warmed by the sun's direct rays.

It's muggy in Mississippi and sizzling in Texas, but at least it's not as hot where you are as it is in Death Valley, California, where some of the temperature records are set. In July, 1913, the temperature in Death Valley was recorded at 134 degrees Fahrenheit. Try that under your hard hat!

*NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.*

# An Energy Policy
# . . . HOT AND COLD

***Recommendations by the AFL-CIO Executive Council four years ago are still timely today.***



*At upper left, a 121,000-ton oil tanker heads out to sea after clearing the Valdez Narrows in Alaska. Much of this oil is still not relieving West Coast fuel shortages. At upper right, is one of many commercial ideas for saving energy—a "Heater Hugger", an insulation kit for water heaters which, according to its manufacturer, can save electricity to operate a color television set, a vacuum cleaner, and an electric mixer for a whole year. Below, a Dow Chemical Co. chemist pours a jellylike polymer into his hand—a substance which the company hopes to use as an agent in extracting natural gas from sandstone. (Photo at upper right from the Dupont Co.; other two from National Geographic Society.)*

Big budgets and big proposals are floating around the capitals of the United States and Canada, this month, as North America tries to cope with its energy crises.

There is talk of regulation and deregulation, funds for solar energy and for synthetic fuel research, cries for more diesel fuel and more gasahol. The winds of change in government blow hot and cold, and the citizens are angry.

According to one public opinion poll, taken in June, 70% of Americans disapproved of President Carter's energy policy, while only 19% approved. Asked who or what is to blame for the oil shortage, the people blamed: oil companies, 69%; Congress, 59%; waste by the people, 58%; Middle East nations, 47%; the President, 33%.

In the heat of August, as we approach another cold winter and a predicted fuel oil shortage, it is high time that a stable and consistent energy policy be defined in Washington and Ottawa.

Four years ago, the AFL-CIO Executive Council stated: "The cornerstone of America's energy policy must be the establishment of a reliable source of energy free from the blackmail threat of a renewed Arab oil embargo while achieving high employment, a dynamic economy and a prosperous and satisfying way of life.

"The hardships, inconveniences and sufferings—financial and otherwise—endured by the American consumer more than a year ago (1974) as a result of the first peacetime shortage of energy due to the Arab oil embargo need no recital . . . The inconveniences and hardships of consumers were compounded by scattered shutdowns, layoffs, production cutbacks, curtailed working hours, reduced earnings of workers and cuts in consumer purchasing power."

Those statements were made four years ago, and they are even more timely today, with cars lined up once more at gasoline stations and truckers, farmers, loggers, and others crying for fair allocations of diesel fuel.

"The brutal, spiraling inflation of energy prices, with their impact on price levels generally as they slash through the world's delicate financial structure, is pauperizing poor countries and sapping the economic strength of industrial nations," said North America's top labor leaders.

These are some of the recommendations of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, made at its February, 1975, meeting, which should be carefully considered by the Carter Administration as it comes to grips with the energy crisis, four years later:

- Launch a 10-year, $20 billion government-funded crash program to mobilize the nation's scientific and technological resources to develop alternative sources of energy, increase the efficiency of consumption and expand existing sources. Major emphasis should be on expanding existing sources, particularly nuclear energy, domestic oil (including offshore), coal and coal gasification and liquefaction, natural gas, with particular reference to the development of more efficient internal combustion engines.
- **Make a major effort toward increasing the domestic use of coal. A timetable should be established for the conversion of power plants from oil to coal, with appropriate applications of technology to minimize pollution. Electric utilities now consume over 1.5 million barrels of oil daily and substantial quantities of gas.**
- Intensify production from U.S. military reserves while taking proper care to maintain strategic reserves at appropriate national security levels. In the leasing of these reserves safeguards must be taken against exploitation by private interest.
- **Revoke the lease of any oil or natural gas producer who refuses to pump supplies on land leased from the United States. The government should turn these leases over to companies who will produce the needed supplies. Similar action should be taken with respect to any coal leasings.**
- Establish a government corporation for the construction of prototype and new energy facilities which would serve as a cost yardstick. Depending on the success of such prototypes, long-term commitments could be made for the development of alternative energy sources.
- **Stretch out as necessary present environmental restrictions on energy production and use to reduce energy consumption and facilitate expansion of domestic energy output. This is a matter of timetable, not of objectives. The advance of technology and development of clean energy sources can permit realization of environmental objectives. The two programs should be viewed as compatible parts of a single problem. Extension of auto emission control standards should provide that the auto companies be required to increase mileage per gallon and to lower prices, dollar-for-dollar, for any cost reduction enjoyed as a result of an extension.**
- Strengthen legislation to provide for the full identification of all significant foreign investments. While there are a few haphazard legislative restrictions on foreign participation in domestic enterprise, additional safeguards are needed to prevent a foreign takeover of major and sensitive facilities.
- **Enact legislation to prohibit a single company from owning competing sources of energy. This horizontal integration has hampered the development of alternative sources of energy.**

# President's Order to Increase Logging In Nat'l Forests Hits Inflation, Aids Jobs

President Carter, in mid-June, told the US Interior and Agriculture Departments to increase significantly the timber harvests in America's national forests.

The President's action is expected to increase cutting in the national forests by one billion to three billion board feet a year within the next two years. Private companies now harvest 12.4 billion board feet of lumber a year from public lands.

An expansion of the allowable cut in our national forests is long overdue, and the Brotherhood's legislative department has been working toward this goal for many years.

"I am certain that this wise decision by the President will result in many new jobs for members of our Western Council and to the benefit of their families," General President Sidell commented on learning of the White House action.

The official announcement of the President's directive came from Alfred Kahn, chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability. Because timber supplies are short, Kahn said, the decision promises to make "an important contribution to reducing inflation," since wood accounts for about 14% of the total cost of materials in an average house.

The skyrocketing cost of housing has been one of the most stubborn contributors to inflation. Carter Administration figures show that a timber harvest increase of a billion board feet would cut the price of standing timber by 10% and that of lumber by over 4%.

The new timber policy is described as "a limited and temporary departure from the nondeclining even-flow policy" practiced by the US Forest Service. It is also a way of reducing unnecessary waste in the public's major renewable resource.

Relaxing the conservative policy of "even-flow, nondeclining" timber yield is only one of a number of ways by which the Administration can increase timber productivity in the national forests, according to industry spokesmen. They urged prompt return to management of the 36 million acres studied by the federal government in its Roadless Area Review and Evaluation program (RARE II). That portion of Timberland embargoed by RARE II which is now designated for nonwildnerness use is absolutely essential at this time, to meet short- and long-term timber needs, they contend.

Timber companies have been disturbed that the Office of Management and Budget in Washington vetoed $77 million requested by the Forests Service so that it could plan for the sale of an additional 750 million board feet this year.

According to reports we receive, the Forest Service has funds to get the new logging program started, but supplemental funds will be needed later.

West Coast Lumber and Sawmill Workers, already adversely affected by the recent expansion of the Redwoods National Park, which closed off millions of acres of vital timberland, hailed the President's action as a move to restore some measure of economic stability to their area.

# HARRY WARDMAN

## - the Carpenter Who Built Washington

On March 20, 1979, a "topping-off" ceremony was held, celebrating construction of the new Sheraton Washington Hotel in Washington, D.C. Originally known as the Wardman Park Hotel, this 1500-room edifice was constructed in 1916 under the direction of Harry Wardman, an ambitious, self-taught carpenter who made and lost millions of dollars during his career as the greatest builder of modern Washington.

Wardman was born in England in 1873. The son of two textile workers, he naturally followed the trade of his parents as a youth. When he reached his early twenties, Wardman decided to leave his native land to become a colonist in Australia. Contrary to his expectations, he wound up in America, having accidentally boarded a New York-bound ship. With seven shillings in his pocket, he made his way to Philadelphia where he sold cloth for John Wanamaker. In his spare time, he worked as a timekeeper for a contractor. Inspired by this job and intrigued with the art of building, he purchased his own set of carpenter's tools and, with perseverence and patience, taught himself to build staircases.

*Standing with his wife, Lillian Galscox Wardman, Washington builder, Harry Wardman was considered a prince charming of capital society.*

In 1895, the young stairbuilder moved to Washington, D.C. which was, at that time, a city of boarding houses. Wardman perceptively surmised that government employees would prefer living in private apartments and small, single-family homes as opposed to boarding houses. This novel idea motivated him to embark on a construction career which would quickly blossom into a million-dollar enterprise—only to quickly wither during the Depression.

Wardman's first project was a row-house building, located in an area then considered to be "out in the country". He and his partner, another young Englishman, accumulated a $10,000 profit. Wardman immediately invested his share of the profits into a second row-house project—again he achieved instant success. Confident, he continued to build subdivisions and small apartment complexes.

By 1916, Wardman's accomplishments included completion of the largest luxury apartment in Washington—a 270-unit complex known as Clifton Terrace. During that same year, he began construction of the now-famous Sheraton Park Hotel, originally named the Wardman Park. The project was quickly nicknamed "Wardman's Folly" by skeptics who considered its location remote and therefore regarded it as an impractical enterprise. (Ironically, these "boondocks" are now an integral part of the city.) Their doubts soon dissolved for, in 1928, a "Congressional" wing was added which made the hotel a popular residential establishment. It has since housed Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, Vice Presidents Johnson and Agnew, Chief Justices Warren and Vinson, as well as secretaries of state, treasury, defense, Navy and interior.

The Carlton Hotel—a 250-room structure completed in 1926, was another example of the elegance and fine taste generally associated with Wardman creations. Velvet Victorian couches, carved Arthurian chairs, an array of potted palms, and a stringed quartet "decorated" the hotel's lobby. Grand pianos were found in every corner suite, and bathrooms were immaculately adorned with imported tiles from Holland, over-sized tubs, and telephones.

Within 5 years, Wardman had amassed a 30 million-dollar fortune. During this time he had built 9000 houses, 400 apartments, and six major hotels. Then, with the Crash of 1929, his empire toppled with no warning. On August 25, 1930, Wardman was forced to relinquish his apartment and hotel property to another corporation. Tired and penniless, he retired to a closet-like dwelling in the city. His condition deteriorated further when a congressional statement was issued indicating that he had overbuilt Washington.

Weakened by a serious illness, Wardman died in 1938 at the age of 65—but not before making one last attempt to resurrect his empire. Just weeks before his death, he saw the completion of a 900-house subdivision in northeast Washington. An additional indication of his hard work, drive, and ambition was the fact that, at the time of his death, one out of every ten Washingtonians lived in a Wardman creation.

## . . . and Wha
## is Building

What was originally called the Wardman Park Hotel—once the finest in Washington, D.C.—later became the Sheraton-Park Hotel and the "flagship" of a worldwide hotel chain. This fall it becomes the Sheraton Washington Hotel—"the largest self-contained luxury hotel, conference and exhibit complex in the East." Harry Wardman would have been proud of this stepchild.

The big, new facility is being built with union labor and Brotherhood members from local unions of the District of Columbia District Council. The finished complex will have 1,512 guest rooms, 100,000 square feet of exhibit space, three large ballrooms, and 38 meeting rooms.

The General Contractor, Charles H. Thompkins Co., offers the following construction data about the new hotel: 53,000 square feet of window wall, 25,000 cubic yards of concrete, 7 miles of air conditioning duct work, and 8 million cubic feet of new building.

"This is the first time I know of that one hotel has been constructed on the property of another without first tearing down the original structure," says the hotel's managing director.

In the photograph at left, the historic Wardman Towers, originally constructed by Wardman in 1916, is at lower left. The building at upper left is the Shoreham-Americana Hotel. All of the other structures, spread across 12 acres in the center of the picture, including the part under construction, are part of the Sheraton Washington complex.

# Major Hotel Chain n His Foundation

*TOP ROW: From left, Karl Johnson, job superintendent, watches son, Blaine, cut drywall; Apprentice Steven Bain installs a partition; Willie Frunhenberger of Local 132 at work; and John Garcia on metal framing.*

*MIDDLE ROW: From left, Apprentice Nancy Meyer of Local 1590; Upson Board installation by David Walker and Pat Sartwell; Jerry Fletcher on drywall; and Dan Edwards of Local 1665, mopping his brow.*

*BOTTOM ROW: From left, Frank Beavers of Local 1665 and Calvin Braxton on form work; and DC Business Rep. Jim Merkle, right, with Bob Jones, Buck Field, and a plastic-laminate column.*

# Washington Report

## OSHA CONSTRUCTION SAFETY UNIT

Occupational Safety and Health Administration chief Eula Bingham has set up a task force of OSHA staffers to focus on the most serious hazards in the construction industry.

"Construction has an injury and illness incidence rate that is among the highest for U.S. industries—two-thirds above the national average rate in 1977," Bingham noted. "We want to help lower that rate."

Staffers named to the task force include: Curtis Foster, OSHA Denver Regional Administrator; Edward F. Eagan, Boston Regional Office; Clyde Farrar and Harlan Jervis, Philadelphia Region; Ralph Cannon, Chicago Region; Jon Tulipana, Kansas City Region; and Jack Hensley and Bill Simms of the National OSHA office.

OSHA also announced it is considering reducing the time employers have to report catastrophic accidents (one or more fatalities or five or more workers hospitalized) from 48 to 8 hours. The agency also said it will soon have a national hot-line available for employers and employees to report accidents.

## KREPS BACKS U.S. OCEAN MINING

U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps has endorsed the AFL-CIO Maritime Trade Department's efforts to adopt legislation that will protect the national interest in the ocean-mining industry.

In a letter to James T. McIntyre, Jr., director of the Office of Management and Budget, Kreps urged the Administration to adopt the position that all deep-sea mining vessels used under U.S. license be constructed in the United States and that the minerals mined be shipped by American-flag vessels.

The Secretary wrote, "We are convinced that it is in the national interest to require all mining vessels to be built in and documented under the laws of the United States. The United States is better able to establish and maintain standards for construction and operation of these vessels, which will undoubtedly be highly technical in nature . . ."

## YOUTH JOB PLAN BY CHRISTMAS

Dr. Daniel B. Dunham, deputy commissioner for occupational adult education, U. S. Office of Education, recently reported that President Carter plans to announce a national policy on youth employment by Christmas.

At a meeting with the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools, Dunham announced that Vice President Mondale's office currently is developing youth employment initiatives through its Task Force on Youth Employment Policy.

## ROADS REDUCE GOVERNMENT UNITS

The U.S. Conference of Mayors, citing Census Bureau statistics, reports that there were 81,170 government entities in the United States in 1977. Twenty years earlier, there were 102,390. The big reduction came in the number of school districts, which declined from 50,424 to 15,260, "mostly because of better roads." With the advent of improved interstate roads, small communities are no longer inaccessible. As they are being absorbed into larger communities, the number of local governmental positions to be filled is reduced.

## $35 MILLION IN 'J FOR JOBS'

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company has committed approximately $35 million in mortgages under its innovative "J for Jobs" Separate Mortgage Account, Chairman J. Albert Woll told stockholders at an annual meeting in the Shoreham-Americana Hotel.

In accepting monies from jointly-administered pension funds under the separate Mortgage Account arrangement, ULLICO seeks to invest them in originating areas and requests contractors engaged in constructing buildings to be mortgaged to employ only AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades craftsmen.

Woll predicted that assets will hit the billion-dollar mark by 1982.

## A HEALTHY SMOKING SIGN

A government survey found that, within two months after the Surgeon General's 1979 report was issued on the dangers of smoking, 10% of smokers were trying to quit.

In any two-week period prior to the report, only 4% were trying to break the habit, according to a Wall Street Journal article.

*The general organizers at Dallas with General President Sidell (fourth from right, front row), Director of Organization Jim Parker (third from right), and Mike Sims, a lecturer (second from right). Also in the picture are Regional Directors A. O. McKinney, Gervis Simmons, and Pete Hager.*

# Brotherhood Organizers in Dallas Training Sessions

A special three-day training conference for Brotherhood general organizers was held recently in Dallas, Tex., with 59 members of the organizing staff assigned to attend.

It was the biggest concentration of organizing experience and clout which the Brotherhood has assembled under one roof in many years, as representatives came from all parts of the United States and Canada to review organizing methods and materials and pick up "the elements of salesmanship" needed to win more organizing campaigns.

The organizers studied the basics of organizing, discussed plant surveys, in-plant committees, and case histories, as the Brotherhood expands its activities among industrial workers in allied industries.

General President William Sidell was an active participant in the sessions and was host for a luncheon of all participants on the final day.

Special training on ways to sell union membership was conducted by Mike Sims of Sims and Associates, Escondido, Calif., who serves as public relations counsel for several West Coast labor organizations. His presentation included three films which described ways of presenting the union story.

# Vice Pres. Pat Campbell Attends Merger of Irish Woodworking Unions

Second General Vice President Pat Campbell recently attended a merger ceremony in Dublin, Ireland, celebrating the amalgamation of the Union of Irish Woodworkers and the Union of Irish Woodcutters and Machinists.

Vice President Campbell presented a plaque to the leaders of the merged organization on behalf of the New York City District Council and the best wishes of the Brotherhood. Business Agent Paschal McGuinness of Local 608, New York City, joined in the commemoration by presenting a plaque and the best wishes of his local union.

Vice President Campbell has long been active in Irish-American affairs in the United States. He is currently serving on the advisory board of the American Labor Committee for Human Rights in Northern Ireland, which is headed by Thomas W. Gleason, president of the International Longshoremen's Assn., and John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor.

*Vice Pres. Campbell, right, and Local 608 BA McGuinness, left, with George Lamon, secretary of the Irish Woodworkers.*

## Ads Falsely Suggest Alaska Jobs Are Open

The New York State Department of Labor warns of a nationwide advertising campaign which falsely states that jobs ranging in pay from $1,000 to $1,600 weekly are available in Alaska. The Department asks us to spread the word.

Information Director David C. Ford says the false and misleading ads have appeared in numerous newspapers and magazines in recent months. Under the head of "How to Get a Job in Alaska," they tout a $9.95 "employment kit" available from a Washington, D.C. address. The kit is the gimmick.

The Alaska labor commissioner, Edmund N. Orbeck, points out that Alaska has the nation's highest unemployment rate—11.1% average in 1978. Alaska, he says, "now has enough unemployed resident people to fill all job openings in the foreseeable future."

# New York Carpenters Prepare for Winter Olympics

XIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES · LAKE PLACID · 1980

In 1932, the Winter Games of the Xth Olympiad were held at Lake Placid, N.Y. Talented athletes from 17 nations traveled to the United States to compete for the coveted gold medal awarded to the winner of each event. Of all of the participating nations, America predominated in the sport of bobsledding.

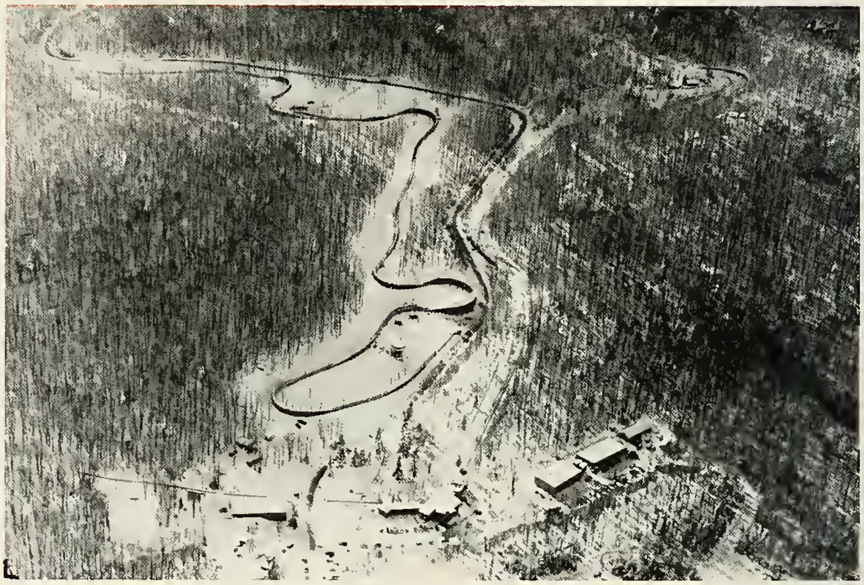
Starting on February 15, 1980, almost a half of a century later, Lake Placid, N.Y. will once again serve as the site for the Winter Olympics. The Olympic Bobrun on Mt. Van Hoevenberg will host the top bobsledding champions of the world, as sports enthusiasts compete in two-man and four-man bobsled events.

In addition, a new form of competition will take place. For the first time in this country, and the second time in the world, a Luge Run, which stands completely above ground, will serve as a course for one-man sledding competitions.

Both the Bobrun and the Luge Run were recently constructed by carpenters from Local 1042 in Plattsburgh, N.Y. The Bobrun was built by John Luther and Sons, general contractor of Rochester, N.Y. The Luge Run was contracted by National Construction Industries—Campito of Minneapolis, Minn. Union carpenters worked for eight months on the Bobrun and nine months on the Luge Run. Both jobs were completed by March, 1979. There were never more than 30 carpenters working on the jobs at a single time, due to the narrow space of the courses.

Both of the runs have a 4-inch insulation base of styrofoam or urethane. Piping for refrigeration has been laid on top of this, which will extend the bobsled season over and beyond the winter season. Under a heavy concrete layer is a sprayed coat of gunite. The heaviest concentration of concrete is located at the curves of the runs.

The Olympic Bobrun, itself, is 6000 feet long. It has a drop of 450 feet in elevation, as most of it is below grade. In addition, it has 16 curves. A total of 2000 feet of concrete and 33 miles of refrigerant piping went into its construction.



*Top right: The two-man bob is approximately eight feet nine inches long and weighs 362.5 pounds. Racing sleds often attain speeds up to 90 mph.*

*Above: Both the Olympic Luge Run and the Olympic Bobsled Run can be seen in this aerial photograph. The Luge Run is the more visible course, to the left, as it stands completely above ground. The Bobrun, to the right, is below grade for the most part.*

*Below left: Last winter, forms were in place for the pouring of concrete, of which the heaviest concentration was in the curves of the run.*

*Below right: The 1980 Olympic Bobsled Run was in its final stages of preparation during the spring.*

# MEMBERS in the news

## PRUDENCE AND FRIENDS

Al Wagner of Local 210, Stamford, Conn. is a master of an extremely different pastime. For 25 years he has practiced the ancient sport of falconry.

During the Middle Ages, this sport of training falcons and hawks for the chase was a favorite recreation reserved for kings and nobility. As far back as 2000 B.C., the activity was practiced in China.

Now falconry is a popular sport in Europe, and it has some devotees in the United States. Wagner is one of the 30 people in Connecticut who has a permit to keep birds of prey. Connecticut, however, is one of the few states that does not allow falconers to actually hunt with their hawks.

Pictured below, Al balances Prudence, his red-tailed hawk, on his wrist. He wears a horsehide glove of double thickness as protection against the bird's sharp claws. As an added safeguard, a falconer will wear a fencing mask while training a bird to fly to the fist or a lure.

In addition to Prudence, Wagner has kestrel and Harris hawks and a great horned owl. With much patience, gentleness, and care, he has tamed all of them.

*J. Murray Johns, above, and the Japanese soldier he befriended in the Solomon Islands during World War II.*

## GUADALCANAL TWICE-TOLD

In December, 1942, in the midst of a brutal and bloody World War II battle, a young American sailor wandered through a torrid Guadalcanal thicket and discovered the bodies of 12 Japanese soldiers. Eleven were dead—one was sick and dying. The American, for some reason touched by the sight, resisted pulling his trigger. Raising the dying soldier's head, he offered him a drink from his canteen. Both men were young. Their encounter was brief. Yet, before he died, the Japanese youth, in a final moment of strength, handed over to the American a packet containing personal letters and a diary.

For years, the American sailor, J. Murray Johns, now a millwright member of Local 943 in Tulsa, Okla., left the documents untouched. In 1963, while still in the military service and stationed at an airbase in Tullahoma, Tenn., he had them translated by a Japanese wife of a fellow serviceman.

Johns has included the translated diary, along with his own wartime account, in his recently-published book entitled *Guadalcanal Twice Told*. The two portrayals are remarkably similar. Johns has captured "the similarities of young men of opposite background and beliefs, each fighting for a cause he believes in."

**Continued on Page 30**

## GIRLS GALORE FOR GEORGE KURZYM

For George Kurzym, good things come in small packages—packages of three, that is. On May 19, 1979, the 12-year veteran of Local 337 in Detroit, Mich., and his wife, Cindy, became the proud parents of not one, not two, but three baby girls. Pictured at right, triplets Kristi, Kara, and Jessica form a healthy 19-pound bundle which is enough to keep anyone's arms full.

George and Cindy Kurzym were not completely shocked by the addition of three newborns to their family of two sons, aged 4 and 7. In January, Cindy's doctor had predicted the surprise from ultrasound treatment.

As the delivery date neared, preparation had to be made. Friends and relatives excitedly contributed highchairs, cribs, and baby clothes. And the word got around . . .

When Kurzym realized that he had three baby daughters, he jokingly remarked, "What we have here are three union carpenters, maybe the next President of the United Brotherhood." On a more serious note he thankfully explained, "I love kids. If somebody had to have them the good Lord gave them to the right people. I did not choose, I was chosen."

*Right: The Kurzym family in a group portrait.*

# Ottawa Report

## 'USE PROFITS TO DROP PRICES'

Dennis McDermott, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, said that part of the 58% jump in profits announced in May should have been diverted to reduce the rise in prices. He criticized the federal government for its inaction in this regard and endorsed the proposal by the New Democratic Party to set up a Fair Prices Commission empowered to roll back unjustified price increases.

The report by Statistics Canada showing "that profits have jumped by 58% in the first quarter of this year proves once more that the Trudeau government has done nothing to put a brake on the cost of living," McDermott said.

He noted that adequate profits are necessary for a healthy economy. "But when we see profits rising at more than double the rate of last year, while the average Canadian cannot make ends meet because prices are skyrocketing, then there is definitely something wrong," he said.

## NON-CONSTRUCTION INCREASES DROP

Collectively bargained settlements in the first quarter of 1979 provided for a lower average rate of wage increase than those in the fourth quarter of 1978, according to a report issued by Labour Canada.

The 107 major settlements during the first quarter produced average annual increases in base rates of 7.1% in compound terms. The comparable figure for the fourth quarter of 1978 was 7.7%.

The figures are based on an analysis of collective agreements covering 500 or more workers in industries other than construction within both the federal and provincial jurisdictions.

Twenty-six of the settlements in the first quarter were classified as one-year agreements, 57 were classified as two-year agreements and 24 as three-year agreements.

## QUEBEC INCOME SUPPLEMENTS

The Quebec national assembly recently gave unanimous approval to a bill providing income supplements to Quebec's working poor. Social Development Minister Pierre Marois said the program, the first phase of a guaranteed income plan, is intended to encourage low-income workers to continue working rather than apply for welfare benefits.

The plan will provide $35 million in 1979 to 258,000 members of families with low-income workers. In 1980, the plan will provide $50 million, with coverage extended to single workers and working couples without children.

Benfits equal to 25% of earned income can be applied for when filing for Quebec income tax returns. Benefits will be less for people receiving welfare or unemployment insurance payments part of the year.

## MANITOBA FOOD PRICES

With inflation "uppermost in the minds of all Manitobans" the province should set up a commission to monitor rising food prices, opposition NDP MLA Len Evans said.

Evans said the proposed commission would monitor price trends and report to consumers, and also make recommendations to government.

He acknowledged that Manitoba is limited in what it can do, but said prices and profits in the food industry are significantly outstripping wage increases.

## NUMBER OF FARMERS DROPS

The National Farmers Union (NFU) reaffirmed its traditional stands and presented some gloomy statistics in its brief to the Saskatchewan government recently. The NFU said statistics showed the number of farmers was declining at the rate of 3.1 a day.

The 16-page presentation called for the retention of the Crowsnest Pass freight rates and for a system of orderly marketing for all domestic feed grains through the Canadian wheat board.

The NFU wants a national meat authority to stabilize the livestock industry and the integration of the two major railways in Canada to provide better transportation services. The brief said in 1976 there were 65,578 farms in Saskatchewan.

## FULL-TIME CLC REP FOR P.E.I.

The Canadian Labor Congress has sent its first full-time representative to Prince Edward Island to help in labor relations and union organizing in the province. Mark Alexander will work with the P.E.I. Federation of Labor from its head office in Charlottetown.

Until now P.E.I. has been the only province in the country, and this has been the only provincial capital, that didn't have a permanent labor congress representative.

Alexander will be dividing his time between here and parts of northern New Brunswick.

# LOCAL UNION NEWS

## Bent Nail Award

*Clarence Briggs, retired international representative, shown at right above, is the recipient of the 1979 Bent Nail Award, an annual award presented by Local 1507, El Monte, Calif., to some outstanding Brotherhood leader.*

*Making the presentation, from left, are John L. Watts, secretary-treasurer, Bay Counties District Council; Wm. A. Bennett, recording secretary, business representative, Local 1507; Ted Knudson, financial secretary, business representative, Local 1149; Russel Pool, financial secretary, Local 483 and president, Bay Counties District Council.*

## Kansas Local 714 Dedicates New Hall

Local 714 of Olathe, Kans., dedicated its new union hall at 716 South Harrison Street, last month. The dedication was also marked by the observance of the local's 30th anniversary. Plans called for a barbecue picnic and pin presentations.

## Members Aided in Mississippi Lockout

Georgia-Pacific Corp. conducted an "unjustified lockout" when it closed the door on 265 members of Local 3181 at its Louisville, Miss., plywood manufacturing plant during a recent labor dispute.

That was the ruling of the Mississippi Employment Security Commission following a hearing in May. The decision allows members of Local 3181 to receive unemployment benefits for the five-week lockout—benefits totaling approximately $106,000, according to the local's attorney, John L. Maxey, II.

The company locked out the workers March 2 after it and Local 3181 members failed to agree on a contract. When union members applied for unemployment benefits, Georgia-Pacific obtained a temporary restraining order in federal court prohibiting the commission from processing the jobless claims. This order was later dissolved.

The company and Local 3181 have since agreed to a three-year contract, according to Floyd Doolittle, executive secretary of the Southern Council of Industrial Workers.

The union withdrew a complaint filed with the National Labor Relations Board, which was filed as a result of the lockout.

•

*Attend Your Local Union Meetings Regularly. Be An Active Member*

## Local 2241 Retiree

*Eugene Fielding, center, a vice president of Floor Coverers Local 2241, Bayside, N.Y., retired May 10 after many years of service. He was presented a plaque of appreciation by his fellow members and by Financial Secretary Robert Rocke, left, and Local President and Business Representative Pat Guerino, right.*

## Midwest Council's 'President of Year'

The Midwest Industrial Council has established an annual award for its affiliates, recognizing the local "union president of the year."

Shirley E. Gibson, president of Local 2993, Franklin, Ind., is the 1979 recipient. Local 2993 members are employed at Arvin Industries at Franklin.

### SUPPOSE . . .

SUPPOSE every member worked as hard or as little as you do.
SUPPOSE everybody did what you did.
SUPPOSE every member attended with the regularity you do.
SUPPOSE every member served on as many projects as you do.
SUPPOSE every member treated guests as you do.
SUPPOSE every member contacted and brought in prospects as often as you do.
SUPPOSE every member supported finances and special events as you do.
SUPPOSE every member were as tactful and understanding as you are.
SUPPOSE every member were as friendly, thoughtful, considerate and appreciative as you are.
SUPPOSE every member were as dependable, conscientious, enthusiastic and willing as you are.
SUPPOSE every member had as many, or as few alibis as you do.
WHAT KIND OF UNION WOULD IT BE?

*Submitted by Raymond DeRosa*
*Secretary, Connecticut State Council,*
*Author unknown*

## Las Vegas Local Marks 50th Year

*Over 1500 people attended Local 1780's 50th Anniversary Picnic Celebration in Las Vegas, Nev. The giant party was held on Sunday, April 29, at Paradise Park. There was a big union-made cake, and gathered around were, left to right, Elmer Laub, business representative; Nell Camp, president, ladies auxiliary; Sue Jarman; Marilyn Laub; Mrs. John Harbaurer; Daisey Snook; Mrs. Glen Wooley; and Roy Taylor, president, Local 1780.*

# PLANE GOSSIP

SEND YOUR FAVORITES TO:
PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONSTITUTION
AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED

---

### SURE CURE

The young union member was attending his first convention as a delegate. After several days had gone by, he went into the hotel coffee shop one morning and said to the waitress: "Bring me some burnt toast, scrambled eggs cooked too hard and dry, greasy bacon, cold coffee, then sit down and nag me . . . I'm homesick!"

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

### AMEN CORNER

"My uncle has the laziest rooster in the world."

"How can you tell?"

"At sunrise he just waits until some other rooster crows, then he nods his head."

*—James M. Falls*
*Local 1379, Miami, Fla.*

ARE YOU STILL CLICING?

### ALL BOOKED

DRUNK: Why was I brought in?
POLICEMAN: For drinking.
DRUNK: Good. Le'sh get started.

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

### A FAIRWAY TO MINGLE

One of the quickest ways to meet new people is to pick up the wrong ball on a golf course!

### END FOR END

Did you hear about the self-proclaimed carpenter who bragged that he built a house without using a square. But then he had to sell it when he couldn't make ends meet.

*—J. Boos*
*Cape Girardeau, Mo.*

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

### IT'S PROBABLY SO

The Sunday school teacher, trying to impress the class with the joyous exultation of shouting hallelujah, asked: "What word do church members shout with joy?"

One youngster answered: "Bingo!"

*—LABOR Newspaper*

BE IN GOOD STANDING

### AUTOMATIC SHIFT

BUD: My wife is touchy. The least little thing sets her off.

BURT: You're lucky. Mine's a self-starter.

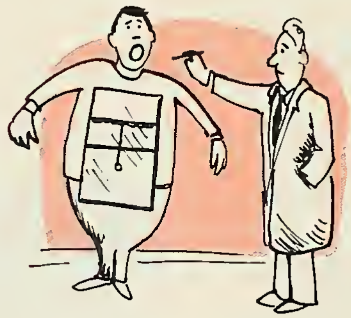
ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

### LESSON FOR TODAY

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER: What does the story of David and Goliath teach us?

LITTLE BOY: To duck.

—UTU News



### OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD

DOC: What's wrong? You look okay to me.

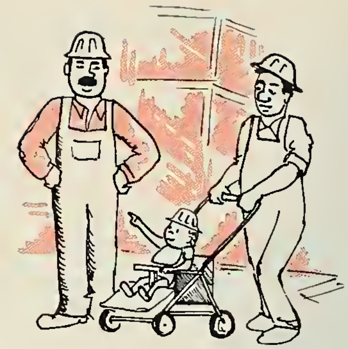
GLASSBLOWER: I inhaled at work and got a pane in the chest.

ARE YOU STILL CLICING?

### THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There once was a rabbit named Hare,
Who came face to face with a bear.
They scrambled and fought,
The Hare the bear caught
And now the Hare's hair is not there.

*—Rhonda Hall*
*Oceanside, Calif.*



### GREAT FUTURE

SHE: Why do you think the new superintendent is a born leader?

HE: Because his old man owns the company.

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

### PLAY-BY-PLAY

A blind man went to the racetrack to bet on a horse named Bolivar. A friend stood next to him and related Bolivar's progress in the race.

"How is Bolivar at the quarter?"

"Coming good."

"And how is Bolivar at the half?"

"Running strong!"

After a few seconds, "How is Bolivar at the three-quarter?"

"Holding his own."

"How is Bolivar in the stretch?"

"In there running like hell! He's heading for the line, driving all the other horses in front of him."

BE IN GOOD STANDING

### TAKING ANY BETS?

One horse player told another horse player of the sudden death of a mutual friend. He went on to mention the funeral arrangements, then added, "I can't remember the name of the cemetery, but it's the third one on the way to Aqueduct after you leave La Guardia Airport by cab."

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

### THUMBS UP

A man with a green thumb is considered to be a good gardener, but a man with a purple thumb is a nearsighted carpenter.

*—Alice Bilodeau*
*Providence, R.I.*

ARE YOU STILL CLICING?

### OUT OF WORK

HE: Why did your boss fire you?

SHE: Because of a mistake I wouldn't make.

# APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

## Prices for Training Materials Increase

The prices for all instructional materials ordered through the Brotherhood's General Office in Washington, D.C., have been increased, according to a memorandum sent June 28 by First General Vice President William Konyha to all local, district, state, and provincial training leaders.

The new prices went into effect July 1. New order blanks listing the new prices accompanied the memorandum. .

Vice President Konyha also drew attention to the fact that training material previously furnished without charge by the General Office is now being furnished at a cost of $3 per hundred ordered.

He also reported that copies of a revised apprentice and/or trainee agreement and application for apprenticeship are now available from the Apprenticeship and Training Department in Washington, D.C. Copies of these revised forms went out with the memo on price rises.

## 46 Northern California Counties JATC Graduates 34 Apprentices at Banquet

**CALENDAR REMINDER**—The 1979 Apprenticeship and Training Conference is set for New Orleans, La., December 3 and 4, to be followed by the 1979 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest, December 5 and 6, in the same city.

Central Valley, Calif., Carpenters welcomed 34 new journeymen to their midst at a recent banquet.

Apprenticeship coordinator Tal Rhea said 116 craftsmen and guests heard addresses honoring the former apprentices as they ended their years of training with the Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee.

Master of Ceremonies Preston Gandy introduced speakers Brent Harris of Harris Construction Company, Inc., Fresno City Councilman Leonel Alvarado and Rhea, apprenticeship coordinator for the Carpenters 46 Northern California Counties.

The new journeymen received state trade certificates from William Schmidt, senior consultant for the California Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

In addition, brotherhood certificates were presented by each of the locals welcoming new journeymen that night.

Presenting those certificates were Edward Jamison, president of Carpenters Local 701, Ray Sandoval, of Carpenters 1109 and Freddy Martin, president of Millmen's Local 1496.

Ervin Warkentin, secretary of Local 1109, spoke the invocation.

The new journeymen are:

Randall D. Allee, Daniel J. Balber, Clarence E. Bernhauer, John W. Blalock, Thomas E. Branagan, Randolph J. Carter, Ronald A. Conte, Nicholas Lloyd Crouch.

Terry P. Deegan, James P. Ernst, Leon Forest, Joe Garza, Roland J. Gelsi, Michael H. Gray, Dusty L. Jones, Paul H. Jones, Jerry G. Kennedy.

Saul E. Leal, Dennis N. Lemke, Christopher P. Lopez, Thomas J. Marrotti, Kenneth D. Matthews, Chris F. Meinke, Keith W. Olsen, Alcario Resa.

Gary L. Riley, Ronnie G. Rosenthal, Charlie E. Scheppner, Dennis L. Shaw, Donald E. Stidham, Daniel J. Tarver, Ronald F. Watson, Larry D. Williams and Jeffrey R. Woods.

## Rhode Island Grads and A State Winner

*The recent Rhode Island District Council apprenticeship graduating class assembled with joint apprenticeship committee members and Executive Board Member from the First District, Joseph Lia, for a picture.*

*From left to right in the front row, kneeling, William Gervais, Phillip Boulden, Alfred DiNucci, Richard Reis, Paul Landry, William Pendergast, and James Smith.*

*Back row, from left, Dennis Hazard, Robert LaPlume, Joseph Mondoux, Joint Apprenticeship committee Mario Petracca, President Robert Hayes, Executive Board Member Joseph Lia, Business Manager Herbert Holmes, Business Representative William Forward, Steven Leech and Clemon Allen.*

*Paul Landry of Local 342 Pawtucket, R.I., was the winner of the R.I. State Apprenticeship Contest and will be representing the state at the international contest in New Orleans, La.*

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

# A Debtor's Rights in the Plant and at the Job Site

• **Harassment Is Illegal**

Working and debt collection don't mix. Whatever your reasons for not paying your debts, you have the right to keep your private financial affairs from becoming common job site or plant knowledge. Harassment at work or any place else is illegal. However, it's not illegal for a debt collector to call you at work, unless it's inconvenient.

If you tell a collector it's inconvenient for you to receive calls at work he or she can't call you any more. Any collector who calls to discuss payment of your debt after you've said not to would be breaking the law.

Collectors can, however, contact you to tell you that no further collection efforts will be made or to inform you of a specific action to be taken against you. Or, if the creditor has actually taken court action against you, and the court has ordered that your wages be attached, your employer will have to know. Otherwise, it's no one's business but yours and the debt collector's.

• **"Locator" Calls Are OK**

Collectors can call people at your work place to try to locate you. In a "locator" call, a collector may only give his or her name and the purpose of the call—to confirm your work and home addresses and home phone number. "Locator" calls may usually be made only once and may not indicate you owe money.

• **Postcards Are Not OK**

To further protect you, the law says that collectors cannot use postcards to reach you. And they can't use envelopes which indicate that the sender is in the debt collection business.

In fact, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) prevents debt collectors from telling your boss or co-workers you owe money, unless 1) you say it's all right, 2) a court says it's all right, or 3) such an announcement is part of a court judgment.

If you feel you've been the victim of debt collection harassment on the job, follow these steps:

1. Tell the caller not to telephone you or anyone at your job again.

2. Follow up with a letter saying the same thing. It's a good idea to send the letter by certified mail with a return receipt requested. Keep a copy for your files.

3. Make a list of all calls received by you or others after that time, including the date and time of each call, the caller's name, what was said, the general tone, how you responded, and anything else worth noting. Also, save any message slips from debt collection messages left for you. These will be helpful if you have to take legal action later.

4. If the calls continue, report the matter to your state and local consumer protection offices and to the Federal Trade Commission, "Debt Collection," Washington, D.C. 20580.

5. You might wish to consult an attorney about taking legal action against the debt collector. If you can't afford to hire an attorney, you may qualify for free legal services from a local legal aid program. Otherwise, your local bar association's lawyer referral service may be able to recommend a private lawyer qualified to handle your case.

• **Your Right To Sue**

If a debt collector violates the FDCPA, you have the right to sue for actual damages, additional damages (up to $1,000), court costs, and reasonable attorney's fees. If you sue, try to find an attorney who is willing to accept whatever fee the judge awards as the entire fee for representing you. If you sue in bad faith or only to harass a collector, **you** could be forced to pay the debt collector's legal fees.

# Don't Be Fuelish

## HERE ARE SOME WAYS TO MAKE GAS GO FURTHER

• The most important single element in determining fuel economy of a particular car is the driving technique of the individual behind the wheel. One authority declares that a careful driver should be able to get at least 30% better mileage than an average driver, and 50% better mileage than a poor one.

Start slowly. Accelerate gently except when entering high-speed traffic lanes or when passing. Hot rod driving and jerky acceleration can increase fuel consumption by 2 miles per gallon in city traffic.

• *Avoid unnecessary braking. And try to anticipate the traffic ahead. When the traffic light far ahead turns red, take your foot off the accelerator immediately. The light may turn green again by the time you reach the intersection. If not, there's still a fuel saving. In coasting, the car's kinetic energy maintains propulsion rather than the burning of additional fuel. There is then less energy to be dissipated in braking. Don't tailgate. This necessitates additional braking too.*

• Drive at moderate speeds. As your speed increases, so does your car's wind resistance—a big factor in gasoline mileage. Most automobiles get about 28% more miles per gallon on the highway at 50 miles per hour than at 70 and about 21% more at 55 than at 70.

• *Drive at steady speeds. Hold a steady foot on the accelerator as long as traffic conditions permit. On the highway,*

**Continued on Page 30**

# RAY BRUSUELAS IS NOT YOUR RUN-OF-THE-MILL BROTHER

"After this life, if somebody up there is keeping score, he'll say, 'Ray, not too bad; you have a few pluses here!' "

That's the comment of Raymond Brusuelas, member of Millmens Local 42, San Francisco, for 14 years, and Carpenters Local 22, San Francisco, for 14 years, as he looks back on 15 years of being a Big Brother.

Ray has at least seven pluses in his record, for he has been a Big Brother to seven fatherless boys since joining the San Francisco Big Brothers organization in 1963. Big Brothers is a non-profit service organization that matches fatherless boys with volunteer men in a one-to-one relationship . . . for the good of both.

Ray explains why he was willing to give up his spare time once a week to become a Big Brother: "I said this a long time ago, but it still holds true today. I come from a large family, and I got used to taking care of my brothers and sisters. The years went by, and all of a sudden I'm by myself. My sisters are married, and my brothers are somewhere else. It's just me. I didn't feel good about that. I felt I should be doing other things instead of just thinking of myself."

Ray joined Big Brothers and, after being screened, was assigned to a Mexican Little Brother, Bill. According to Ray, "He needed a Big Brother, and I needed a Little Brother."

"Initially, it wasn't easy," says Ray, "Bill was having all kinds of problems. He needed disciplining. He needed someone to tell him to do his homework. Overall, I just played it by ear and used my best judgment."

The assignment lasted seven years, until Bill was 16. Brusuelas recalls, "We were getting along real well, so one day I said, "Bill, why don't we get us another Little Brother?

"Later on he told me that he enjoyed the fact that I put it to him that way, that, 'we get *us* another Little Brother.' It kind of shocked him that I would want another Little Brother. I pointed out to him that there are a lot of little guys that needed a Big Brother, and that he already had his special spot in my heart. I also told him that he could help me with the other Little Brother. Bill was receptive to that."

Now 23, Bill is a machinist. Says Ray, "I'm just now getting feedback from him, telling me what I meant to him. He tells me he doesn't know where he would be if it hadn't been for me."

Ray's next Little Brother was a Mexican-Indian boy named Carlos. A Caucasian woman had adopted him while she was in Mexico. Ray, who likes to take on difficult cases, found Carlos to be a tough nut to crack. "Carlos' main problem," said Ray, "was that he didn't know where his roots were. He didn't know what he was; Mexican? Indian? Anglo? or what? His other problem was that he wouldn't open up. It was hard to get through to him, because when he would do something wrong and I would ask him why he did it, he wouldn't say anything. He would clam up and just stare at me."

It wasn't until after a serious occurrence five years later that Carlos opened up for the first time. Carlos took about $20 from Ray's house one day. "I would have given him the money, but I didn't like the idea that he would do something like that, so I called his mother," said Ray. Eventually, he "wrote me a letter telling me why he had taken the money. He said he did it to gain acceptance by the neighborhood kids. By buying them firecrackers, he was accepted because he was laying out the money." Brusuelas continues, "He paid the money back later, and the relationship remained stronger than ever."

Carlos is now going to college and studying theater, and, according to Ray, although "the assignment ended when he moved away, the friendship is still there."

Currently, Ray has two Little Brothers; a Mexican-Irish boy and a Filipino boy. Ray is confident about his relationships with them, yet admits that, "Sometimes they don't call me and I have to do all the calling." Ray's main objective with these boys is to get them to like themselves. "I've noticed that a lot of people don't like themselves. I think they have to start liking themselves in order to improve themselves in one way or another."

As you may have gathered by now, Ray is not a run-of-the-mill Big Brother. He wouldn't have won the San Francisco Big Brother of the Year Award by being average. Admittedly, Ray sometimes gets

**Continued on Page 30**

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# WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

## CITY FATHER HONORED IN NEW JERSEY

JAMES F. BUCKLE CENTER

*Jim Buckle, with dark hat, at ceremony in front of Buckle Center.*

Winfield is a small town in Union County, N.J., built primarily by members of Carpenters Local 715 of Elizabeth, N.J., before World War II. Today, Winfield is a thriving community with many active citizens, including James F. Buckle, a member of Local 715 and the only resident of Winfield to preside over the town's three governing bodies.

Buckle has served as mayor of the township, president of the board of education, and president of the board of trustees.

In honor of his long and dedicated service, Winfield recently named its new auxiliary community center the James F. Buckle Center and held dedication ceremonies to commemorate the event.

## DOCKBUILDER'S SUPPORT

*Kenneth Eriksen, center, is president of the New York Dockbuilders, but he has taken time out during the past three years to serve as chairman of the Kings County, N.Y., American Legion's Children's Camp Fund Drive. Here he receives the 1979 kick-off contribution to the fund from Brooklyn Borough President Howard Golden, left, as county Legion Commander Nicholas Stefanizzi, right, prepares to support the fund-raising effort.*

## PUBLISHES BOOK

George Injajikian of Walnut Creek, Calif., and a member of Local 2046, has published a book about his experiences as a carpenter. It is titled "The Bronx with parallel Realities."

## TO LABOR PRESS POST

Bill Luddy, associate editor of *The Los Angeles, Calif., Carpenter*, the official newspaper of the Los Angeles District Council, has been elected a vice president of the Western Labor Press Assn., an organization of West Coast labor periodicals. Paul Miller, secretary of the LA District Council, is editor of *The Los Angeles Carpenter*.

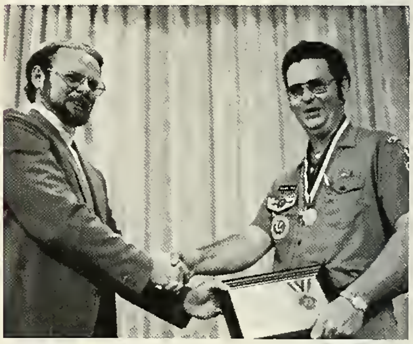
## SCOUTING AWARDS

More members of the Brotherhood have been honored with George Meany Scouting Awards in recent months. These awards are given for exemplary service as leaders of Boy Scouts, and the following have been honored:

**William L. Price,** a 20-year member of Carpenters Local 16, Springfield, Ill., who has served as assistant scoutmaster of two Scout troops and is currently scoutmaster of one of them, was presented the Meany Award by William Norris, president of Local 16, at a recent called meeting of the local union. The award certificate also noted that, in addition to his service in many civic endeavors, Price has been an apprenticeship instructor for the union for the past six years.

**Henry Does,** a 25-year member and a vice president of Local 916, Aurora, Ill., has been awarded the Meany medal and certificate for his 20 years of service with the Scouting movement. Does has been a cubmaster, an area commissioner, a committee chairman, and has served Scouting in many other capacities.

**Robert Huebner,** a Brotherhood member since 1946—first with Local 419 of Chicago, Ill., and later with Local 1319, Albuquerque, N.M.—has served Scouting in many posts for more than a quarter century. He was presented his Meany Award in a surprise ceremony during a recent "Union Counselor Banquet" of the United Way of Albuquerque.



*Wm. Price, right, is congratulated.*

*Henry Does receives framed certificate.*

*Robert Huebner, center, with Robert Hernandez of Local 1319, left, and a former Meany Award recipient, Fire Fighter Robert Murphy.*

# Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

## BEVERLY, MASS.

At a recent meeting, Local 815 presented pins to those members with 20 or more years of service. President Wallace Dash and Business Representative Louis DiGregorio presented the pins.

**Picture No. 1**—Front row, left to right: Philip Bouchard, Carl Petterson, James Pittman, Alfred Martineau, John Vitale, Reginald Peters, Frank Pittman, George Labreeque.

Back row, left to right: Curtis Clark, Charles Delp, Lucien Gagne, Louis DiGregorio, Edward Livesey, Frances Armento, Joe Degagne, John Kowalski.

**Picture No. 2**—Front row, left tor right: Harold Daigle, Adolph Majesky, Stanley Milner, Rossario Bosse, Richard Gonsalves, Freeman Selig, Joel Ballintine, Fred Perry, Joe McGee, Clement Julian.

Second row, left to right: Joe Hammel, Frances Bozek, Arthur Burridge, Konstonty Syaban, Henry Peters, Joe Chares, Robert White, Louis Smith, Kenneth McCurdy, Walter Burrbridge.

Back row, left to right: John Dibiaso, Warren Rowe, Robert Desrocher, Leo Cameron, Morgan David, Theodore Gallant, Edward Surette, Malcolm Stantial, Wallace Dash.

In **Picture No. 3**, 95-year old George Perry is honored for his 73-year membership with the Brotherhood. Pictured are, left to right: Louis DiGregorio, George Perry, Wallace Dash.

Beverly, Mass.—Picture No. 3

Beverly, Mass.—Picture No. 1

Beverly, Mass.—Picture No. 2

## MUNCIE, IND.

Among the senior members of Local 1016 honored at a recent banquet were the 40-year and 55-year members shown here.

The picture above shows Local President Earl Bowman, right, presenting a 55-year pin to W. A. Marks.

Below: 40-year members include, left to right: Roy Swinger, Robert Swinger, and Maurice Wright.

## WARREN, O.

Local 1438 celebrated its 62nd anniversary at a banquet on November 25, 1978. Pins were presented to members with 20 to 50 years of service.

Picture No. 1—Left to right: 50-year members Rex Arnold and Roy Liby.

Picture No. 2—40-year member Homer Kuhn.

Picture No. 3—Left to right: 30-year members Oscar Armstrong, Joe Cibella, Floyd McClellan, Mike Evans, Roy Miller.

Picture No. 4—Front row, left to right: 25-year members Leroy Stabile, Charles Mix, Pete Puskar, Phil Kurfis, John Winings.
Back row, left to right: 25-year members Robert Beard, John Beyth, Al Ferry, Robert Fielher, Howard Headley, John Hoffman, Francis Hum.

Picture No. 5—Front row, left to right: 20-year members P. C. Torres, Russell Glover.
Back row, left to right: 20-year members Charles Roby, Charles Ziegler, Nick Mannella, Ben Ferguson, Helmut Mahonek.

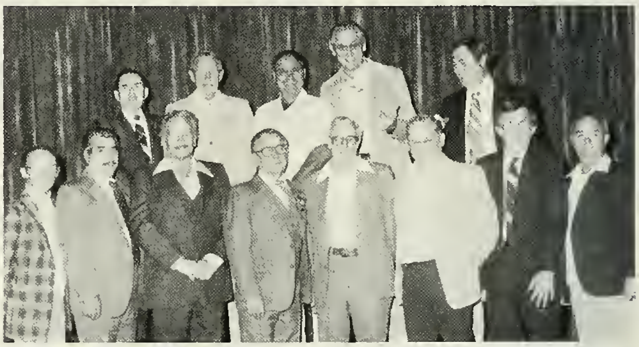
Warren, O.—Picture No. 1

Warren, O.—
Picture No. 2
Homer Kuhn

## HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIF.

On January 19, 1979, Local 1453 presented 25-year pins at a special award dinner.
Those members who received pins were:
Front row, left to right: Edward Tracy, Joseph Ciaccio, Lofton Manshack, Anthony Ramos, secretary of the California State Council of Carpenters, Cyril Fritz, financial secretary, William Terpening, president, Linus "Deke" DeCant business representative, James Durfy.
Back row, left to right: Michael Saunders, Richard Jonkman, George Horton, business representative Walter "Slim" Watts, Arthur Holland.
The following brothers were also eligible but were not present for the awards: Carroll Borden, Bobby Chase, Bob Wilson, Russell Pearce, Sam Baker, Gerald Ellis, Owen Halling, Raymond Heilig, Arthur Hintz, C. E. Kimbrough, Wayne Langford, Eugene Moseley, Jack Oergel, Walter Petruska, Ernes D. Watson and Oaf Wik.

Warren, O.—Picture No. 3


Huntington Beach, Calif.

Warren, O.—Picture No. 4

## HIALEAH, FLA.

At a meeting on January 18, 1979, Local 727 presented the following members with their 25-year service pins:
Front row, from left to right: James Schmidt, Henry G. Graves, Mario Alleva, business representative, Eugene Perodeau, Paul Walker, Jr., Melchor Marin, and Tony C. Barcelo.
Back row, from left to right: Charles R. Mix, Ardell Taylor, Thomas D. Weaver, Donald Barr, and Rufus Dyer.

Warren, O.—Picture No. 5

Hialeah, Fla.

## MIDDLETOWN, O.

Local 1477 recently honored its senior members in a brief pin presentation ceremony.

Front row, left to right: Nick Hatfield, 30-years; Guy Kelly, 42-years; Frank McDaniel, 22-years; Jr. Freeze, 36-years; Henry Petrick, 21-years; Henry Smith, 20-year; Harry Nation, 30-years; Paul King, 26-years; Don Harrison, 22-years; Owen Hammond, 40-years; Earnest Murphy, 26-years; Bob Baden, 25-years; Brock Amyx, 58-years; Milt Aora, 29-years.

Back row, left to right: Jim Keith, 29-years; Vic Flowers, 22-years; John Miller, 36-years; Vic Helton, 30-years; Ova Roberts, 30-years; Melvin Shatto, 37-years; Bradon McGovern, 26-years; Willie Fields, 22-years; Ed Noble, 21-years; Mat Brown, 29-years; and Dick Hickman, 29-years.

Middletown, O.

## GRAND FALLS, NFLD.

Loggers' Local 2564 recently honored two members with 20-year service pins.

Picture No. 1 shows Chesley Squires receiving his pin in the camp where he is cook.

Picture No. 2 shows sawer and trustee Douglas Paul, left, receiving his pin from President Wilfred Warren.

Grand Falls, Nfld.—Picture No. 1

Grand Fallls, Nfld.—Picture No. 2

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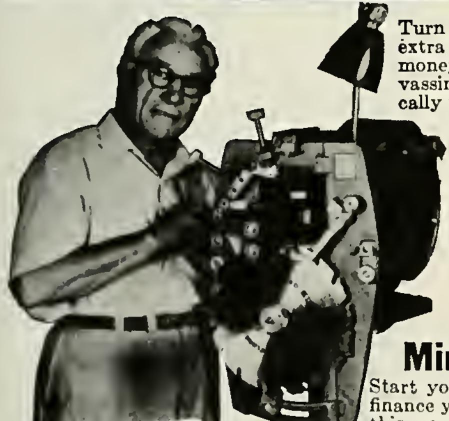

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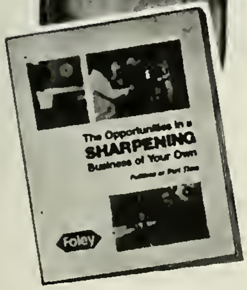

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Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

## SEATTLE, WASH.

Local 131 held a pin presentation on February 18, 1979 for those members with 30 years of continuous membership. The ceremony took place at a buffet lunch and spouses were invited for the celebration. The following members received awards.

**Picture No. 1**—First row, left to right: William Anderson, Walter E. Berglund, Ed Bagdon, Glenn Boone, Roy F. Anderson, Myron C. Benson, Ted Astley.

Second row, left to right: Clarence Cameron, William J. Birdsall, Thomas R. Bunn, John E. Case, Curtis Clark, Paul R. Coad, Laurence Cochlin, Lee R. Cole.

Third row, left to right: Earl Blumer, Stan Ciez, Dean Cooper, Frank R. Collins, Neal Crawford, Dean Daughtry, Wilfred Desrosier.

**Picture No. 2**—Front row, left to right: Charles E. Douglas, Fred M. Burr, Norman H. Drosdal, Tore Driflot, Vernon Easterlin, George Eckhoff, Arthur Erickson.

Second row, left to right: John G. Erkkila, Charles Dunn, Joe Engles, Alvin W. Erikson, Reginald Emmert, Robert Findlay, Russell Freerksen, Robert Fulford.

Back row, left to right: Gifford M. Gatten, Walt Gatterman, Oddmund, Fretheim, Steve Gerber, Robert Gjerness, Verner Granlund, C. W. Gerling.

**Picture No. 3**—Front row, left to right: Henry Haba, B. M. Gunderson, Magne Hausken, Rudolph Gaerisch, Adolph Hegre, Lester Henson, Oscar Hjelti.

Second row, left to right: John Glaamen, Robert Hoague, Elmer Hjorten, Mathias Hofseth, Milton Jokela, Henry Johnson, John Jorgensen, James Kvande.

Back row, left to right: Ed Laase, Lee Lamb, Don M. Leikness, Ben Light, James W. Lester, Ed Lord, Marshall P. McCann.

Picture No. 5

**Picture No. 4**—First row, left to right: John Mattila, Russell Martin, Ole Lovold, E. C. Merriman, Henry A. Monsen, Harry O. Nelson, Joseph Kocher.

Second row, left to right: Robert C. Olsen, Carl A. Newquist, Donald Norman, Harvey Nelson, Mack Nogaki, Adrian Olson, Harry Ness, Torkjell Overaa.

Back row, left to right: C. H. Randkleve, Rayney B. Price, Francis N. Robitaille, Dalton M. Rothfus, C. G. Snook, Erwin Steiner Joseph Stewart.

**Picture No. 5**—First row, left to right: Reinhard Stutsman, Roy N. Toakreff, Donald Tellock, Carl E. Thoren, Emil J. Trautman, Robert Wallace, Gillis M. Urquhart.

Back row, left to right: J. Wooldridge, Charles A. Wilkin, Clarence Wittman, David Shelton, Herman Zimmer, Richard E. Murphy, Aurelio C. Vigil.

Members who were unable to attend the 30-year pin presentation are listed below.

W. L. Abbott, J. A. Abeyta, Raymond J. Acker, Wallace H. Alm, John N. Alton, Donald P. Andersen, Albert Anderson, Arnold M. Anderson, Arvid P. Anderson, Elton Anderson, Floyd G. Anderson, Garland Anderson, Theodore Astley, Clarence Atkisson, Wilbert C. Bakeberg, E. Bedrick, John A. Bekken, James O. Bell, Earl Belshee, Homer Belt, Theodore Bergman, R. J. Bilsbarrow, Winwood E. Bolling, Paul W. Bond, Frank L. Brandt, Cifford E. Breum, Wm. E. Bright, Vitle R. Brown, Walter P. Bucholz, Douglas M. Camelon, William Campbell, Reynold G. Carlson, R. L. Carriveau, James R. Carroll, Otis A. Carver, James O. Chandler, Ralph Cheney, Frank R. Childs, E. C. Christopherson, Thomas P. Cranson, Theodore Delaney, George K. Denison, Lysle C. Dillon, Donald R. Downing, Daniel J. Edwards, Ivar K. Eidem, Lester A. Ellsworth, K. A. Engblom, Karl T. Erickson, Herbert C. Enrst, Robert J. Farley, A. M. Farnham, Jr., Jesse Ferrell, John Festa, Howard Fields, Walter L. Follette, Verl Forsman, Leigh Freeze, C. E. Furstenwerth, Clarence Garner, Jas. E. Gaston, Rudolph T. Gaulke, Robert E. Giger, Robert A. Gordon, Wm. J. Gray, Carol A. Green, Henry Gronnerud, Wayne E. Groth, Kenneth L. Haavig, Victor A. Hack, Arnold I. Harwick, Oren L. Hathaway, Lewald Haugen, E. J. Hawkins, Jr., H. W. Hawkinson, Leo P Heinrich, Philip Herbig, Nickolas P. Hettel, G. W. High, Reuben Hilton, Graydon J. Holden, Samuel H. Holden, Robert E. Holley, Frank R. Holtzner, Louis C. Honeyman, Martin P. Huttunen, Ray Ingraham, Richard T. Itaoka, Cornelius Iverson, Donald N. Jackson, Raymond Jamobretz, Donald J. Jenkins, Howard I. Jensen, Howard I. Jensen, Robert H. Jensen, David B. Johns, Robert R. Johnseine, Clifford Johnson, Dean A. Johnson, Robert A. Kartak, Thomas R. Kemmish, Wm. F. Kipple, Chris Knudsen, Elmer R. Kukkonen, George J. Lachner, Billy R. Lackey, George M. Lamb, Ralph Lampers,

**Continued, next page**

Emmett H. Landes, Harold Langness, John Larsen, Bernard O. E. Lee, Wallace B. Lee, Harold S. Lenz, David L. Linehan, Victor C. Long, Anders J. Lonset, John M. Lucas, Willard J. Lund, Jos. H. Lynch, Jr., Joseph H. Lynch, Chas. L. Maehren, Roy A. Marchand, William C. Marson, William W. Mauhl, E. W. McGuire, David McIntosh, Kenneth McInturff, Wm. E. McLaren, Frank H. Michl, Clyde H. Miller, Herold O. Minion, Nathaniel U. Moen, Harold K. Moore, H. G. Morgan, John R. Morgan, Arvid Nakling, Chas. W. Nixon, Carl A. Oberg, Virgil G. Odom, Warren A. Orme, Robert B. Patterson, Donald Pennington, Albert Peterson, Harry F. Pohlman, Charles H. Potts, Ralph P. Randecker, Joseph D. Ray, O. Oliver Ray, Cornelio Raymundo, William E. Robnett, William B. Rollins, Carl Sandstrom, Fred Scheneman, Carl L. Shillar, James L. Schneider, Eugene F. Schultz, Marvin J. Shutte, Vincent W. Shaw, Charles O. Sheppard, Ernie Simon, B. B. Simpson, Frank Shiley, C. Clifford Smith, Paul C. Smith, Frank L. Sommers, Geo. L. Sperry, Clarence W. Stark, A. Steele, Clarence J. Stein, Ernest R. Still, Walter Stiller, Wm. Stribley, Glenn C. Stroup, Robert A. Styer, Joseph B. Taylor, Raymond F. Teel, Charlie R. Thompson, Carl A. Twedt, A. Van Slyck, Lyle Vogel, Gregory B. Walton, George B. Watts, Morris F. Weigel, James W. Welden, Ray F. West, Elmer M. Willhelm, Lewis A. Williams, M. H. Willits, Jr., G. L. Wisman, Charles G. Witt, Harold G. Writer, Gustaf Zennan, Bert A. Ziegenbien.

## UKIAH, CALIF.

Local 2143 recently presented 25, 30, 35, and 40-year pins to the members pictured in the accompanying photographs.

**25-Year Members**—Left to right: Jess Stafford, Louis Benback, Paul Eaton, Roxcoe, Ritchey, Marion Reed, and Robert Wilson.

**30-Year Members**—Left to right: Bradford Scott, Don Porter, Richard Wirta, Karl Sidener, and Tom Carr.

**35-Year Members**—Left to right: Matt Russell, Harry Granucci, and Pete Gialdini.

**40-Year Members**—Left to right: Leslie Knighten, Leui Johansen, and Edward Schuette.

25-Yeor Members

30-Yeor Members

35-Yeor Members

40-Yeor Members

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Occupation ________

Santa Ana, Calif.

Seaford, Del.

Long Beach, Calif.

## SANTA ANA, CALIF.

At its 8th annual membership pin award banquet held on January 19, 1979, Local 1815 presented 25-year pins to the following members:

Front row, left to right: Richard Ryan, James Taylor, Kenneth Morrison, Claude Watt, Alfred Gocchey, Placido Rea, Edward Fisher, Joseph Gomez.

Second row, left to right: Armando Valdez, Raymond Medina, Herman Martinez, Angel Sosa, Mike G. Lucio, business representative, Floyd Dixon, president, C. C. Hocutt, financial secretary, James M. Hennington, business representative, Stephen E. Cobb, business representative, Byron W. Kemper, Louis D. Young, Alton Upmeyer.

Back row, left to right: Burlie Forest, Benjamin Gurganious, John Ferrero, Ralph Ellis, Tony McTeer, Jesus De La Riva, Lloyd Dixon, Ray Bluhn, Alfred Thompson, Donald Buzzo, Grover Beasley, Raymond Soliani, Alfred Arbeiters.

Members also eligible for 25-year membership pins, but unable to attend were: Selestino Acosta, Carroll Ellingson, Ray D. Fell, Harold Fore, Melvin L. Larsen, Wilson M. Laur, Terence McGough, Olaf Odegard, Hugo Plume, Gilbert Rangel, Manuel Retana, Joseph J. Sullivan.

## SEAFORD, DEL.

Local 2012 held a special banquet in November, 1978 to honor members completing 20 to 35 years of service to the Brotherhood. Those awarded are shown in the accompanying picture.

Front row, left to right: Charles Arbogast, Ralph Cordrey, Thad Hollis, Grant Friedel, John Stevens, Louis Holloway, Floyd Givens, Jim Hitchens, Marvil Austin, Nick Kalinevitch, James McWilliams.

Second row, left to right: Milton Tracey, Clarance Wilson, Otis Carmine, Ray Parsons, Willard Ulrich, Dale Atkins, Irvin Powell, Mac Melvin, Bob Ball, Jack Bradshaw.

Back row, left to right: Roy Brohawn, Bill Bennett, Henry Hasting, Ralph Friedel, Bill Beach, Lester Trice, Elwood Smith, Bill Nystrom, Mike Bornt, Bud Kennedy, Melvin Hebert, Harry Marvil, Townsend Cloud, Clark Baker, Jake West, Norman Hasting, Norman Ellis, Charles Vickers, Jim Brock.

## LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Local 710 held its annual 25-year pin presentation on November 3, 1978. The pins were presented by Tony Ramos, executive secretary of the California State Council; Paul Miller, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County District Council; and Harry Dawson, president of the Los Angeles County District Council.

Pictured are, from left to right: Bill Koepsel, Joseph B. Goodson, Lee W. Schweitzer, Hubert A. Wolfe, State Council Secretary Tony Ramos, District Council President Harry Dawson, John Moore, 65-year pin recipient, District Council Secretary Paul Miller, Charles Cruthers, Financial Secretary Walter Lockyer, Johnnie Rushing, Joseph Valles and Robert Fisher.

* * *

*Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, enforced by the U.S. Department of Labor, prohibits federal contractors from discriminating against the handicapped. Such employers must also take measures to hire and promote qualified handicapped persons.*

## NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

Local 350 recently presented pins to members with 25 to 50 years of service with the Brotherhood.

**Picture No. 1**—Left to right: 25-year members Kenneth Pringle, John DiNapoli, Arthur Gadski, Anthony lantorino, Domenick Yetto.

**Picture No. 2**—Front row, left to right: 30-year members George Talt, Victor DeSandre, John Gallucci, Anthony Carriero.

Back row, left to right: Louis Bernibie, Rudy DAmbrosio.

**Picture No. 3**—Front row, left to right: 30-year members Alexander Thomson, Joseph DeAlleaume, Vito Doria.

Back row, left to right: Dominick Marino, Omar Hazley.

**Picture No. 4**—Left to right: 35-year members Salvatore Zaffino, Arvid Bjorkman, Harry Kapp, Carmine DeClemente.

**Picture No. 5**—Front row, left to right: 40-year members Salvatore Pisani, Frank Intas, Michael Cestone, Frank Calandrino.

Back row, left to right: Frank Caruso, Ralph Metallo.

**Picture No. 6**—Front row, left to right: 50-year members Louis Pisani, Peter Ciccolini, Louis Picone, Mario DeLauretis.

Back row, left to right: Arthur Johnson, Emil Toften.

Those members who received pins but were not present at the ceremony were: 25-year members James Circelli, Benjamino Cozza, Victor DeVito, Joseph Falco, Patsy lammatteo, Francis MaGuire, Charles Mangano, Francisco Nadile, Jacob Ostman, ohn Ryan, John Sieser; 30-year members Peter Acocella, James Aracri, Robert Becker, Joseph Brandi, Arthur Crawford, Joseph DeLuca, Edward Demery, John DeRosa, Jerry Dewire, Alfred Filippelli, Anthony Frustraglio, Anthony Blasie, retired business representative, Charles Gibbons, John Gibson, Horace Greeler, William Hernon, David Kohli, Louis Malo, Fred Marchone, John Rocco, Enzo Soppelsa, John Spalone, Charles Twaite, Toivo VanHanen, AtteWalppu, John White, Thomas Wilson; 35-year members Joseph Andre, Bengt Bendtson, Daniel Brindisi, John Campbell, Louis Colucci, Bonaventura DeLeo, Anthony DellaGreca, Ernest DellaGreca, Angelo Fatone, John Pellcci, Robert Quinn, William Scharl, Anthony Spinelli, Carmelo Vggiano; 40-year members Bernard Armiento, Patsy Calazzo, Joseph Califati, Albert Camardella, Conrad Casper, Andrew Choffletti, Giuseppi Cozzi, Anthony Gareri, Fred Haaland, Kristen Hansen, Harry Heintz, Ignazio Ilardi, Andrew Kaiser, Arthur Kniesch, Retired Busness Representative Peter Lanza, Joseph Pesacreta, Ernest Schreiber, John Schudy, Harry Schwab, Carl Spalin, Michael Staus, Levi Stenroos; 45-year members Vito Covino, aJmes Rituno, Frank Smith; 50-year members Hannibal Acocella, Gustave Anderson, Philip Anderson, Anthony DeCola, Thomas Della Badia, Joseph DeRosa, C. A. DeSimone, John Johnson, Frants Liik, Thomas Peterson, William Philpin, Lionel Richard, Torlief Ryen.

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

Picture No. 5

Picture No. 6

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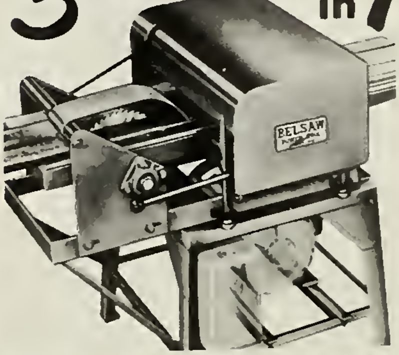

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Buffalo, N.Y.—Picture No. 1

## BUFFALO, N.Y.

At a special called meeting of Local 9, last year, 25-year membership pins were presented to members by the President of the Buffalo District Council, H. F. (Buddy) Bodewes, and Business Representative Terry Bodewes.

Robert Simmons was awarded a 65-year pin, and Mason Cave a 50-year pin.

The Brotherhood pins and a District Council pin, specially designed by the officers of the Buffalo District Council, were presented. The District Council service pin can be worn as a lapel emblem or as a tie tac, and it will be presented to all other 12 local union members affiliated with the Buffalo District Council. There were 174 pins presented at this special award ceremony at Local 9.

**In Picture No. 1,** left to right, are: E. Simmons, Buddy Bodewes, president Buffalo District Council; Ben Simmons, 65-year member: Terry Bodewes, business representative, Buffalo District Council; and Al Langfelder, president, Local 9.

The following 25-year members were honored:

**Picture No. 2**—Left to right, first row: P. Dorazio, J. Freda, J. Loomis, W. Dietz, P. Riscill, D. Jachura and P. Salo.

Second row: J. Dell Monte, N. Strascina, C. Miller, A. Di Christopher, J. Smith, J. Pulverenti, L. Baumgart, C. Hono, J. Weiser, F. Procyshyn, W. Bernsdorf, and J. Gauthier.

Third row. C. Horey.

**Picture No. 3**—Left to right, first row: A. Valentine, E. Lyngh, R. Dube, H. Olson, N. Nicander, R. Bohrer, and G. Giggenhauer.

Second row: Simoneit, J. O'Connor, M. Flanigan, T. Gowrie, C. Herman, H. Taylor, F. Campofelice, S. Giardina, T. Greence, J. Becker, F. Stevenson, E. Lowicki and C. Valvo.

**Picture No. 4**—Left to right: L. Friess, S. Szmanski, S. Scarpello, J. Cheslow, J. O'Neill, J. Giradina, and A. Pulverenti.

Second Row: J. Lippert, A. Coney, K. Stauffer, R. Swannie, R. Rool, R. Wessener, E. Seeger, W. Belinson, E. Remington, S. Niceswicz, J. Braem, W. Crimmen, A. Natora, and M. Graziano.

**Picture No. 5**—Left to right, first row: G. Rice, H. Fronzak, J. Stormencki, R. Walker, C. Visciano, T. Scaccia, and H. Holtz.

Second Row: S. Rice, V. Tozzi, C. Minneci, D. Rice, S. Lotlarsz, D. Wetherall, E. Olszewski, J. Lanteigne, J. Plunkett, F. Conway, and E. Willison.

**Picture No. 6**—Left to right, first row: J. Kaufamn, J. Toombs, C. Prickett, J. Ciffa, L. Laffler, T. Jones, and R. Minnick.

Second Row: W. Stone, C. Piske, R. DeLang, H. Sullivan, C. Walter, R. Doster, S. Gardner, R. Angert, T. Paolini, P. Santaspirto, H. Rubeck, R. Gassman, John Rubeck, and W. Bilger.

Buffolo, N.Y.—Picture No. 2

Buffalo, N.Y.—Picture No. 3

Buffalo, N.Y.—Picture No. 4

Buffalo, N.Y.—Picture No. 5

Buffala, N.Y.—Picture No. 6

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# IN MEMORIAM

***The following list of 827 deceased members represents a total of $969,565.19 in death claims paid for the month.***

**EDITOR'S NOTE: (S) following names below indicates death of spouse.**

**Local 1, Chicago, Ill.**—James R. Duffy.

**Local 3, Wheeling, W.Va.**—Ernest R. Kriechbaum, Donald Miller, Michael Rafa (S).

**Local 5, St. Louis, Mo.**—George J. Herminghaus.

**Local 7, Minneapolis, Mn.**—Gust L. Anderson, Theodore Graham, Carl R. Ruth.

**Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Herman E. Ruebsamen.

**Local 9, Buffalo, N.Y.**—Asa Wilsey (S).

**Local 10, Chicago, Ill.**—William J. Palmer.

**Local 11, Cleveland, Ohio**—Mike Krehel.

**Local 12, Syracuse, N.Y.**—Fred Brewer, Frank Corsello, William J. Hunt, Edmund Leboeuf.

**Local 13, Chicago, Ill.**—Joseph Giblin, Linus Larson.

**Local 14, San Antonio, Tex.**—Norberto E. Lozano.

**Local 15, Hackensack, N.J.**—Kristian A. Bleik (S), Roma Panarotti, Walter F. Roese (S).

**Local 16, Springfield, Ill.**—Clyde E. Forth.

**Local 18, Hamilton, Ont. Canada**—William Melnechuk (Melneciuc), John L. Posl (S).

**Local 19, Detroit, Mich.**—Leo Crilly, Charles A. Kitzmiller, Earl Obenchain.

**Local 22, San Francisco, Calif.**—Michael Woods.

**Local 24, Central Conn.**—Harold Peterson, Arthur S. Stromberg, Alexander K. Williams.

**Local 25, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Charles H. Gingras (S), Harry N. Henson, Sr., Albert F. Pallaro.

**Local 26, East Detroit, Mich.**—Leroy C. Finger, Jr., Caszmer J. Klimkowski (S), Arthur Rash, Carl V. Watson.

**Local 27, Toronto, Ont. Canada**—Konrad Holvik, William A. Mercer (S), Joseph Wiazek (S).

**Local 30, New London, Conn.**—George H. Darling (S), Frank Santacroce, Noyes Smith, Jr.

**Local 33, Boston, Mass.**—John F. Harrington.

**Local 34, Oakland, Calif.**—Vincent Barstow (S), Robert E. Schulze.

**Local 35, San Rafael, Calif.**—Louie C. Womack (S).

**Local 36, Oakland, Calif.**—Herman C. Sharp (S), Arthur R. Sikes (S), George F. Weiser.

**Local 40, Boston, Mass.**—Allan L. Gammons, Alexander M. Sliwinski.

**Local 42, San Francisco, Calif.**—William Busching, Clarence E. Kocher.

**Local 43, Hartford, Conn.**—Arthur S. Palmer.

**Local 44, Champaign, Ill.**—Edward L. Lenfant, Jr.

**Local 47, St. Louis, Mo.**—Frank Bolbecher, Elmer B. Strotheide.

**Local 50, Knoxville, Tenn.**—John L. Hyde, James R. Kirkland (S), Hubert Myers (S), Gracy B. Ryan.

**Local 51, Boston, Mass.**—John L. Bowen, Joseph Dapsys (S), George F. Ross.

**Local 55, Denver, Colo.**—James A. Hyder, Frank E. Kupsky (S).

**Local 58, Chicago, Ill.**—Victor Larson, Erik Nielsen, Carl Olson.

**Local 59, Lancaster, Pa.**—George H. Wolpert (S).

**Local 60, Indianapolis, Ind.**—Ernest Bartling, Charles Beckett (S), Carl E. Jackson.

**Local 61, Kansas City, Mo.**—Allen Arnote, Russell Davis II, John L. Hinkle, Ray Hoobler, John D. Justice, Sr., William A. Row, Frank W. Tate.

**Local 62, Chicago, Ill.**—Hilding O. Johnson, Richard Olson (S), Erland G. Person (S).

**Local 64, Louisville, Ky.**—William C. Barnes, Lee Sabastian (S).

**Local 66, Olean, N.Y.**—Elliott Ellis, Sr. (S), Harold L. Mahnk.

**Local 69, Canton, Ohio**—William F. Auman (S).

**Local 70, Chicago, Ill.**—Stanley Papiesz.

**Local 73, St. Louis, Mo.**—Edward F. Zimmerman.

**Local 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.**—Jack W. Ryan.

**Local 81, Erie, Pa.**—Harry P. Hybel.

**Local 82, Haverhill, Mass.**—Ellery Atwood.

**Local 87, St. Paul, Minn.**—Alvin E. Campos (S), Robert Johnsen, George A. Johnson, Joseph V. McMahon, Earl W. Tollard, Louis Zehoski.

**Local 90, Evansville, Ind.**—Elmer W. Berberich (S), Maurice W. Slow, Walter C. Yestingsmeier.

**Local 91, Racine, Wisc.**—Robert Lincoln.

**Local 93, Ottawa, Ont. Canada**—Ronald Cadieux, Joseph Renaud.

**Local 98, Spokane, Wash.**—Vincent Lundberg, James E. Renick.

**Local 100, Muskegon, Mich.**—Wesley Drewes (S), Edward L. Plant.

**Local 102, Oakland, Calif.**—George A. Bangs (S).

**Local 103, Birmingham, Ala.**—James E. Graves, Fred S. Voce.

**Local 104, Dayton, Ohio**—Fred J. Kramer, James L. Pugh.

**Local 105, Cleveland, Ohio**—Emidio Cipriani.

**Local 107, Worcester, Mass.**—William Clark.

**Local 109, Sheffield, Ala.**—Bruce N. Bassham, Bernard W. Bradley, Billy G. Davis, Joseph M. Pullen, Zollie F. Hovater.

**Local 110, St. Joseph Mo.**—Lloyd M. McClaren.

**Local 112, Butte, Mont.**—Frank A. Smith.

**Local 115, Bridgeport, Conn.**—Michael R. Capozzi, John Meerbach.

**Local 117, Albany, N.Y.**—Andre L. DiBacco, Leonard I. Marx.

**Local 120, Utica, N.Y.**—Earl Simpson.

**Local 131, Seattle, Wash.**—Edward E. Bedrick (S), William Hilton, Francis P. Russell.

**Local 132, Washington, D.C.**—Clarence E. Wilson.

**Local 133, Terre Haute, Ind.**—Virgil G. Jones.

**Local 134, Montreal, Quebec, Canada**—Donat Coutu, Joseph A. Grenier, Anatole Jutras (S), Zemon Lanthier, Gabriel Locas.

**Local 139, Jersey City, N.J.**—Paul T. Baffa.

**Local 141, Chicago, Ill.**—John E. Benson, Theodore J. Krogh.

**Local 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Joseph L. Paoletti.

**Local 144, Macon, Ga.**—Elmer F. Gay.

**Local 146, Schenectady, N.Y.**—Edward Elwertowski.

**Local 155, Plainfield, N.J.**—John S. Bottone, Sam S. Serpi.

**Local 162, San Mateo, Calif.**—John V. Cattich, Jesse E. Mattinson.

**Local 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Raymond S. Kolcun.

**Local 168, Kansas City, Kan.**—Henry T. Hall, Russell C. Powers.

**Local 171, Youngstown, Ohio**—Walter M. Clark.

**Local 176, Newport, R.I.**—Walter S. Pike.

**Local 180, Vallejo, Calif.**—Frank H. Sellers (S).

**Local 181, Chicago, Ill.**—Arnold M. Hansen, Gust Shoberg.

**Local 183, Peoria, Ill.**—Russell S. Elder, Charley M. Gross, Edward A. Rettke (S).

**Local 184, Salt Lake City, Utah**—Marlow Biesinger, Donald Gilman, Sr., Earl W. Hansen, Otto Janke, Earl B. Taylor.

**Local 188, Yonkers, N.Y.**—Peteris Dibens (S).

**Local 194, Oakland, Calif.**—Joseph McBride, John A. Parkinson, Sr.

**Local 195, Peru, Ill.**—Anton Fedder, Herman Prather (S), Louis J. Spelich.

**Local 198, Dallas, Tex.**—George A. Derr (S), William B. Thompson, John A. Williams, Weldon Logan, James E. Woodley.

**Local 200, Columbus, Ohio**—Irve Harrison (S), Ralph Porter, Fred C. Reedy, Clarence H. Smith (S), Earl R. Young (S), Joseph Zubovich (S).

**Local 201, Wichita, Kan.**—David R. Layland, Carl M. Moran.

**Local 210, Stamford, Conn.**—Gilberto Biasetti, Charles Chetcuti, Francis R. Pennella.

**Local 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—John W. Hicks (S), Claude P. Walker.

**Local 215, Lafayette, Ind.**—Hubert H. Landis, Lewis F. McCoy.

**Local 225, Atlanta, Ga.**—Heyward M. Allen (S), John B. Conkle, Sr.

**Local 226, Portland, Ore.**—Helge I. Helgerson, John Kott.

**Local 232, Fort Wayne, Ind.**—Lester Littrell.

**Local 235, Riverside, Calif.**—David M. Keller.

**Local 241, Moline, Ill.**—Leo Clabe Falkinburg, Herman Sundberg.

**Local 246, New York, N.Y.**—Carlton Mahon, Harold Thinesen.

**Local 252, Oshkosh, Wisc.**—Hector K. Fraser, Ernest F. Juergensen.

**Local 254, Cleveland, Ohio**—Earl Thompson.

**Local 255, Bloomingburg, N.Y.**—Feldon E. Lindsley.

**Local 257, New York, N.Y.**—Eric Josephson, John Pakkanen, Arne Wickman.

**Local 260, Berk. Co. & Vic., Mass.**—Leo H. Dubreuil.

**Local 261, Scranton, Pa.**—Gustave H. Mueller.

**Local 262, San Jose, Calif.**—Gregory J. Changras.

**Local 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Henry W. Liebau (S), Herbert G. Mueller.

**Local 266, Stockton, Calif.**—Samuel T. Ferguson (S), Thad Lee Jeanes, Joseph A. Sousa, II.

**Local 268, Sharon, Pa.**—Thomas F. Hoenig.

**Local 278, Watertown, N.Y.**—Joseph Netto.

**Local 283, Augusta, Ga.**—William S. Johnson, David L. Sharpe.

**Local 284, New York, N.Y.**—Charles Beech.

**Local 286, Great Falls, Mt.**—David J. Cooney, Bernard A. Liebelt.

**Local 287, Harrisburg, Pa.**—Roy E. Rummel (S).

**Local 297, Kalamazoo, Mich.**—John L. Meninga, Albert Meyers.

**Local 302, Huntington, W. Va.**—Francis B. Hill.

**Local 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa**—Frank A. Lamar, Jr.

**Local 311, Joplin, Mo.**—Ralph F. Laymon.

**Local 314, Madison, Wisc.**—Einor Nygren.

**Local 316, San Jose, Calif.**—Leslie Ray (Ray L.) Applegarth, James E. Campbell, Manuel Sequeira (S), Joseph C. Swanson.

**Local 317, Aberdeen, Wash.**—Charles H. Powers.

**Local 320, Augusta-Waterville, Me.**—Lawrence Steeves.

**Local 323, Beacon, N.Y.**—James L. Morgan.

**Local 325, Paterson, N.J.**—Raymond Nydam.

**Local 329, Oklahoma City, Ok.**—Owen L. Nicodemus.

**Local 337, Detroit, Mich.**—William L. Stine.

**Local 343, Winnipeg, Man., Canada**—Fritz Engborg, Arthur V. Jones, Frank J. Turek.

**Local 344, Waukesha, Wisc.**—John C. Buelow.

**Local 345, Memphis, Tenn.**—Edwin M. Harr, Albert H. Howell, Edgar G. Teague.

**Local 347, Mattoon, Ill.**—Rossie A. Hanner.

**Local 350, New Rochelle, N.Y.**—Anthony Gareri, Arthur Kniesch (S), Thomas Peterson, Angelo Fatone.

**Local 355, Buffalo, N.Y.**—John H. Koehler, Frank A. Krantz.

**Local 362, Pueblo, Colo.**—Everett K. Ritchey.

**Local 364, Council Bluffs, Iowa**—Robert G. Steppuhn.

**Local 366, New York, N.Y.**—Jacob Jacobsen.

**Local 374, Buffalo, N.Y.**—Jerry N. E. Miller.

**Local 379, Texarkana, Tx.**—Henry E. Bateman.

**Local 383, Bayonne, N.J.**—Norman Goldberg (S).

**Local 384, Asheville, N.C.**—James R. Phipps.

**Local 385, New York, N.Y.**—Bartolo Liali, Semeon Tabala.

**Local 387, Columbus, Miss.**—Everett G. Shelton.

**Local 388, Richmond, Va.**—Charles J. Rezny (S), William P. West.

**Local 396, Newport News, Va.**—Peter P. Summerfield.

**Local 400, Omaha, Nebr.**—Joseph R. Stewart.

**Local 403, Alexandria, La.**—Thomas A. Achee (S), Earl V. Rhodes, Jr. (S).

**Local 404, Mentor, Ohio**—Maurice F. Ahlman.

**Local 417, St. Louis, Mo.**—Paul W. Douthit, Harold Kramer.

**Local 422, New Brighton, Pa.**—James J. Frank (S).

**Local 424, Hingham, Ma.**—Joseph W. Mattie.

**Local 425, El Paso, Tex.**—James L. Matthews.

**Local 433, Belleville, Ill.**—Roland Hauck, Sr.

**Local 434, Chicago, Ill.**—Richard Conrad.

**Local 437, Portsmouth, Ohio**—Wallace Bainer.

**Local 452, Vancouver, B.C., Canada**—Morton Rook.

**Local 459, Bar Harbor, Maine**—Howard O. Alley.

**Local 462, Greensburg, Pa.**—Elmer E. Kramer.

**Local 468, New York, N.Y.**—Peter Strieski. Gerald Shafer (S), Willis J. Zeitelhack.

**Local 470, Takoma, Wa.**—Joseph Bell,

**Local 482, Jersey City, N.J.**—William Saccente (S).

**Local 483, San Francisco, Calif.**—Raymond Mendoza (S).

**Local 495, Streator, Ill.**—Matthew J. Yarc.

**Local 504, Chicago, Ill.**—William Pomerantz.

**Local 508, Marion, Ill.**—Delbert W. Craig (S).

**Local 517, Portland, Maine**—George E. Warren.

**Local 532, Elmira, N.Y.**—Peter Dickson.

**Local 540, Holyoke, Ma.**—Hermenegilde Boisvert.

**Local 548, St. Paul, Minn.**—Alvin R. Hamann, Vern S. Rasmussen.

**Local 557, Bozeman, Mont.**—Robert F. Heath (S).

**Local 563, Glendale, Calif.**—Freeman C. Renftle.

**Local 579, St. Johns, Nfld. Canada**—Samuel J. Scott.

**Local 584, New Orleans, La.**—Henry J. Herman.

**Local 586, Sacramento, Calif.**—Carl L. Blackmon, Delbert W. Duncan, Rudolf F. Simunek.

**Local 588, Montezuma, Ind.**—William H. Jones.

**Local 596, St. Paul, Minn.**—Ann K. Christensen.

**Local 603, Ithaca, N.Y.**—Ike J Marvel, Merrill Teeter.

**Local 605, Golconda, Ill.**—Antoine E. Halter.

**Local 606, Virginia, Minn.**—Clifford Olson.

**Local 616, Chambersburg, Pa.**—Emerson E. Martin.

**Local 620, Madison, N.J.**—Albert A. Grazevich, Jack V. House, Oscar Peterson (S).

**Local 621, Bangor, Me.**—George L. Bates, Murray A. Hesketh.

**Local 626, Wilmington, Del.**—James S. Donaldson, Sr.

**Local 633, Madison Co. & Vic., Ill.**—Leo J. Wolz.

**Local 637, Hamilton, Ohio**—Richard E. Cline.

**Local 639, Akron, Ohio**—Richard L. Guynn (S).

**Local 642, Richmond, Calif.**—Orville F. Hendrix, Sr.

**Local 644, Pekin, Ill.**—Norman R. Goodall.

**Local 650, Pomeroy, Ohio**—Homer C. Forrest.

**Local 651, Jackson, Mich.**—Denzel Parker (S).

**Local 668, Palo Alto, Calif.**—Martin N. Skelson, Carl F. Sundquist (S), Vaino E. Tuomi.

**Local 701, Fresno, Calif.**—Jesse H. Barnes, Sr., Curtis C. Crane, William S. Stoeckel.

**Local 710, Long Beach, Calif.**—Joseph Shay (S), Elmer L. Ward.

**Local 714, Olathe, Kansas**—Herbert E. Edmonds, John Hays (S).

**Local 715, Elizabeth, N.J.**—Earl T. Hurley, Morris M. Resnik.

**Local 725, Litchfield, Ill.**—Maynard L. Chapin, Charles Herbert Cutshall.

**Local 735, Mansfield, Ohio**—William J. Sweezie.

**Local 742, Decatur, Ill.**—Hayes A. Trueblood, Sr.

**Local 751, Santa Rosa, Calif.**—Charles Cavagna, Sr., Thurman G. Gentry, Howard J. Kohl, Cecil J. Nau, Bruce Schuh (S).

**Local 753, Beaumont, Texas**—John Boykin.

**Local 764, Shreveport, La.**—Jessie C. Kelly, Comer W. Madden, Jesse A. Sherwin.

**Local 772, Clinton, Iowa**—Melbert E. Hofer, Edward Milder (S).

**Local 777, Harrisonville, Mo.**—Charles W. Hickman.

**Local 785, Cambridge, Ont., Canada**—Edward Dragon (S).

**Local 790, Dixon, Ill.**—Guy Taylor.

**Local 792, Rockford, Ill.**—Joseph Fuller, Herman Leemkuil, Henry Stark (S), Herman A. Swanson.

**Local 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.**—Clarence A. Gulick, William H. Parker, Julius Ross.

**Local 824, Muskegon, Mich.**—Andrew Dykema, Michael Lapinski.

**Local 829, Santa Cruz, Calif.**—Paul F. Ceideburg, George R. Kievlan.

**Local 836, Janesville, Wisc.**—Warren E. Beach.

**Local 838, Sunbury, Pa.**—Ellsworth F. Weikel.

**Local 839, Des Plaines, Ill.**—Charles R. Henning.

**Local 844, Reseda, Calif.**—Edwin A. Spurling.

**Local 846, Lethbridge, Alta, Canada**—Sam Kawade.

**Local 857, Tucson, Ariz.**—Oscar C. Ruelas.

**Local 889, Hopkins, Minn.**—Ernest J. Glowatzke.

**Local 898, Benton Harbor, Mich.**—James M. DeLoof, Sylvester Okonski.

**Local 899, Parkersburg, W.Va.**—Paul N. Wilcox.

**Local 902, Brooklyn, N.Y.**—Paul Handler, Nils Pedersen.

**Local 904, Jacksonville, Ill.**—Carthel N. Birdsong.

**Local 906, Glendale, Ariz.**—Frank J. Brown (S).

**Local 918, Manhattan, Kansas**—Phillip A. Clouse.

**Local 925, Salinas, Calif.**—Thomas A. Green, Sr., Orval E. Myers.

**Local 932, Peru, Ind.**—William L. Horton.

**Local 943, Tulsa, Okla.**—Charles V. Cannon, William B. Fish, Robert E. Minich, Benjamin C. Stabler (S).

**Local 944, San Bernardino, Calif.**—Marvin Hill, George F. Todd (S).

**Local 971, Reno, Nev.**—Carl W. O'Neill, Jr.

**Local 973, Texas City, Tex.**—Joe S. Dlabay, James J. Langley.

**Local 978, Springfield, Mo.**—Eugene N. Coble (S), James B. Wright, Sr.

**Local 982, Detroit, Mich.**—George H. Farris, John Megis, Jerry D. Powell (S).

**Local 993, Miami, Fla.**—Ira J. Tait, Oscar Wanman.

**Local 998, Royal Oak, Mich.**—Carlo Arteaga, Harold R. Billiau, Frederick Raetzke.

**Local 1005, Merrillville, Ind.**—Henry Draganowski, Ernest D. Floyd, John L. Sutton, James E. Tovsen.

**Local 1008, Louisiana, Mo.**—Albert K. Kuna (S).

**Local 1017, Redmond, Ore.**—Clarence D. Moore.

**Local 1024, Cumberland, Md.**—Stanley J. Bane (S), Harold O. Maddy, Leland W. Moses (S).

**Local 1049, Poplar Bluff, Mo.**—Joseph C. Bruce.

**Local 1052, Hollywood, Calif.**—Alson Husver, William E. Peters, Oscar H. Rutan.

**Local 1053, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Bernt Jensen (S), John W. Radish, Herman Schulze.

**Local 1054, Everett, Wash.**—E. Vincent Johnson.

**Local 1060, Norman, Okla.**—George F. Andres.

**Local 1062, Santa Barbara, Calif.**—Gordon E. Hall.

**Local 1073, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Joseph C. Dougherty (S), David Kazansky, Charles M. Lafferty.

**Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.**—Theodore A. Schmidt.

**Local 1091, Bismarck, N.D.**—Peter Hartwick.

**Local 1093, Glen Cove, N.Y.**—George H. Barnes (S).

**Local 1098, Baton Rouge, La.**—Ira Blalock, Norwood E. Hodges, Bert E. Holland, Shelton J. Montet.

**Local 1100, Flagstaff, Ariz.**—Theodore Spaulding (S).

**Local 1102, Warren, Mich.**—Tom Grubb, Virgil N. Huffman.

**Local 1108, Cleveland, Ohio**—Carl Williams (S).

**Local 1109, Visalia, Calif.**—William C. Wooley.

**Local 1113, San Bernardino, Calif.**—Walter C. Renick.

**Local 1120, Portland, Ore.**—Fred W. Miller, Jacob Rudarmel.

**Local 1128, LaGrange, Ill.**—Bernard Goad (S), Willard J. Stanley.

**Local 1132, Alpena, Mich.**—Richard H. Gardner, Paul Hiar (S).

**Local 1138, Toledo, Ohio**—Frank W. Kesting, Sr.

**Local 1146, Green Bay, Wisc.**—Herbert A. Hoglund.

**Local 1149, San Francisco, Calif.**—Chester E. Claxton, John T. Gibson, Vane M. McGraw, Paul F. Ross.

**Local 1150, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.**—Harold F. Lowry.

**Local 1164, New York, N.Y.**—William Charap, John Chite, Andrew Ludwig, Vojteck J. Olcvary, Louis Sklarsh, Konrad Stalzer.

**Local 1180, Louisville, Ky.**—William E. Carver.

**Local 1182, Tucson, Ariz.**—Harold H. Urbach.

**Local 1184, Seattle, Wash.**—Carl J. Reimers.

**Local 1185, Chicago, Ill.**—Roy F. Fizenne, Jake L. Medley.

**Local 1186, Alton, Ill.**—Theodore L. Apple (S).

**Local 1193, West Frankfort, Ill.**—Thurman F. Hedges.

**Local 1194, Pensacola, Fla.**—Joe E. Hawkins.

**Local 1198, Independence, Kan.**—Floyd O. Bryant.

**Local 1204, New York, N.Y.**—Sam Erenberg, Richard Madden.

**Local 1205, Indio, Calif.**—Frank W. Aston (S), Sydney L. Frazer.

**Local 1207, Charleston, W.Va.**—Curtis B. Wilkinson.

**Local 1222, Medford, N.Y.**—Frank W. Coker, Sr.

**Local 1227, Ironwood, Mich.**—August Leinonen, Carl H. Wirtanen.

**Local 1235, Modesto, Calif.**—Commodore D. Maggard.

**Local 1250, Homestead, Fla.**—Carl R. Mattson, Andrew G. Sanford (S), Benson R. Swilley.

**Local 1258, Pocatello, Ind.**—Carl J. Wallin (S).

**Local 1263, Atlanta, Ga.**—Clyde E. Stephens.

**Local 1273, Eugene, Ore.**—George E. Cook, Jr. (S).

**Local 1275, Clearwater, Fla.**—Roy W. Carder, Clifford W. Slay.

**Local 1281, Anchorage, Alaska**—L. B. Adams.

**Local 1289, Seattle, Wash.**—Edwin O. Lalk (S).

**Local 1292, Huntington, N.Y.**—Raymond O. Moffatt.

**Local 1296, San Diego, Calif.**—Otis F. Ballard, Charles W. Krueger, John P. Purcell.

**Local 1304, Orillia, Ont. Canada**—Ernest Chevalier.

**Local 1307, Northbrook, Ill.**—James C. Berry, Paul Glader, Marshall Knox, Paul D. Meyer (S).

**Local 1310, St. Louis, Mo.**—Lester Meyer.

**Local 1313, Mason City, Iowa**—Richard J. Rasmussen.

**Local 1314, Oconomowoc, Wisc.**—Alfred Boettcher.

**Local 1319, Albuquerque, N.M.**—Raymond Conner (S), Joseph P. Perea.

**Local 1322, Edson, AB Canada**—Hans U Krebs.

**Local 1323, Monterey, Calif.**—Glenn M. Connelly (S), John W. Ethridge, Malcolm P. Sanders, Henry E. Wray.

**Local 1325, Edmonton, AB Canada**—Nikolai Bura (S), Philippe Simard.

**Local 1329, Independence, Mo.**—Arthur McLennan (S).

**Local 1333, State College, Pa.**—Chester C. Carr.

**Local 1334, Baytown, Texas**—Claud E. Dosier.

**Local 1337, Tuscaloosa, Ala.**—David A. Bullock, Hermond A. Wells (S).

**Local 1338, Charlottetown, PEI, Canada**—Frederick K. MacDonald.

**Local 1342, Irvington, N.J.**—John W. Anderson, Burton Becker, Herbert R. Bergwall, Leonard Devlin (S), Philip Gegenheimer, George L. Hintz, Lloyd Hull, Edward Stark (S), Gifford Voorhees.

**Local 1353, Santa Fe, New Mexico**—Silvano Martinez.

**Local 1359, Toledo, Ohio**—Stanley S. Dudek.

**Local 1361, Chester, Ill.**—Dean H. Fulton (S), Leo B. Penford, John B. Wiley.

**Local 1365, Cleveland, Ohio**—Henry Lehr (S), Louis Tonkli.

**Local 1372, Easthampton, Ma.**—Stanley Strempek (S).

**Local 1373, Flint, Mich.**—Posie H. Cox, Clarence C. Jensen, Frank A. McCandlish.

**Local 1379, North Miami, Fla.**—James E. Baker.

**Local 1380, Bedford, Ind.**—Aldon Cogwell (S).

**Local 1402, Richmond, Va.**—Ralph R. Marshpund.

**Local 1408, Redwood City, Calif.**—Antone I. Hernandez.

**Local 1416, New Bedford, Mass.**—Albert Blanchette.

**Local 1419, Johnstown, Pa.**—Joseph Mandichak.

**Local 1425, Sudbury, Ont. Canada**—Henry Godbout.

**Lcoal 1428, Midland, Tex.**—Amos A. Arnold, Olin M. Potter.

**Local 1437, Compton, Calif.**—Robert M. Crawford.

**Local 1445, Topeka, Ks.**—Axel E. Dahlstrom, Clyde Lacy, Ollie L. LaGrand.

**Local 1450, Peterboro, Ont. Canada**—Barrick E. Davis, Salomon J. St Amour.

**Local 1453, Huntington Beach, Calif.**—Alonzo J. Frazier, Delmar O. Moore (S).

**Local 1454, Cincinnati, Ohio**—Ewell Hembree, Robert Wibbelsman.

**Local 1457, Toledo, Ohio**—John H. Kurth.

**Local 1462, Bristol, Pa.**—Vincent S. Cordisco.

**Local 1464, Mankato, Minn.**—Genio E. Ashford.

**Local 1469, Charlotte, N.C.**—James F. Elwood.

**Local 1478, Redondo Beach, Calif.**—Henry W. Seeley.

**Local 1486, Auburn, Calif.**—Jesse A. Cook, Sr.

**Local 1487, Burlington, Vt.**—Ralph Harlow (S), Orel J. Rocheleau.

**Local 1489, Burlington, N.J.**—Norris L. Elmer, Raymond F. Gilbert, James A. Noble, Nicholas E. Tedesco.

**Local 1490, San Diego, Calif.**—Ruben D. Salazar (S).

**Local 1493, Pompton Lakes, N.J.**—John Anderson.

**Local 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Robert F. Smith.

**Local 1506, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Lawrence R. Adams, Everett C. Wooden.

**Local 1518, Gulfport, Miss.**—James W. Bradley.

**Local 1519, Ironton, Ohio**—Bert Queen, Ocell M. Thomas.

**Local 1522, Martell, Calif.**—William K. Wilson.

**Local 1526, Denton, Tex.**—Floyd J. Murrell (S).

**Local 1529, Kansas City, Ks.**—George G. Moss, Roger O. Snook.

**Local 1534, Hopewell, Va.**—William C. Elwell.

**Local 1536, New York, N.Y.**—Louis D. Moratti.

**Local 1539, Chicago, Ill.**—Nathan Appel, Walter J. Slotwinski.

**Local 1553, Hawthorne, Calif.**—Merle D. Inskeep (S), James C. Lites (S).

**Local 1564, Casper, Wy.**—Harry D. Moore (S).

**Local 1570, Yuba City, Calif.**—Harry C. Emerson.

**Local 1573, West Allis, Wisc.**—Frank J. Bozich.

**Local 1577, Buffalo, N.Y.**—Michael J. Minotti, Lessing K. Stendahl.

**Local 1583, Englewood, Colo.**—John B. Pike.

**Local 1590, Washington, D.C.**—Charles N. P. Anderson, Oscar Christensen, Henry J. Tass (S).

**Local 1595, Conshohocken, Pa.**—Walter Dahlberg (S), Lawrence Latsha (S).

**Local 1596, St. Louis, Mo.**—Arthur C. Bunda, Woodrow W. Irvin, Charles W. Weidler.

**Local 1597, Bremerton, Wash.**—Thomas L. Block, Benjamin F. White, Sr., Roy D. Wilson (S).

**Local 1598, Victoria, BC, Canada**—Rudy Gleboski, Peter C. Larsen.

**Local 1599, Redding, Calif.**—Ivar M. Benneche, Nello L. Pugmire.

**Local 1607, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Bert F. Biehler (S), William M. Breedlove, Nathaniel F. Viers.

**Local 1612, East Millinocket, Me.**—Ivan L. Clark.

**Local 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.**—Sigmant Razgunas.

**Local 1618, Sacramento, Calif.**—John E. McGee (S).

**Local 1622, Hayward, Calif.**—Claude R. Allen, William E. Armstrong, John J. McCoy, William R. Price, Emil Saugar.

**Local 1635, Kansas City, Mo.**—William A. Lambert (S), Steno Morreale.

**Local 1644, Minneapolis, Minn.**—Kenneth R. Holmgren, Henry J. Pape, Kenneth W. Scott.

**Local 1654, Midland, Mich.**—Kenneth H. Horton.

**Local 1664, Bloomington, Ind.**—Ben E. Hudelson (S), Ralph G. Steele (S), Vern White.

**Local 1665, Alexandria, Va.**—Paul W. Fisher.

**Local 1669, Fort William, Ont., Canada**—George Menhart.

**Local 1683, El Dorado, Ark.**—Jettie T. Stough.

**Local 1689, Tacoma, Wash.**—Sidney F. Dugal (S), Herbert Rickbeil.

**Local 1693, Chicago, Ill.**—Jess R. Huff.

**Local 1699, Pasco, Wash.**—William L. Kannapel.

**Local 1707, Longview, Wash.**—Fred Antilla, Royal Large (S), Lars I. Okerstrom, Charles W. Reid (S).

**Local 1708, Auburn, Wash.**—John J. Losey.

**Local 1715, Vancouver, Wash.**—William J. Kennedy, Jr, Roy Madding.

**Local 1723, Columbus, Ga.**—Clifford Hardwick.

**Local 1725, Daytona Beach, Fla.**—Wilbur R. Dietz (S).

**Local 1733, Marshfield, Wisc.**—George Wellner (S).

**Local 1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Elmer H. Pusch, Alvin F. Ramthun, Francis M. Strupp, William H. Tischendorf.

**Local 1743, Wildwood, N.J.**—William R. Griner (S).

**Local 1752, Pomona, Calif.**—Stanley W. Bittner, Harvey W. Halstead.

**Local 1757, Buffalo, N.Y.**—Anthony Rozek.

**Local 1764, Marion, Va.**—Otho O. Minton, Randolph G. Osborne.

**Local 1772, Hicksville, N.Y.**—William D. Gregorio.

**Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nev.**—Robert W. Best, Clark P. Darrah, Henry Davis (S), Lucien J. Peltier.

**Local 1786, Chicago, Ill.**—Meyer Davis.

**Local 1797, Renton, Wash.**—Daynor W. Blount, Carl H. Woolley (S).

**Local 1805, Saskatoon, SK, Canada**—Cornelius Driedger.

**Local 1815, Santa Ana, Calif.**—William Lander, Howard McCraw, Lawrence C. Prudhomme (S).

**Local 1818, Clarksville, Tenn.**—Robert L. Hart.

**Local 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.**—J. D. Bivens, Eldon G. Clark (S), Maurice W. Curry (S), Henry Lee Harris, Noel C. Saunders.

**Local 1832, Escanaba, Mich.**—Rudolph Raspor, Russell J. Sarasin.

**Local 1836, Russellville, Ariz.**—Herman G. Steuber.

**Local 1837, Babylon, N.Y.**—John H. Forssen, Herman H. Lemp, Peter Schmoll.

**Local 1845, Snoqualmie, Wash.**—Willard H. Carnahan.

**Local 1846, New Orleans, La.**—Ferdinand J. Couvillion (S), Ralph E. Crowley, Sr., Whitney Fonseca (S).

**Local 1849, Pasco, Wash.**—Claud H. Davenport.

**Local 1856, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Clayton J. Doyle, Horace Letherland (S).

**Local 1867, Regina, SK, Canada**—Douglas A. Selinger.

**Local 1871, Cleveland, Ohio**—Albert B. Yencha.

**Local 1880, Carthage, Mo.**—Albert G. Blevins.

**Local 1884, Lubbock, Tex.**—Claude B. Martin.

**Local 1888, New York, N.Y.**—Cecil Catlin, Anselm R. Gasper, Samuel A. Lynch (S).

**Local 1889, Downers Grove, Ill.**—Raymond E. Blanton.

**Local 1897, Lafayette, La.**—Clebert Janise.

**Local 1914, Phoenix, Ariz.**—Harold Ray Miller.

**Local 1929, Cleveland, Ohio**—Edward H. Voyner.

**Local 1945, Westport, Conn.**—George Semanchik.

**Local 1946, London, Ont., Canada**—Leroy D. Young.

**Local 1947, Hollywood, Fla.**—Alfred G. Garris.

**Local 1948, Ames, Iowa**—Lawrence A. Larson.

**Local 1954, Brookfield, Ill.**—Benedick W. Lass, Miles Martin (S).

**Local 1958, Alamosa, Co.**—William F. Patterson.

**Local 1959, Riverside, Calif.**—Kenneth K. Keaster.

**Local 1961, Roseburg, Ore.**—Frank Kempas (S).

**Local 1962, Las Cruces, N.M.**—Gilbert P. Salaiz.

**Local 1964, Vicksburg, Ms.**—N. D. Chapuis, Sr. (S), J. C. Hindman.

**Local 1987, St. Charles, Mo.**—Herbert J. Schnyder.

**Local 1996, Libertyville, Ill.**—Victor B. Blink (S).

**Local 1997, Columbia, Ill.**—Carl F. Jehling.

**Local 2006, Los Gatos, Calif.**—Jerry A. Pendleton (S).

**Local 2018, Ocean Co., N.J.**—Edward Hart (S), Karl Litzenberger.

**Local 2028, Grand Forks, N.D.**—Arthur A. Larson.

**Local 2035, Kings Beach, Calif.**—Stephen F. Port.

**Local 2046, Martinez, Calif.**—Ernest C. Mathers (S), Ollie M. Riggs.

**Local 2049, Benton, Ky.**—O. Lawrence Sirls.

**Local 2050, Owen Sound, Ont., Canada**—Lawrence H. Graham.

**Local 2061, Austin, Minn.**—Carl Faber.

**Local 2067, Medford, Ore.**—Herman W. Mack.

**Local 2073, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Jack Haerter, Jr.

**Local 2103, Calgary, AB, Canada**—Edwin Fischer.

**Local 2114, Napa, Calif.**—James M. Gray.

**Local 2122, Vandalia, Ill.**—Fred T. Daniels (S).

**Local 2127, Centralia, Wash.**—Olaf Borge.

**Local 2139, Tallahassee, Fla.**—Quintus F. Vinzant.

**Local 2144, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Leroy Dill, J. Harold Sturgeon.

**Local 2164, San Francisco, Calif.**—Ernest L. Manley, George Muir.

**Local 2170, Sacramento, Calif.**—Wayne E. Cook, Thomas J. Roseberry.

**Local 2194, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Alexander Olszewski.

**Local 2198, Milton, Pa.**—George B. Mathews.

**Local 2209, Louisville, Ky.**—William N. Coomer, Keith Lyen (S).

**Local 2213, Mission, B.C., Canada**—Nelson P. Wilcox.

**Local 2231, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Albert Eastburn, Eugene G. Palfey.

**Local 2241, Brooklyn, N.Y.**—Jack (Jacob) Cooper.

**Local 2250, Red Bank, N.J.**—William E. Kornek.

**Local 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Peter Kaczmarek.

**Local 2287, New York, N.Y.**—Philip Esposito.

**Local 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.**—John H. Clarke, Jr., Gavin A. Elias, Michael M. Kagan, John M. Lassiter, Eather Stroud.

**Local 2297, Lebanon, Mo.**—Verl Crisp (S).

**Local 2309, Toronto, Ont., Canada**—Anthime J. Morais.

**Local 2311, Washington, D.C.**—George E. Bass, Fred W. Gaines, Sr., Arthur E. Rupert.

**Local 2368, Valparaiso, Fla.**—Llewellyn O. Sharpe.

**Local 2375, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Clifford N. Goodrich, Virdo G. Moore, Winfred D. Rogers.

**Local 2396, Seattle, Wash.**—Irlow G. Berg (S).

**Local 2398, El Cajon, Calif.**—David T. Montgomery, Sr.

**Local 2399, Maniwaki, P.Q., Canada**—Alcide Dore, Alexandre Lachapelle, Serge Laurin.

**Local 2403, Richland, Wash.**—Kenneth B. Gibson.

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**Local 2816, Emmett, Idaho**—Roland E. Bean.

**Local 2848, Dallas, Tex.**—Roy L. Caldwell.

**Local 2896, Lyons, Ore.**—Ralph A. Smith.

Continued on Page 30

# WHY I CARRY A UNION CARD

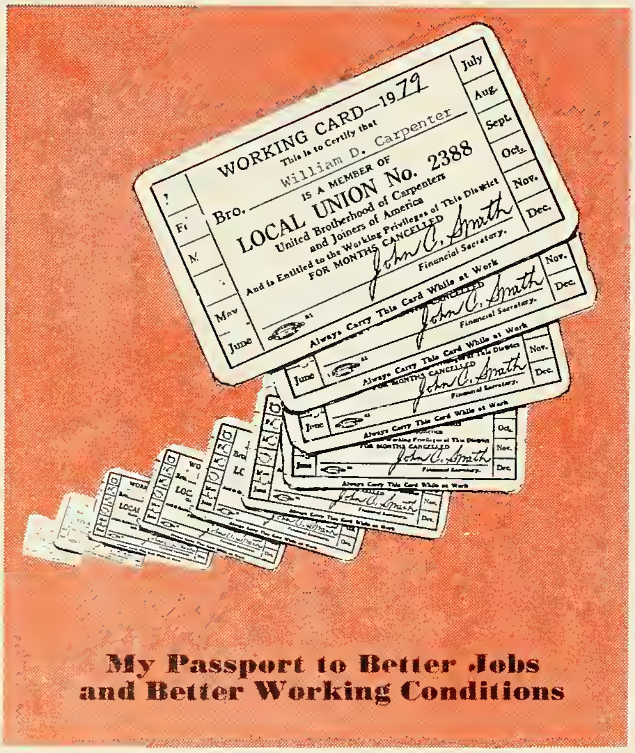
"On the practical side, my union card guarantees me a decent living wage, better working conditions, and time to enjoy my home and family. It shows to whom it may concern that my rights to these things are supported by three-quarters of a million other members of the United Brotherhood, who seek equal rights and privileges.

"But in addition to the practical values, my union card carries me into the thoughts and sympathies, and the fellowship of thousands of other men and women facing similar tasks each work day. My card entitles me to the great fund of knowledge and experience which forms the sum total of our Brotherhood. It gives me confidence in the future, come prosperity or depression.

"It promotes the brotherhood of all members through honest work, fair bargaining, 'live and let live,' and just reward for all. It stands for self-support and mutual advancement . . . in brief, unending progress.

"In addition, it gives me social contacts with men and women of mutual interests, permits me time for cultural pursuits and spiritual thinking.

"I have chosen my life work. My union membership makes this life work complete."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Sept.
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Nov.
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May
June
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and Better Working Conditions

## In Memoriam

Continued from Page 29

**Local 2907, Weed, Calif.**—Phillip W. Prather.
**Local 2924, John Day, Ore.**—Roy C. Thompson
**Local 2949, Roseburg, Ore.**—William S. Bryant, Hyrum Frank Lott, Marion F. Van Orman.
**Local 2970, Pilot Rock, Ore.**—Clarence E. Bentley.
**Local 3038, Bonner, Mont.**—Richard D. Darrah.
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**Local 3125, Louisville, Ky.**—James W. Clark, Wilbert A. Vandiver.
**Local 3127, New York, N.Y.**—Alexander Sellar, Steve Setnicky.
**Local 3161, Maywood, Calif.**—Herman L. Kuehn, Raul Navarro.
**Local 3175, Pembroke, Ont., Canada**—Claire C. Muth.
**Local 3177, Holden, La.**—Carey Hill, Jr.
**Local 3223, Elizabethtown, Ky.**—Everett R. Nett, Joe B. Stevenson, Sr.
**Local 3268, Port Hawkesbury, N.S., Canada**—John L. Briand.

## Guadalcanal Twice-Told

Continued from Page 9

Johns did a great amount of research in preparation for his book. He traced the Japanese soldier's life before World War II and read historical documents to familiarize himself with events, dates and places. He corresponded with the Japanese soldier's foster parents and obtained a picture of the youth and of the monument erected in his memory, both of which he reproduced in his book.

After serving with the Navy, Johns became a precision machinist. He worked for eight years in research and development with the atomic energy program and for nine years with the space program. He also taught mechanical technology at a Georgia college. For the past several years he has been superintendent for a chemical plant construction company. He is happily married and has one daughter and three grandchildren.

Author Johns is proud of his book. With reflective sincerity he writes, "It is my hope that this book will be a reminder of the terrible price of war and of the immeasurable value of peace on earth."

Readers who are interested in ordering a copy of John's book can send $5.95 to: J. Murray Johns, P.O. Box 35115, Tulsa, Okla. 74135

## Don't Be Fuelish

Continued from Page 14

*"see-sawing" or repeatedly varying the speed by 5 miles per hour can reduce gas mileage by as much as 1.3 miles per gallon.*

- Save gas when changing gears. If you drive a car with a manual transmission, run through the lower gears gently and quickly for minimum gasoline consumption, then build up speed in high gear. If you drive a car with an automatic transmission, apply enough gas pedal pressure to get the car rolling, then let up slightly on the pedal to ease the automatic transmission into high range as quickly as possible. More gas is consumed in the lower gears.

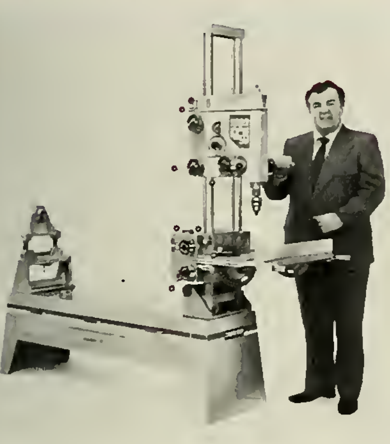
## Run-of-the-Mill Brother

Continued from Page 15

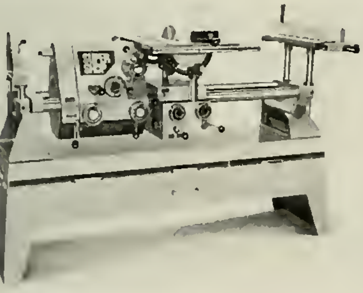
too involved, but he responds, "This is the only way I can make it work. I can't be just a weekend buddy. I have to get my hands into it and put some muscle into it."

Being a Big Brother is difficult at times, but Ray Brusuelas wouldn't give it up for anything in the world. Says Ray, "I know there isn't going to be another person like me in my Little Brothers' lives. They all have their own little niche in my being also. I'm not going to stop being a Big Brother. It's part of my make-up. I guess I need those boys as much as they need me."

## MACHINE CLONES SELF



*Upright for Drilling, Etc.*



*Horizontal for Lathe, Etc.*

Development of a high technology multi-purpose power tool called the Super Shop—*the first machine in the world that can actually clone itself*—has been announced by Fox Industries, Minneapolis, Minn.

The heavy-duty, high-precision tool, described by its inventor as "the Superman of the tool world," replaces 15 major metal and woodworking tools which would cost $15,000 to $20,000—yet the Super Shop will cost a fraction of that.

Tony Fox, the president and creative genius behind Fox Industries, said the new Super Shop "is an industrial quality tool designed for the home workshop. It is so versatile and super-strong that it can make all of the parts—including difficult metal parts—that go into its own construction.

"This capable piece of equipment, designed with advanced technology, supercedes anything in today's world of power tools. It can do almost everything in the way of home repair or construction, or in making parts for cars, lawn mowers and other equipment."

The Super Shop weighs 500 pounds, but is easily moved on ball-bearing casters. It is 24 inches wide and 69 inches long. In its basic configuration (without accessories) it is seven tools in one: a power saw with a 4-foot table capacity, a 12-inch heavy duty disc sander, a heavy duty horizontal boring machine, for both metal and wood, a heavy duty wood lathe, a high speed wood shaper, a variable speed stationary router, and a vertical drill press with a ¾-inch keyed drill chuck.

With optional accessories it can become eight additional tools: a vertical milling machine which accepts all accessories of a standard R8 Bridgeport milling machine, a metal spinning machine, a horizontal metal chucker, a 6-inch joiner, a milling machine, a 6-inch planer, a 15-inch band saw for metal or wood, and a metal lathe. These extra accessories will be available shortly.

A key element in the design of the Super Shop is the development of a variable speed motor for the power head. This remarkable motor, which puts out up to 2 horsepower, can operate at an incredible speed range of 22 rpm to 7,500 rpm.

The Fox Super Shop will carry a one-year warranty, which includes free schooling on operating procedures, for the purchaser.

"In these training schools we will set up through our dealers, even beginners can learn to do precision work of all kinds," Fox said. "They will be able to do almost anything they want in wood or metal work."

The compact machine will take up a space only two feet wide by six feet long. The 15 machines it replaces would take up most of a double garage, and leave little space in which to work, Fox said.

For additional information on the Fox Super Shop distributor and dealer programs, write Fox Industries, 6701 West 110th Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55438, or telephone (612) 941-8870.

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## IN CONCLUSION

# Time Is Catching Up with the Environmentalists; Strategic Delays Don't Solve the Energy Crisis

An oil company executive, whose company has been trying unsuccessfully for several years to build an East Coast refinery, noted recently that "time kills" in industry's various battles with the environmentalists.

"This is the strategy of the environmentalists," he said. "You drag it out and people give up."

He estimates that in the 1950s a small petroleum refinery could have moved from the engineering drafting tables through governmental approval, then to construction and full production in four years. Today, his company is still battling to build a refinery in Maine, and, after six years of environmentalists' actions in the courts and the red tape of government bureaucracy, the first cement has not been poured. Meanwhile, the initial estimate for construction costs has doubled to $750 million.

I am not prepared to make judgement on whether or not this particular refinery should be built. I don't have the facts. But, for the past decade or more, the delays . . . "the strategic delays" of the environmentalist groups have thrown many industrial plans off schedule and played havoc with the employment plans and hopes of hundreds of thousands of Building Tradesmen.

As a result, the environmentalists have alienated a group of Americans who should be their friends and their partners in developing North America for the uncertainties of the 1980s.

AFL-CIO Building Tradesmen had this to say at a recent legislative conference in Washington, D.C.:

"Environmental politics have polarized this country. Fundamental issues are locked in confrontation. Constant antagonisms paralyze the development and enjoyment of our natural resources. Balance, compromise and understanding seem to have arbitrarily banished, as if they had no role in economic and ecological futures.

"The consequences have been unnatural and very unfortunate. Insults and antagonisms grow in volume and malice. For sometime now, Building Tradesmen have been called the mortal enemies of the environment. Because we are the guys who build in virgin territories, lay the pipelines, put up the power plants, bridge the rivers, construct the factories, houses, and skyscrapers—because we put this country together—the extreme environmentalists call us Judas. They say the construction worker has no appreciation for our natural heritage. Nothing is further from the truth."

Today, for example, many Sierra Club members consider the blue-collar workers in the Building Trades as their enemies. When I was growing up in California, the Sierra Club was a highly-respected organization of outdoor-loving men and women who did much to clear and protect hiking trails, prepare maps showing the public how to get away from traffic and into the wildnerness. In the period since World War II, Sierra Club members began to realize that an expanding population, a baby boom, and greater industrialization was in some cases overlapping what was once wildnerness land. They recognized that many rivers were being polluted, and that, in some areas, the air was turning to smog and filling with contaminants.

But Sierra Club members were not the only American citizens who saw the dangers. There are dozens of organizations concerned with environmental issues. And, though it may be hard to convince some diehards in the environmental organizations of the truth of it, some of the leading organizations fighting pollution and expressing public concern for environmental issues have been trade unions and their members.

Let me refresh some memories: The Building Trades actively supported the original Federal Pollution Control Act of 1948, the 1956 Amendments to that act, the Clean Air Amendments of 1972, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as well as environmental sections of other statutes such as the Housing Act, the Ocean Dredging Act, and the Flood Control Law.

Other legislative efforts directed toward the working environment resulted in passage of the Federal Construction Safety Act for all workers. These comprehensive initiatives have contributed a powerful political platform for environmental protection.

Building Tradesmen hike many of the same backwoods trails as environmentalists, fish the same rivers, drink the same water, and breath the same air. I would not be surprised to find that there are more Building Tradesmen devoted to fishing, boating, hiking, and other elements of the outdoor life than there are such persons in any other trade or profession.

It seems to me that the environmentalists—that is, the extreme environmentalists—went their separate way back in the Sixties. Their organizations began to grow during that period of turmoil when many young people were demonstrating against the draft and the Vietnam War, when many college students were taking over college campuses in the name of drug freedom and anti-establishment causes. It was a time for shouting and marching and sneering at the police.

Unfortunately, some of the people who got swept up in the many causes of the Sixties, who spread litter all over the landscape at Woodstock, N.Y., and countless other rock scenes, began to consider themselves protectors of wildlife and communal living in the wilderness. In time, they radicalized several environmental groups.

Now that the Vietnam War and the draft is past, some of the latter-day "Hippies" have cast about for something to demonstrate against and they have found nuclear power plants, plant spraying with insecticides, etc.

In doing so, they have polarized the environmental politics even more. In the aftermath of the Three-Mile Island disaster, they have so distorted the issues that national dialogue between scientists and public officials has been almost impossible at several nuclear power plant sites.

Whether we like it or not, the nation is growing. It has more power needs, more housing needs, and more food needs. The bold environmental push of recent years has carried the country into many areas in which little was scientifically known. Ecology as a science and discipline remains in its infancy.

We must study these issues together, reason out solutions, and bargaining across the conference table where necessary to decide when the wilderness is most important and when jobs are most important. We can't go back to the days of the pioneers and the endless frontier; we must plan to preserve the natural resources we have left, balancing them with the human resources so vital to our future.

We must have more energy sources now. We must remain strong in our military defenses, and, consequently, we must go into wildnerness areas at times to set up strategic defense installations. In the Thirties we suddenly recognized that flood waters were eroding our precious topsoil, and we began water control measures and land management practices. This was a start, made by a generation of Americans long before some environmentalists were born.

We must continue to show such community planning and national and international planning in the decade before us.

Three general categories of difficulty continue to plague North America as it acts upon environmental issues:

One: Multiplicity—There is regulatory confusion, overlap and delay among federal, state, and local agencies concerned with the environment. A clear administrative line of action is needed.

Two: Litigation—The countless legal permits required, the hearings, and the reviews have involved an unwelcome host of litigation. Last year, trade unions fought for Labor Law Reform. Certainly it would be to our benefit to work for Environmental Law Reform as well.

Three: Trade-Offs—In our rush to clean up the environment, little consideration has been given to energy, jobs, and the economy. In an increasingly complex world, environmental policy must be viewed as much more than government action to clean the air, water, and land. There is always a simple answer to complex priority problems . . . and it is always wrong. We must recognize that related national needs like energy and jobs are also integral parts of our government.

There must be a simple, orderly decision-making process that would interpret "environmental impact" at the earliest planning stage.

Congress must define precisely the public intent, and the courts must respect these definitions.

The country needs legislation referring environmental challenges to the appropriate court of appeals. The country also needs a coherent and broadly representative environmental program.

At the White House, last month, Charles Warren stepped down as chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality. As he departed, he called the consequences of industrial growth in the coming 20 years as "frightening." He called future environmental problems as multinational in nature.

We have a responsibility to future generations. We must get our environmental house in order now.

William Sidell

**GENERAL PRESIDENT**

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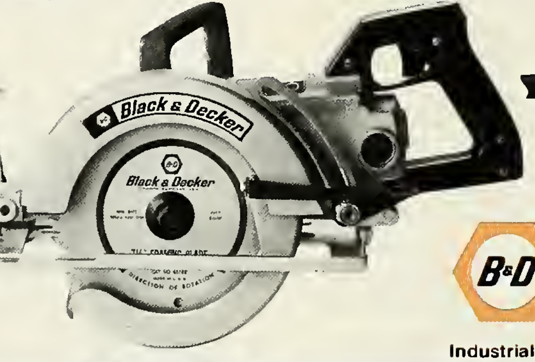

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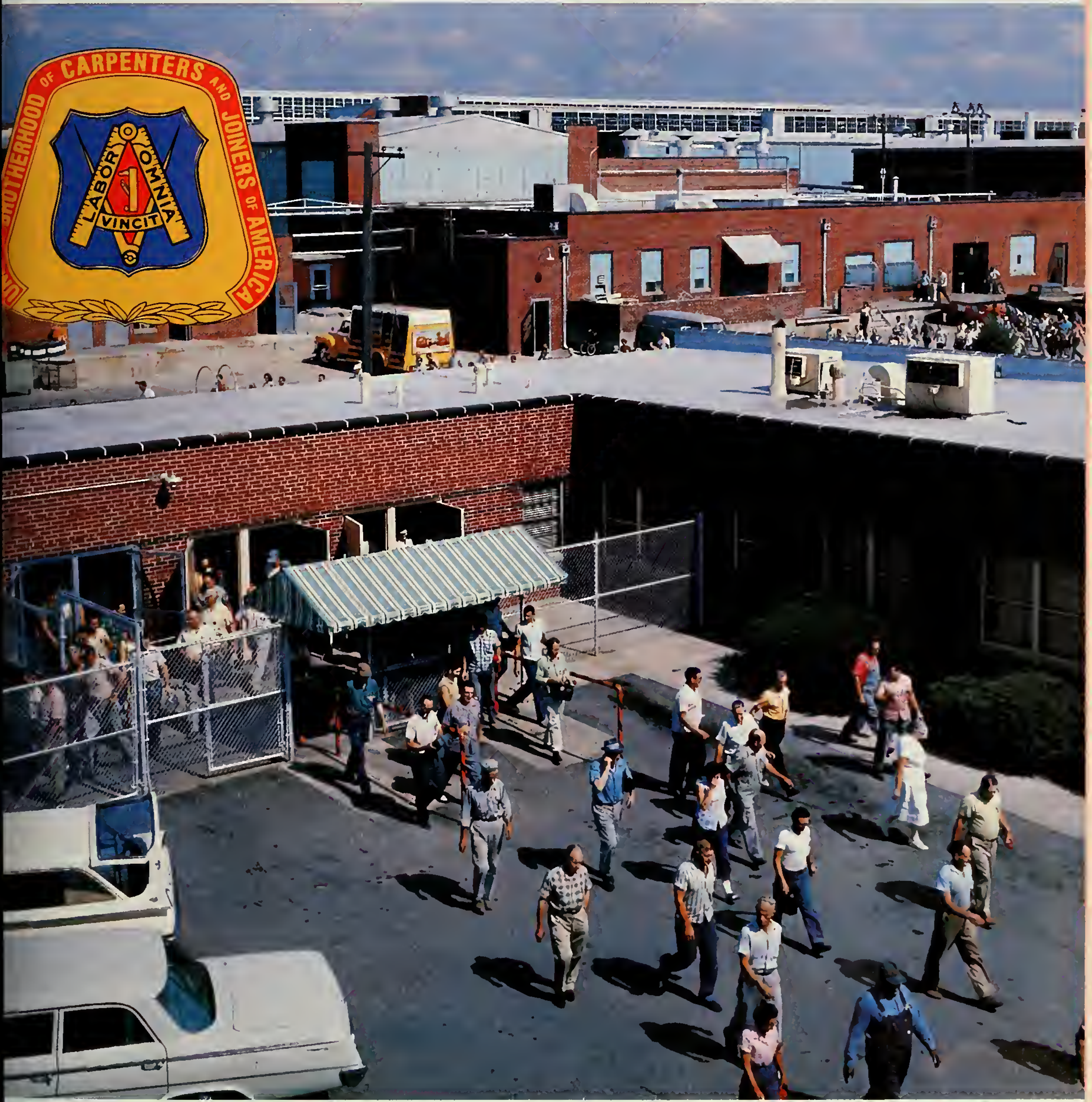
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# CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME 99 No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1979

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

*John S. Rogers, Editor*

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## THE COVER

September 3 is Labor Day—the 97th observance of this holiday tribute to the working men and women of North America.

"No single holiday can do justice to the contribution of the American labor movement," US Vice President Walter Mondale said recently. "Our most important values as Americans—our commitment to the dignity and worth of every individual, our belief in hard work, our sense of community and concern for others, our devotion to social justice and human rights—are the deepest expressions of the trade union movement."

And, yet, most Americans take the holiday set aside on the first Monday of September for granted—a time for one final trip to the beach, a picnic outing, the eve of a new school year and the celebrated end of summer vacations.

It must be much more than that. We must rededicate ourselves, this Labor Day, to the basic goals and principles of trade unionism. Few of us know, or remember, that hundreds of workers are in jail cells in more than 20 nations around the world, this month, because they dare to form trade unions and express themselves freely and openly about the injustices around them . . . as we do.

Take our organizing motto to heart this Labor Day: "Workers helping workers to better their lives."

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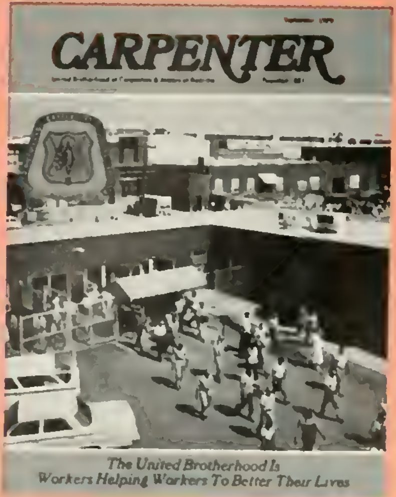
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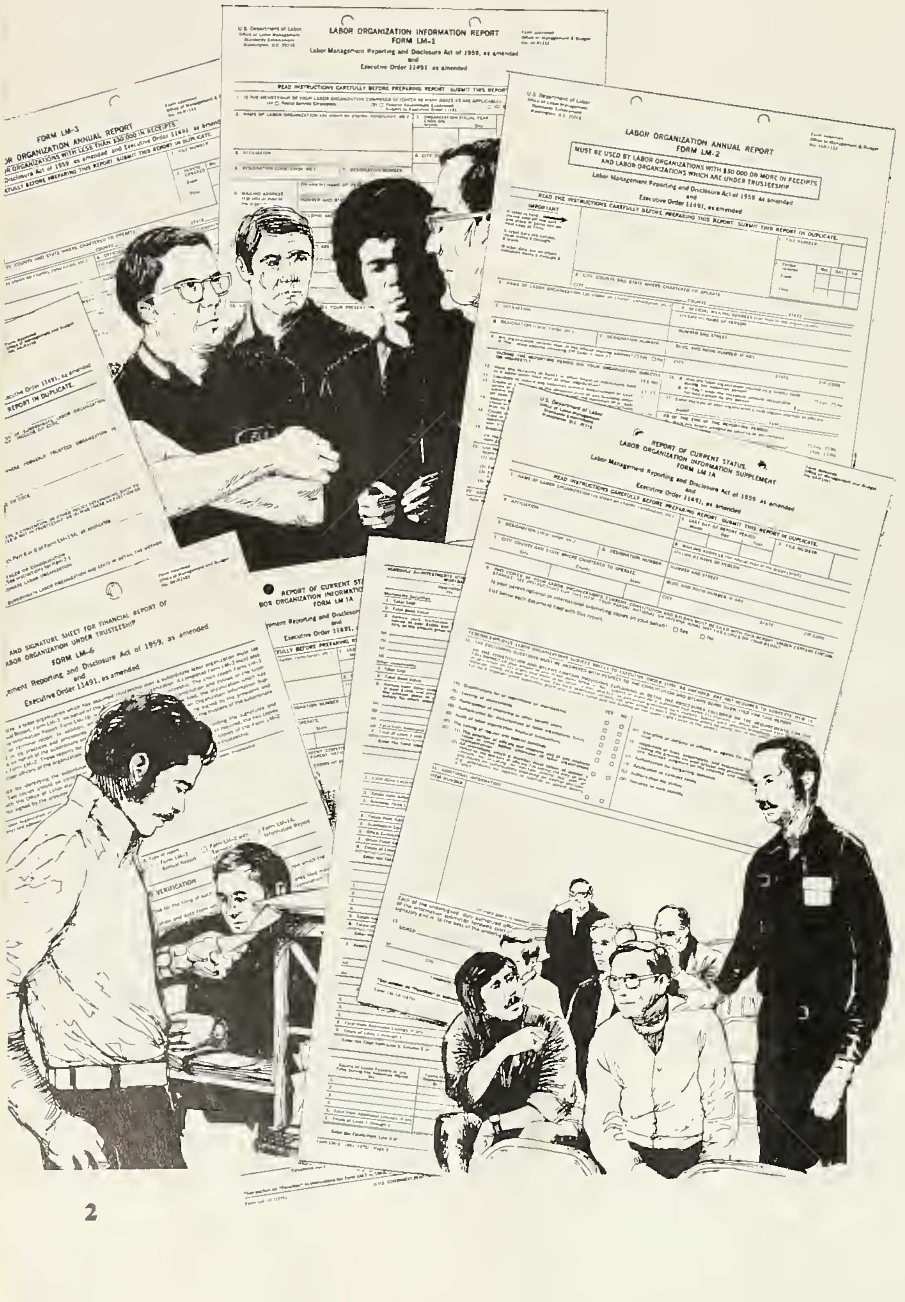
Workers Helping Workers To Better Their Lives

# TWENTY YEARS UNDER the BURDEN of LANDRUM-GRIFFIN

### *Unnecessary provisions of the act drain union treasuries and waste taxpayers' money. Alleged union corruption proves false.*


LABOR ORGANIZATION INFORMATION REPORT FORM LM-1
FORM LM-3 LABOR ORGANIZATION ANNUAL REPORT
LABOR ORGANIZATION ANNUAL REPORT FORM LM-2
REPORT OF CURRENT STATUS LABOR ORGANIZATION INFORMATION SUPPLEMENT FORM LM-1A
FORM LM-6

*If you took a poll among the members of your local union, asking the questions, "What is the Landrum-Griffin Law? How does it affect you?" we doubt that more than two or three members out of 10 would know what you were talking about.*

*And the two or three with the answers would be the senior members who were working at the trade in 1959 —Brotherhood members in the US who were personally delivered copies of the Landrum-Griffin Act by Uncle Sam's Letter Carriers, as was required by the new law, regardless of whether they were prepared to read the thick and wordy document or not.*

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The Landrum-Griffin Law was passed by the US Congress and signed by the President on September 14, 1959—20 years ago this month.

On this 20th anniversary of the passage by Congress of the Landrum-Griffin Act, we face the drummers for "a union-free environment."

Twenty years ago the drive was to impose enormous financial and bureaucratic burdens on organized labor. Today the call among significant portions of the business community is for the total extinction of the trade union movement. Now, on its anniversary, we can assess the achievements of Landrum-Griffin, using the Summary Report of the U.S. Secretary of Labor.

The enormous bureaucracies of the Labor Management Services Administration, the Labor Department's Office of Labor-Management Standards Enforcement, the labor-directed staff of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Justice Department, the Labor Committee of the National Council on Organized Crime—buried under acres of required reports—have nothing to show to justify the vast expenditure of taxpayer money necessary to support the program.

The bonding requirements of the Act, which have been more of a windfall to the insurance industry than anything else, continue to be a financial strain on local unions throughout the United States. The reporting and disclosure requirements have been enforced with unequal emphasis; union officials are harrassed with criminal prosecutions, while union-busting labor consultants and employers are faced with rare and timid requests that they file their reports.

Between 1960 and 1975, there have been only 359 LMRDA election cases brought to court by the Secretary of Labor; over the same period there were 93 reporting cases and four trusteeship cases. These statistics come from the latest annual report of the Secretary of Labor on Compliance, Enforcement, and Reporting. Yet each year unions file about 57,000 annual reports and 1,000 trusteeship reports.

And how many consultant's reports are filed each year showing receipts and disbursements by union busters? Thirty! Most UBC organizers encounter twice that many consultants in a single year. And what of the bonding data? Between 1966 and 1974 the insurance industry collected $25,641,862 in premiums from labor unions under Federal bonding provisions. They paid back a total of only $3,932,489 in loss adjustments.

It takes this kind of statistical analysis of the effect of Landrum-Griffin to fully appreciate its impact on the labor movement. And this data, the Labor Department's own, does not begin to assess the legal and accountancy costs paid by locals to prepare those 57,000 annual reports each year which result in a mere 93 litigated cases on reporting requirements over 15 years. Compare that 57,000 figure reports, and you know what the intent to 30 annual union-busting consultant of the Act and its administration is.

With passage of the Landrum-Griffin Law, in 1959 the federal government, for the first time, got into the business of regulating the internal affairs of labor organizations. In true bureaucratic style, it swamped labor unions with paper work and reporting forms from which they have never completely recovered. Never before was one economic segment of American life so discriminated against by legislation, so covered by rules and regulations, supposedly "to prevent corruption."

Former General Treasurer Peter Terzick, who was at that time editor of *The Carpenter*, described the chaos which followed passage of the law in an editorial: "The ink on the new Landrum-Griffin Bill is hardly dry, but the Department of Labor already announces that 11 different pamphlets are being planned to 'explain' the law. If the usual experience prevails, it will eventually take two additional pamphlets to explain each original pamphlet. By then, if everybody isn't thoroughly confused, pamphlets to explain pamphlets will be forthcoming.

"Now if someone would get out a pamphlet explaining how a union officer can digest all the pamphlets and still find time to carry out the duties his office imposed on him, the problem will be solved except, perhaps, it will require a pamphlet to catalogue all the pamphlets."

The Landrum-Griffin Act was officially known as the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. There is, however, little *management* reporting involved. It is largely a statute to regulate the internal operations of trade unions and the conduct of its officers for the ostensible purpose of "cleaning out union corruption." But it goes far beyond the issue of corruption:

- It turns over a substantial portion of labor disputes affecting interstate commerce to state agencies and state courts.
- It imposes restrictions and limitations on the economic weapons of all labor organizations.
- It tightens the ban against boycotts so that it is impossible for a union to obtain help from another labor organization or its members in a strike.
- For the first time, a federal statute severely limits peaceful picketing.

Mass picketing or picketing accompanied by violence had long been outlawed by the courts and dealt with by the National Labor Relations Board. The new statute declared that picketing, no matter how limited or how peaceful, is illegal if it is conducted for the purpose of persuading an employer to deal with a union (recognition picketing) or persuading employees to join a union (organizational picketing), where (1) the employer has recognized another union, (2) a union representation election has been conducted in the past twelve months, or (3) the picketing has continued for a reasonable time, not exceeding thirty days, and a petition for representation has not been filed.

If a union pickets to organize the employees, the employer can petition for a representation election which will be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The Board is obliged under the new law to conduct speedy elections without the usual hearing. The results of the election

**Continued on Page 24**

*Former Congressman Phil Landrum, Georgia Democrat left, and Former US Senator Robert Griffin, Michigan Republican, right, are the two men who sponsored the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Both men are now out of the Congress —Landrum went back to Georgia on a healthy Congressional pension, and Griffin was defeated by a friend of labor in the last election, the new US Senator from Michigan Karl Levin, a Democrat. Landrum meanwhile has been replaced by Congressman Ed Jenkins, a Democrat.*

## Lathers International Votes to Join Brotherhood; Final Convention Held

**By an overwhelming vote in an international referendum held in July, the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union has taken action to affiliate with the United Brotherhood.**

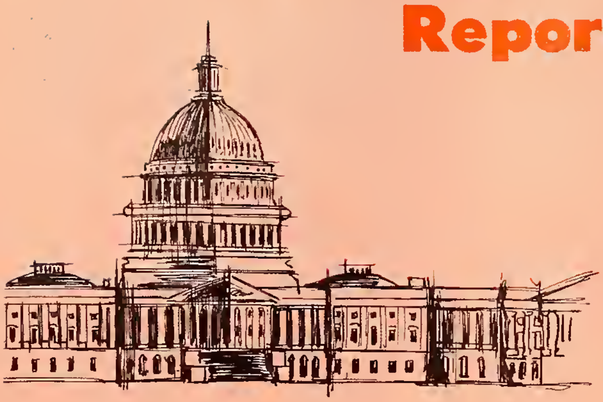
**General President William Sidell was advised of the Lathers' action in a letter from the union's General President Charles L. Brodeur on August 7.**

**The letter came on the eve of the union's 30th and final convention which was held the week of August 13 in Atlanta, Ga.**

**Under a preliminary agreement worked out between the leaders of both international unions, April 13, union Lathers throughout North America will now affiliate with the United Brotherhood. Lathers General President Brodeur becomes a special assistant to General President Sidell, and other Lather leaders will work primarily on Lathers' problems, as well as other interior systems, in collaboration with officials of the United Brotherhood.**

**In his letter to the General President, Brodeur said: "I want to acknowledge the effectiveness of the agreement of affiliation and to advise you that all of our members will cooperate with you and all of the district councils, local unions and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to implement and effect our affiliation with your great organization."**

# Washington Report



## JOBS FOR YOUTH AND ADULTS, TOO

America needs a full employment economy that can provide job opportunities for its young people without taking jobs away from older workers.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, in testimony prepared for the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, stressed the federation's continued support for an array of education and job training programs intended to help teenagers get a foothold in the world of work.

But "if there's no job at the end of the education and training, there's just more frustration," he warned. And "slow economic growth and recessions leave the American economy without enough jobs for our growing labor force."

"We support training and employment opportunities for young people," he said. But "programs that transfer job opportunities from adults to teenagers are not a solution."

## UNIONS WON 45% OF ELECTIONS

Unions won representation rights in 45% of all elections conducted in the final three months of 1978, the National Labor Relations Board has reported.

The Board said it conducted 1,912 elections during the period, with unions winning majority designation in 791 of the contests. Fifty-three percent of all eligible voters cast their ballots for representation.

AFL-CIO unions participated in 1,041 elections, won in 448 and lost 593, the NLRB said. Independent unions participated in 752 elections, won 343 and lost 409.

## EXTENDED JOBLESS BENEFITS DROP

The payment of regular unemployment insurance extended benefits (EB) ended in Maine as the state's insured unemployment rate fell below 5%, the Labor Department announced. The benefits began March 11 and affected 1,900 people. Puerto Rico and three states—Alaska, New Jersey and Rhode Island—still pay extended benefits.

## SOME ERISA PAPERWORK CUT

Small pension and welfare benefit plans would be required to file full financial reports only once every three years instead of annually under a proposal by the Departments of Labor and Treasury and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

The proposal would reduce paperwork for plans with fewer than 100 participants which are subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

## SEATTLE BANK BOYCOTT PUSHED

AFL-CIO President George Meany has urged the general public and all labor organizations to boycott the Seattle, Wash., First National Bank until it recognizes Financial Institution Employees Local 1182, United Food and Commercial Workers.

Meany said the bank has refused to bargain with the union since March, 1978, "despite its certification by the National Labor Relations Board and despite an NLRB finding that the bank has not bargained in good faith and a directive to do so."

## BLUE COLLAR WOMEN FARE BETTER

The National Survey of Working Women, after questioning 110,000 women, turned up at least one area in which blue collar women are better off than their professional sisters: 36% of professional women said sex discrimination was a problem in their working lives, but for blue collar women it was only 25%. The explanation: probably more blue collar women know about local, state and federal sex discrimination laws, but more important, far more blue collar women are able to take their discrimination problems to their union's grievance committees.

## FEDERAL FUNDS FOR HOMEMAKERS

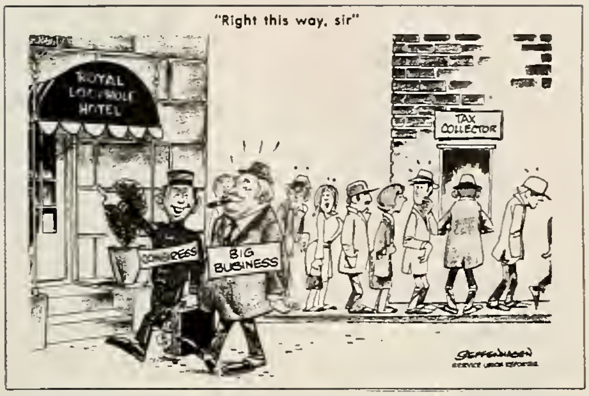
The Labor Department is soliciting applications for grants to provide employment and training opportunities for displaced homemakers. The 460 state and local governments conducting Comprehensive Employment and Training Act programs are invited to submit their proposals by September 21 to compete for grants of up to $150,000 each.

## DOE SAYS 'GAS CLUBS' ILLEGAL

The Department of Energy (DOE) has announced that so-called gas clubs which offer dues-paying members the privilege of buying gasoline may be in violation of the Federal pricing regulations.

DOE regulations prohibit practices, such as special fees, which would constitute a means of charging a higher price for gasoline than normally allowed. In addition, such a practice would be a violation of the discrimination provisions of the regulations.

# THE MYTH of the CORPORATE TAX BURDEN


"Right this way, sir"

Rehearsals are under way in the nation's capital for the tax cut farce of 1980.

With the United States sliding into a recession—which everyone hopes will be short and shallow—talk is turning to the need for a tax cut next year to stimulate the economy.

The Conference Board, a non-profit business research group in New York, foresees a need for a tax cut of $15 billion to $20 billion along with some increased federal spending.

Neither Carter Administration officials nor congressional leaders have gotten down to specifics on the amount or timing, but it seems clear who is going to benefit most from the next big tax cut.

Former Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal, testifying before the Joint Economic Committee, found a friend in the JEC chairman, Senator Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.). They agreed any tax cut should encourage business investment in more modern plant and equipment. Bentsen favors faster depreciation tax writeoffs and the Administration is expected to back it.

This is in line with corporate propaganda that it needs relief from burdensome federal taxes, that high taxes deprive business of capital it needs to modernize and boost productivity.

The corporate plea for tax relief tugs at the heartstrings.

But is it true?

Not according to the latest report by Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio).

For the seventh straight year, Vanik has published the effective federal tax rates of 142 top industrial, banking, transportation, utility and retailing companies.

Vanik has the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation, with the aid of the General Accounting Office, analyze annual financial reports to stockholders and separate reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The results are shocking—every year.

The latest study, Vanik said, documents that the significant decline in the effective corporate tax rate during the 1970s is continuing.

"This trend line makes hash of the argument—for large corporations at least—that federal taxes take too much venture capital and that additional general corporate tax relief is needed," Vanik said.

Overall, these top corporations paid an effective federal income tax rate of 17.8% in 1977. They paid 26.9% in 1969 and the rate has been pulled down steadily during the 1970s.

Vanik does not charge business with any illegalities. "Corporations have simply taken advantage—quite effectively—of the multitude of tax subsidies put into our tax laws," he observed.

The giant American Telephone and Telegraph Co. earned $7.1 billion in 1977 and paid $568 million in taxes, yielding an effective tax rate of 8.0%.

The most shocking revelation is that 17 corporations made more than $2 billion in pre-tax income and paid zero income tax in 1977.

The zero taxpayers were: U.S. Steel, Rockwell International, Esmark, National Steel, Republic Steel, Inland Steel, United Brands, American Motors, American Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Seaboard Coastline Industries, American Electric Power, Commonwealth Edison, Southern California Edison, A.&P. and First Chicago Corp.

Also in 1977, 38 corporations with worldwide pre-tax income of $33.8 billion each paid less than 10% in effective U.S. federal income taxes.

Remember these oil companies as they plead for incentive capital: Exxon 7.4%; Mobil, 2.5%; Texaco, 6.3%; Gulf Oil, 6.3%; Atlantic Richfield, 1.3%; Occidental Petroleum, 0.9%; Union Oil of California, 8.1%; Maraton Oil, 6.6%; Standard Oil (Ohio), 0.6%.

As you read the notices with your utility bills explaining why the rates went up again, remember the taxes paid by these companies, excluding the zero group already mentioned: Pacific Gas & Electric, 1.9%; Public Service Electric & Gas, 2.7%; Virginia Electric & Power, 3.8%.

By group, the 1976 tax changes virtually removed the airlines and railroads from the list of federal taxpayers.

The big banks did very well, bringing their effective federal tax rate down from 31.7% in 1969 to 7.1% in 1977. The utilities pulled their tax bite down from 41.7% in 1969 to 7.2% in 1977.

The big slouches were in retailing, still paying a high 33.6% in 1977, and industrial companies at 26.5%.

**Continued on page 30**

# Did You Know?

FIRST OF A SERIES

You go to work, put in your hours, and you come home. You eat, you watch TV, and you go to bed.

Next day it's about the same: Go to work, come home, eat, sleep. At the end of the week you get paid.

The pattern of your life doesn't change too much, does it? Going to work becomes as much of a habit as getting up in the morning.

For most of us, though, working adds a meaning to our lives. It would be hard to imagine not working.

And for some of us, working is better than it is for others. That's because we have a union.

Members of the United Brotherhood have better wages and working conditions. They have job security and representation if there are grievances. They usually live in better houses; drive better cars, have more time for relaxation. They participate in many of the crucial decisions affecting their lives.

How did things get that way?

How does a union accomplish these things?

How does the Brotherhood work for you?

Well, we intend to show you. We want to answer some of those questions you have been asking about your union.

With this issue we begin a series of articles telling you how your union works. This is the first in the series.

## From modest beginnings

Ninety-eight years ago in the City of Chicago—August, 1881—36 carpenters and joiners assembled in the Trades Assembly Hall on Washington Street and formed the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

They came from 11 cities across North America and they represented 2,042 workmen who wanted to better their conditions of work and draw better wages.

Gabriel Edmonstron of Washington, D.C., a Civil War veteran, was named general president. Peter J. McGuire, editor of *The Carpenter*, which he established earlier in St. Louis, Mo., was elected secretary-treasurer.

McGuire was a founder of the American Federation of Labor, an orator, and a prime mover in the effort to establish an American labor movement. Most people know him as "The Father of Labor Day."

## How many are we today?

Today, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is one of the oldest and most respected labor unions in North America.

It has a membership of close to 800,000 working men and women—carpenters, millwrights, pile drivers, resilient floorlayers, display men and women, professional divers, mill-cabinet workers, and a growing number of industrial members in many areas of industry.

In fact one out of every four members of the United Brotherhood today is an industrial worker. These members are employed in lumber, plywood, and sawmill production, in prefabrication and creation of modular construction units, in marine activity, furniture manufacture, and in plastics and wood products.

In addition to the above, the Brotherhood has members employed in navy yards, in government installations, and in maintenance crews at various locations across the land.

## But where are the joiners?

When we tell strangers that we belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, some laugh and say that, of course, we're all "joiners."

Your dictionary will tell you that a joiner is "a person whose occupation is to construct articles by joining pieces of wood." In England, where the term joiner is still used, a joiner is considered a highly skilled woodworker who can create cabinets, windows, doors, ship's fittings, etc., using dowels, dovetails, and other precision devices. A skilled carpenter or cabinet maker, if he is worth his salt and has served his four years of apprenticeship well, is qualified for joinery.

We have kept the term in the title of our union because of tradition and pride in our past . . . and maybe we just like to be asked sometimes . . .

## Where are members found?

There are more than 2,000 local unions of the United Brotherhood, scattered through every state of the United States and every province of Canada. Members range as far away as Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, and Puerto Rico. Many still carry their union cards to work with them in other parts of the world where major construction projects are underway. We have members who harvest peat moss in Newfoundland, members who manufacture catalytic converters for automobiles in the Middle West, and members who produce cabinet consoles for television sets. In almost a century of service to the workers of North America, the Brotherhood has been approached by many people in many occupations, seeking aid in organization and representation in their respective industries, and we have come to their assistance.

## Craft and industrial, too

The United Brotherhood started out as essentially a "craft union." This means that membership was limited to skilled carpenters and joiners and their apprentices. Similarly, the Plumbers, the Electrical Workers, the Machinists, and other craftsmen founded their own special unions for their particular crafts.

The other type of union is the "industrial union." It is made up of all, or almost all, of the workers in a particular plant or industry, no matter what their job consists of in that plant of industry. They may be skilled lathe operators or unskilled warehousemen, but they belong to the same industrial union.

Most industrial unions began forming in the 1930s and 1940s, when North America became highly industrialized.

Today, the United Brotherhood has in its ranks both craft members and industrial members. The industrial members are primarily those in allied industries who supply the forest products and the manufactured goods which craftsmen install and maintain. Still, more than a half million members, a large majority, of our union are skilled carpenters. Thousands more are craftsmen such as millwrights, floorlayers, divers, etc.

The Brotherhood began organizing industrial plants on an industrial basis about four decades ago primarily to give the advantage of union representation to workers who might not otherwise be covered by a union contract. Lumber and sawmill workers of the Northwest were among the first industrial workers to be organized. The Brotherhood has organized entire pleasure boat factories, mobile home plants, prefabrication plants, and the like. We are allowed to do so under jurisdictional arrangements within the AFL-CIO and joint industry boards of labor and management. Similarly, the other traditional craft unions of the Building Trades have large industrial memberships today.

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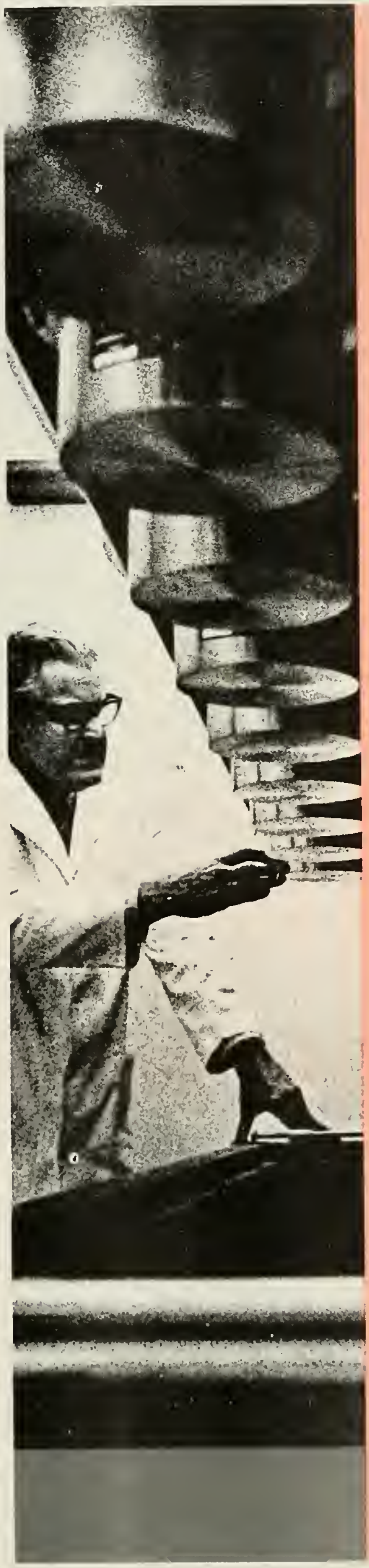
*NEXT MONTH: We'll tell you about the origins of our craft and of our union around the world and in North America. Our organization has many "firsts."*



## Brotherhood Continues To Play Leading Role In Parkinson's Disease Year-Round Program

For the fourth year in a row, General President William Sidell has agreed to lead the fund-raising drive for the American Parkinson Disease Association by accepting the role as the Association's national campaign chairman.

The American Parkinson Disease Association subsidizes care and treatment centers for thousands of patients afflicted with crippling movement disorders whose causes are presently unknown. It also raises funds for research programs and disseminates information about parkinson's disease throughout the United States and abroad.

In 1975, the United Brotherhood joined forces with the Association in an effort to combat parkinson's disease. Through the sponsoring of dinners, the Brotherhood has enabled the Association to open new clinics and offer free disease treatment to more people. In addition to 15 clinical centers, there are now 23 doctors doing research in medical teaching universities across the United States.

To perpetuate the tie between the Brotherhood and the Association, the Association has proposed naming a clinic at the University of California in Los Angeles the William Sidell Clinic of the American Parkinson Disease Association. General President Sidell, however, prefers that the clinic be named in honor of the Brotherhood as a whole.

In addition, the Association has expressed a desire to name a research fellowship from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as the William Sidell research fellowship. Such a fellowship would provide $50,000 per year for three years to a doctor named as the Sidell fellow. The General President has asked that this honor also be bestowed on the Brotherhood.

***Prevailing-Wage exemptions defeated:***

# Davis-Bacon Law Opponents Fail In Three Congressional Votes

Foes of the labor-supported Davis-Bacon Act suffered new setbacks in July as both the House and Senate rejected efforts to strip the prevailing wage protection from some federally-funded construction projects.

Congressional conservatives, backed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, construction industry trade groups and other generally pro-business forces, have been trying all year to weaken or repeal the law. The campaign thus far has been unsuccessful.

The latest efforts focused on (1) a neighborhood rehabilitation projects bill before the Senate, (2) a funding authorization bill before the House dealing with the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area's new subway system and (3) proposed amendments to a military-construction bill.

By a vote of 57 to 35, the Senate turned down an amendment by Senator Jake Garn (R-Utah) that would have let federally-funded neighborhood rehabilitation projects ignore existing standards for journeyman-apprentice ratios.

Garn had argued that his proposal would help unskilled workers get jobs on neighborhood improvement projects by eliminating requirements that work crews be "top heavy" with experienced jobholders.

But Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) countered that the existing journeyman-apprentice ratios were necessary to assure good performance, and noted also that most "sweat-equity" projects are not covered by Davis-Bacon in any event.

In addition, Williams said, many of the larger projects to which the Garn amendment would apply are training grounds for minority workers, under the supervision of journeymen, through special agreements worked out by contractors, the Labor Department and building trades unions.

The House a few days later voted to reject, 260-127, an amendment offered by Rep. John M. Ashbrook (R-Ohio) that would have exempted the subway construction from Davis-Bacon requirements. Ashbrook said his amendment was "designed to fight inflation" in the continuing work on the 100-mile system.

A majority of the House apparently agreed with the bill's floor manager, Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.), when he argued that the Act is "a fair and effective means of establishing wage rates" and is needed to "prevent unfair contractors from using substandard wages to win contracts or achieve windfall profits."

On July 30, the Senate gave a major victory to the Building Trades by killing another proposal to dilute the Davis-Bacon Act.

Senators approved a series of amendments to a military-construction bill, in effect abolishing a previous amendment attached by the Armed Services Committee. That amendment would have waived the 1931 Davis-Bacon Act as it applies to military construction.

Instead, the Senators decided to expand an exemption for smaller projects, both civilian and military. This would mean the Davis-Bacon Act wouldn't apply to projects costing $10,000 or less, up from $2,000 currently. The $2,000 cutoff would still apply to renovation or rehabilitation projects, however. This compromise measure was necessary—in tune with inflation and to maintain the original concept of the legislation.

The bill was needed to ensure industry stability by preventing contractors from using cheap labor to underbid competitors on federal projects. Opponents say it's inflationary because the way it's administered boosts construction wages in an area beyond what they would be otherwise.

## CLIC clicks again!

***Your contributions to the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee, CLIC, continue to pay off. Cards, letters, and personal visits with Congressmen and Senators by rank-and-file members and CLIC leaders are helping to maintain wage levels in your area. Keep up the good work!***

The move to raise the threshold was initiated by Democratic Sen. James Exon of Nebraska, who moved to raise it to $50,000. Then Sen. John Melcher of Montana, also a Democrat, offered the $10,000 compromise figure, which the Senate accepted.

Sen. Melcher said figures aren't available on how much current construction would be exempted as a result of raising the threshold.

But the critics said the amendment would have little impact because few projects cost less than $10,000. They also said killing the waiver amendment would cost the taxpayers as much as $210 million in the next fiscal year. That figure is based on the estimate of the savings that would result from waiving the law's application to $1.4 billion in military construction expected in the year ending September 30, 1980.

The Congress went into summer recess on August 2 and was not to reconvene until after Labor Day.

The Brotherhood's Legislative Director and General Treasurer Charles Nichols reports that no more attacks on Davis-Bacon are expected for the time being, but he warned that the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee will continue to be on guard against the "sneak attacks from the right."

*BELOW: Legislative Director Nichols, third from left, presents the Brotherhood's views to the House Subcommittee on Trade. At right is E. J. Whiting, senior vice president of Kaibab Industries. Accompanying Nichols were, from left, Assistant General Counsel Kathy Kreiger and Associate General Counsel Bob Pleasure.*

*ABOVE: The Ways and Means Subcommittee on Trade in session. Congressman Vanik presiding.*

*LEFT: In preparing his testimony, Nichols conferred with Special Industrial Service Rep. Floyd Doolittle, Organizing Director Jim Parker, Spec. Ind. Service Rep. Bob Kline, and Associate Counsel Pleasure.*

# Brotherhood Fights Needless Mexican Plywood Preference Bill

A legislative effort has been made in the current session of the US Congress to give special—or as Brotherhood Legislative Director Charles Nichols defined it—*"super"* preference for the duty-free importation into the United States of Mexican softwood-faced plywood . . . without any showing by the sponsors of such legislation that such *super*-preference is warranted.

The move came in the form of House Resolution 4190, introduced on May 22 by Congressman Morris Udall of Arizona and supported by Congressmen Stump, Rudd, and Rhodes, also of Arizona.

Chief US beneficiary of the proposed legislation would be a forest products firm headquartered in Phoenix, Ariz., known as Kaibab Industries, which owns a 49% interest in a Mexican plywood producer located in Durango, Mexico, known as Productora de Triplay, which, currently, would be the chief beneficiary of the legislation south of the border.

As Legislative Director Nichols told a Congressional hearing on the legislation, July 27, HR 4190 would "legislatively scrap for the first time" a vital part of the US Trade Act of 1974 dealing with quantitative limits placed upon items receiving preferential treatment as imports from developing nations.

Under Title V of the '74 Trade Act, whenever it is determined that a product of a particular developing nation (and Mexico is considered a developing nation under the act) is imported from that nation into the US in such quantity that it exceeds 50% of all imports of that product from all developing countries in any calendar year, then that product loses its duty-free status and assumes a tariff restriction. In the case of softwood Mexican plywood, this amounts to a 20% tariff.

Nichols showed in his testimony that the 20% tariff now in effect has not worked a serious hardship on the principals involved, since they are still the major sources of foreign softwood plywood. The Brotherhood questioned whether any waiver to the restrictions of Title V of the Trade Act should even be granted legislatively.

"This is a bill designed to assist, to the best of our knowledge, a US corporation holding a substantial interest in a Mexican plywood producer," Nichols noted. "The interests are, in our view, far too narrow to warrant this radical tampering with the sensitive machinery contained in Title V."

"It is our view that HR 4190 poses a threat not only to every one of our industrial members but to the entire structure of Title V of the Trade Act of 1974 and the Generalized System of Preferences designed to assist underdeveloped countries," Nichols told the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Ways and Means Committee.

He pointed out that the relief that HR 4190 is designed to provide for Mexican softwood plywood producers and importers can be provided administratively under powers granted the US President to waive certain import restrictions under certain conditions. He made it clear, however, that such "super preference" is unwarranted at this time.

"We would expect that every underdeveloped country under the Generalized System of Preferences could seek the same super preference and could properly assert that denial of relief would be discriminatory against them or their particular product," Nichols said. Since 1978, more than 50% of the softwood-faced plywood imported into the United States has come from Mexico, with much smaller amounts coming from Taiwan, the Philippines, Nicaragua, Brazil, Panama, the United Kingdom, Korea and Japan.

Since the Trade Act of 1974 went into effect there has been a radical increase in the amount of plywood imported into the US. Over substantially the same period, there was a decline in plywood exports from the US.

The Brotherhood, in its testimony, pointed out that the Mexican plywood under discussion is a low-grade plywood and precisely the type of plywood manufactured in Texas and Arizona as well as throughout the entire Southern United States and portions of the Northwest.

Nichols told the Congressional subcommittee: "Right now many Southern US plywood plants producing this product have for the first time in the memory of our local leadership shut down for a summer vacation. The cause of the shutdown is not a log shortage but the current softness in the demand for plywood. I can only shudder to think what will happen in the fall and winter, if we are now having these shutdowns in the summer peak season."

The Brotherhood legislative department expresses the hope that HR 4190 will be defeated "in committee," but it has urged state councils, and industrial locals and councils to notify Congressmen and Senators of their opposition to HR 4190 and to any other attempts to unfairly permit the unrestricted importation of Mexican forest products into the United States.

# Ottawa Report

## MCDERMOTT, CLARK 'BREAK ICE'

A recent ice-breaking meeting between the Canadian Labor Congress and Progressive Conservative Prime Minister Joe Clark was amicable "and on the productive side" CLC president Dennis McDermott reported.

"We knew it was going to be an ice-breaking meeting, so we didn't go in with a big long shopping list of items to discuss," he said. McDermott said that he could not give a specific summary of the meeting, because he agreed to Clark's request that it be kept confidential.

"But we told them we have no axe to grind with them as a party or as individuals," he said. "One advantage of starting with a blank piece of paper is that the future relationship is up to parties on both sides."

## NEW DIRECTOR OF SAFETY-HEALTH

Labor Minister Lincoln M. Alexander recently announced the appointment of James W. McLellan as Director of Labor Canada's Occupational Safety and Health Branch.

McLellan, 43, succeeds Roy H. Elfstrom, who is retiring after a decade with Labor Canada. He joined Labor Canada in 1971 after a career with Dupont of Canada, and worked in a series of positions connected with occupational safety and health.

## B.C. CHURCH JOB PICKETED

Trade unionists were upset in Victoria, B.C., recently because a Roman Catholic parish awarded a construction project to a non-union firm, Frisia Construction Ltd. Building Trades Council members set up pickets around the site where a $120,000 rectory is being built for the church.

John Schibli, Vancouver Island Building Trades Council, said that the pickets were there to let people know that the organized trades are concerned. "The last thing that the church should be doing is to support right-to-work," he said.

## ACID RAIN PLAGUES ONTARIO

"Tough emission controls on Ontario Industry and international cooperation are required immediately to stop Ontario lakes from becoming pools of weak acid," Ontario NDP leader Mike Cassidy said in Toronto recently.

"A legislative committee has identified acid rain as an emergency problem. Now we have to see if the government is prepared to do something about it," he said. "The danger is that if it waits too long the damage will already have been done. Rain in the Muskoka-Haliburton area is already at least 10 times more acidic than normal rainfall."

Cassidy charged that the Ontario's environment minister is "trying to pass off the acid rain problem as an international problem, forgetting that Inco in Sudbury is the largest single contributor of sulphur dioxide, the critical component of acid rain in North America."

## ALBERTA HOSPITAL-FEE DISPUTE

The Alberta Federation of Labor, along with the New Democratic Party, are fighting to stop the provincial Tory government from imposing a $10-a-day user fee for hospital patients.

Describing the government's move as "taxing the sick," Alberta NDP leader Grant Notley said that the NDP is ready and willing to give the Alberta Tories a real fight over the erosion of the medicare system."

Alberta's Minister of Hospitals and Medical Care, recently proposed that a per-day fee might be imposed on Albertans who had to spend time in a hospital. At the time he said that $10 seemed to be a reasonable amount to charge.

Dave Eastmead, AFL first vice-president charged that the hospital user fee is "contrary to the principle of medicare." He said that "both the federal and provincial governments must exercise their responsibility as defined in the Medical Care Act of 1968 and insist that health premiums and user fees be eliminated from the provincial medicare programs."

## OFL PLEDGES AID TO LOCAL 2693

Terry Meagher, Ontario Federation of Labor secretary-treasurer, says Boise Cascade Canada Ltd. is strikebreaking and making unreasonable contract demands at Fort Frances and Kenora, Ont.

He said that the company's demand that woodlands workers, members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local 2693, Port Arthur, must own and operate their equipment was absolutely unreasonable. He said that the equipment used by each man costs up to $50,000.

Workers have been on strike in Fort Frances for eight months and in Kenora for 11 months. Meagher pledged union financial support for the workers. Last year the federation raised about $30,000.

# LOCAL UNION NEWS

## Mill Craft Housing, Iowa, Signs Pact

On May 10, 1979, workers at Mill Craft Housing Corporation, Clear Lake, Iowa, ended a six-week strike and a year-long effort to organize the plant by ratifying their first contract.

Mill Craft, a producer of modular homes, opened its Clear Lake facility in 1975. In June, 1978, organizing began, and on September 8 in an NLRB election the workers voted overwhelmingly to be represented by the United Brotherhood.

But the company did not intend to sign a contract without a fight. They hired the well known management law firm of Melli, Shiels, Walker & Pease and proceeded to fight the union at every turn. They fired individuals for any reason and gradually cut back production from a workforce of 70 to a skeleton crew of 30. Meanwhile, after 12 negotiating sessions, virtually no agreements were reached.

Finally on February 20 the company "laid off" 12 more employees with no recall. And when, on March 27, the company hired two employees off the street; the local went on strike to protect their brothers and sisters on layoff.

During the strike the company brought in scabs from all over the state by advertising on radio and in newspapers. But the pickets held together, and on May 10, after the NLRB issued a complaint against the company for surface bargaining and discrimination, a settlement was reached.

Today, Local 2229 members are back to work and fighting to enforce their new contract.

*Union supporters on the day of the election at the Mill Craft plant parking lot. At center with the lowered poster is Local 2229 President Randy Deets. Also present was Assistant Bus. Rep. Roy Mikesh.*

## Local 821 Member Is '79 Labor Intern Grad

McNAIR

Russell D. McNair of Local 821, Springfield, N.J., was among 10 New Jersey labor union representatives who recently completed the 1979 Labor Intern Program of the NJ Department of Labor and Industry and the Labor Education Center of Rutgers University's Extension Division. The program is a nine-week, on-the-job study and training program which familiarizes interns with state labor laws and federal statutes vital to labor. It is also designed to enable participants to evaluate work of the state labor and industry department.

## Local 144 vs. Stevens

J.P. STEVENS
take a good look at
J P STEVENS

*Macon, Ga., Local 144 Bus. Rep. Jim Reynolds was a key organizer of a Boycott J. P. Stevens Rally in the Middle Georgia city. An enthusiastic crowd of 550 unionists enjoyed barbecue, country music, and a dynamic speech by Sol Stetin, senior executive vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union. Reynolds, second from right, is standing behind a symbolic bed used to expose J. P. Stevens' anti-social and shameful conduct. Others shown are, left to right, Pat Starley, Morgan Bowen, Don Henderson, Reynolds, and Ann Benson.*

## Spokane Members Work On Log-Homes

Some members of Local 98, Spokane, Wash., are picking up the construction techniques of America's pioneers, according to *The Overall Report*, the local union newspaper.

A newly-organized contractor, Bill Love of Love Construction is building residential, single-family homes from logs in scenic rural settings, and among the members employed are Larry Kins, Bill Moberly, Sam Hall, and others.

## Approx. $10,000 Pay To Arkansas Member

Riceland Food, Inc., has been ordered to reinstate Merlin Brenneman of DeWitt, Ark., to his job with no loss of seniority or benefits and with back pay since last November, when Mr. Brenneman was terminated by Riceland at its Stuttgart soybean processing mill, according to James Shelton, president of Carpenters Local 2381 of Stuttgart, Ark.

The amount of back pay will be approximately $10,000, Shelton estimated.

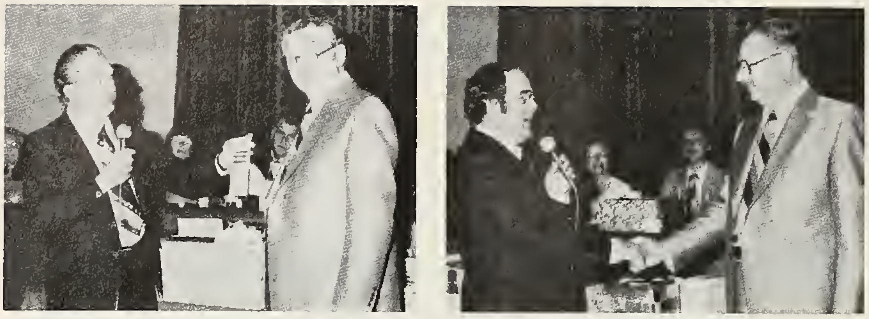
"It is a great victory", Shelton said, "one of the largest back pay awards the Carpenters have ever won in Arkansas."

This decision is an arbitration award under an agreement between Local 2381 of the United Brotherhood and Riceland. The arbitrator was L. S. Mewhinney, a professor at North Texas State University in Denton, Texas. The hearing in the dispute was held on May 9 in the courtroom of the Arkansas County Court House in Stuttgart.

Riceland terminated Brenneman, an employee of five years who was chief steward of the local union, for alleged insubordination, refusal to accept a job assignment, and failure to obey the orders of a supervisor. In a related matter, the arbitrator upheld Riceland in suspending Brenneman for three days for failure to properly call in when absent from work.

"It was the union's contention that Riceland terminated Brenneman, and suspended him earlier, because of his activity in support of a strike that the Carpenters were conducting at Pioneer Foods at DeWitt," Shelton said.

The arbitrator confined himself solely to the question of whether there were violations of the agreement between the parties and made no determination on whether either party violated any law. The Brotherhood has also filed discriminatory charges before the National Labor Relations Board.



*Above left: 3rd District Board Member Ochocki presents a souvenir badge to Stefanovitch, right. Above right: 9th District Board Member Carruthers extends best wishes to the honoree.*

## Stefanovitch Honored at Retirement Dinner By Western Ontario Council

Retired General Executive Board Member William Stefanovitch was honored guest at a retirement dinner held recently in Windsor, Ont. More than 150 guests from the Western Ontario District Council and nearby areas paid tribute to the long and diligent service of the former 9th District Board Member.

Two General Executive Board Members—Pete Ochocki of the 3rd District and John Carruthers of the 9th District—and their wives were among those at the head table. Stefanovitch and Ochocki were neighboring local union business agents three decades ago—Stefanovitch for Local 494, Windsor, Ont., and Ochocki for his home local across the river in Detroit, Mich.

The honoree was presented with a color television set by the Western Ontario Council. Among other gifts, Stefanovitch received a gold lifetime membership card in the Brotherhood, presented by Board Member Ochocki.

## Local 1648 Wins Top Parade Prize

First place in the Civic and Service Division of the annual Laguna Beach, Calif., Patriots Day Parade was won by Carpenters Local 1648, Dana Point. It was the second time the local entered the parade. Last year, it took third place in the same division.

Focal point of the Carpenter's float was education. The theme was carried out by a colorful float which was accompanied by the Eleven Southern Counties Carpenter Apprentice Training Van.

In keeping with the parade theme of "The Spirit of 13," the float and training van showed the significant part the United Brotherhood has had in the building of America. The float contained an exact scale model of a house, with cutaway sections showing how it should be built. The van, which is the newest teaching innovation of the United Brotherhood, contained all the newest and latest teaching equipment and audio-visual aids available to aid young men and women of Orange County in their quest to become highly skilled union craftsmen.

Following the parade, men and women of Local 1648 set up a display utilizing the apprentice training van and invited the parade watchers to visit with them and see the newest tools and techniques of the Carpenter's craft.

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# Family and Household Records: What to Keep? What to Discard?

When was the last time you couldn't find an important paper you knew you had carefully put away someplace? How much time do you spend trying to straighten out your household business affairs, especially at income tax time?

How do people decide what records are important to keep and what they can discard? How do they decide where to store and keep such records and papers?

Some general guidelines can be helpful towards working out a system of keeping household records. As a starter, ask yourself a few questions:

- How difficult would it be for other members of your household to figure out your record system?
- Who besides you knows where to turn for necessary information about the family household assets and obligations?
- Are you sure titles to property and possessions are held in the best way for all concerned?

A good record system will provide a bird's-eye view of what happens to property in situations involving death, divorce or separation, children reaching legal age, a long illness, a lawsuit, a natural disaster, loss of a job, and retirement.

- What happens if the place where you live is burglarized or there's a fire and records are destroyed? What do you do when you lose track of important papers? Which can be replaced, and which ones cannot?

### Safe Deposit Boxes

Every family household has some important records. Each of us should have a birth certificate or an acceptable substitute. It is important that you keep it in a safe place, preferably in a safe deposit box.

If you have lost or misplaced birth certificates, consider applying for replacements now, before there is pressing need. State registration of births has been mandatory since 1920, and you can contact your State agency to get a copy. The Bureau of the Census also will search its files for proof of age.

By the same token, there will be a death certificate for every person someday. These will be needed occasionally and also are best kept in a safe deposit box.

Other important documents to be kept in your safe deposit box include marriage certificates, divorce or other legal papers regarding dissolution of marriage, adoption papers, citizenship records, service papers, and any other document that is either government or court recorded.

The original copy of a will, in most cases, is kept in the safe of the attorney who prepared it. The client receives two carbon copies, one of which may be put into his or her own safe deposit box. The third copy should be kept at home where it is readily accessible.

Some of your important papers, such as investments, are of a business or financial nature. Although certificates for securities are nonnegotiable until they are signed by the owner, they should still be kept in a safe deposit box, when not left with the broker, as they can be lost or stolen, or the owner's signature can be forged.

Government bonds can be replaced without cost, but there will be a delay of several months. So it is best to keep these in the box also.

Other investment-type documents that require safekeeping include deeds for real estate, other mortgage papers, contracts, automobile titles, leases, notes, patents and copyrights.

### Renting Safe Deposit Boxes

If you don't have a safe deposit box then consider getting one. The yearly rental, at your bank or savings and loan company, is inexpensive. Often the smallest size is adequate.

If you do have a safe deposit box, ask yourself if it is large enough to hold everything that should be in it—and small enough to keep out things that don't need to be there. If you store documents from investment properties or securities, the rental can be claimed as a deduction for income tax purposes. The box should not be used as a catchall for souvenirs and unimportant papers.

### What Goes In, What Stays Out

A guideline as to what goes in and what stays out of your safe deposit box might be: Put it in if you can't replace it or if it would be costly or troublesome to replace.

Many items can be replaced rather easily. Copies of insurance policies can be obtained from your insurance companies. Copies of cancelled checks are usually available at your bank.

Generally speaking, you do not need to keep the following in a safe deposit box: income tax returns, education records, employment records, bankbooks, social security cards, guarantees, and burial instructions.

### Keeping Tax Records

How long should you keep tax records? The Internal Revenue Service has 3 years in which to audit Federal income tax return. If you failed to report more than 25 percent of your gross income, the Government has 6 years to collect the tax or to start legal proceedings. Also, there are no time limitations if you filed a fraudulent return or if you failed to file a return.

You can lighten your record load by discarding certain checks and bills once

Continued on page 14

## CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

### CHECKLIST

Use the chart below to remind yourself what records to keep and what discard.

**SAFE DEPOSIT BOX**

☐ Birth Certificates
☐ Citizenship Papers
☐ Marriage Certificates
☐ Adoption Papers
☐ Divorce Decrees
☐ Wills
☐ Death Certificates
☐ Deeds
☐ Titles to Automobiles
☐ Household Inventory
☐ Veteran's Papers
☐ Bonds and Stock Certificates
☐ Important Contracts

**ACTIVE FILE**

☐ Tax Receipts
☐ Unpaid Bills
☐ Paid Bill Receipts
☐ Current Bank Statements
☐ Current Cancelled Checks
☐ Income Tax Working Papers
☐ Employment Records
☐ Health Benefit Information
☐ Credit Card Information
☐ Insurance Policies
☐ Copies of Wills
☐ Family Health Records
☐ Appliance Manuals and Warranties
☐ Receipts of Items Under Warranty
☐ Education Information
☐ Inventory of Safe Deposit Box (and key)
☐ Loan Statements
☐ Loan Payment Books
☐ Receipts of Expensive Items Not Yet Paid For

**DEAD STORAGE**

☐ All Active File Papers Over 3 Years Old

**ITEMS TO DISCARD**

☐ Salary Statements (after checking on W-2 Form)
☐ Cancelled Checks for Cash or Nondeductible Expenses
☐ Expired Warranties
☐ Coupons After Expiration Date
☐ Other Records No Longer Needed

## Consumer Clipboard

Continued from preceding page

they have served their purpose. You can throw away weekly or monthly salary statements after you check them against your annual W-2 Form. But save cancelled checks that relate directly to an entry on your tax return, and keep all medical bills for 3 years to back up your cancelled checks.

The IRS generally keeps records for 6 years. You can obtain a copy of your tax return by writing to the IRS center to which your return was sent. Make sure you include your social security number and a notarized signature.

### Household Inventory Records

Among your important papers keep a household inventory. If there is a fire or burglary in your home, this record will help you remember what has to be replaced and how much each item is worth.

The best way to go about compiling a household inventory is to start with a sheet of paper for each room in the house.

When you make your inventory, start at one point in the room and go all the way around, listing everything. For each item, list what it is, how much it cost, when it was purchased, and what it would cost to replace it. Include the model number, brand name, dealer's name, and a general description. If you take pictures of the rooms and your household possessions, it will make identification or replacement easier. Arrange expensive collections, silver, and jewelry separately and take closeup pictures.

When you have finished all the rooms, including the basement, garage, and attic, add up the total replacement cost. That figure will represent what your household is worth and what your insurance should cover.

Update your inventory every 6 months or so by adding new purchases and adjusting replacement costs.

### A Home Filing System

A system for personal records is a necessity. No matter how modest your home facilities might be, you need a special place to keep your papers.

Records should be reviewed at least once a year to discard items no longer needed. January is a good time for an overhaul, since it's just before you begin to work on taxes.

The equipment you will need doesn't have to be elaborate. A filing cabinet or home office desk would be sufficient.

If you don't have space for a small cabinet, buy accordion folders, a storage chest that fits under the bed, or get sturdy cardboard boxes of an appropriate size.

A portable typewriter and a pocket calculator can be handy, but they are not essential. The essential thing is to know where everything is.

### Two Home Files

You should keep two home files, in addition to your safe deposit box at the bank. These two files are your active file and your dead storage file. Your active file will hold: 1) unpaid bills until paid, 2) paid bill receipts, 3) current bank statements, 4) current cancelled checks, 5) income tax working papers. After 3 years, move these items to your dead storage file.

There are other items which should always be kept in your active file. These include: 1) *employment records,* such as résumés, recommendation letters, health benefit information; 2) *credit card* information, including the number of each card, by company name; 3) *insurance* policies; 4) copies of *wills;* 5) *family health* records; 6) appliance *manuals* and *warranties;* 7) *education* information, such as transcripts, diplomas, etc.; 8) *Social Security* information on benefits and regulations; and 9) an inventory of what's in your safe deposit box (you might store a key in the inventory folder).

Finally, keep a record book of the whereabouts of your important papers. The book should contain a list of all your savings and checking accounts. Also, include the name and branch of the bank where you keep your safe deposit box.

The book also should have all of the family members' social security numbers, and all of the insurance policy information. It's a good idea to keep a copy of your household inventory here as well. Don't forget to record all your household improvements.

Finally, make sure someone else knows and understands the family recordkeeping system.

### A Net Worth Statement

Have you tried filling out a net worth statement as a means of keeping *tabs* on yourself and your family possessions? If you do it annually, you can see quickly whether you are getting ahead financially or falling behind and, in either case, how fast.

All you do is list your assets, list your obligations, and subtract the debts from the assets. Hopefully the plus side of the ledger will get larger each year and the minus side smaller. But there may be good reasons why you'll fall behind sometimes, such as when you buy a new home or when other expenses are heavier than usual.

●

*The above information was drawn from a brochure prepared by the Consumer Information Center of the General Services Administration. For a free copy of the brochure, Number G638, entitled "Keeping Family Household Records—What to Discard" write to: Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.*

## *Remember that dramatic scene in the movie, "Norma Rae,"*

*. . . . . when Sally Field jumped on a work table in the textile mill and let the plant management and her fellow workers know that she supported the union?*

*Why not tell your fellow industrial workers where you stand, too?*

*The General Office in Washington has small, medium, large, and extra large red-white-and-blue T-shirts like the one worn by the young lady at right. They may be ordered in quantity for a local organizing drive or singly, if you just want to show your pride in the union.*

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## HEAD OF THE CLASS

A small girl came home from school one day. Her mother asked how she had done. "I was the smartest one in the whole class today," she informed her mother.

"Really? What happened?"

"We wrote on the blackboard, and I was the only one who could read my writing."

ARE YOU STILL CLICING?

## GO BACK TO START

FATHER: I bring my work home because I can't finish it.

SON: Why don't they put you in a slower group?

ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?

## TOUCHE

TEACHER: Willie, how do you spell "inconsequentially"?

WILLIE: Wrong.

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

## FAIR ENOUGH

TEACHER'S NOTE: "Dear Parents, If you promise not to believe all your child says happens at school, I promise not to believe all he says happens at home."

## THOUGHTS IN PASSING

Parking meters are legalized gambling. The city bets your dime against a $15 ticket that you don't show up in an hour.

•

My father was a great magician. He could walk down the street and in broad daylight, say "hocus pocus", and turn into a saloon.

•

My wife bought a waterbed for us. I called it the Dead Sea, but she didn't appreciate that.

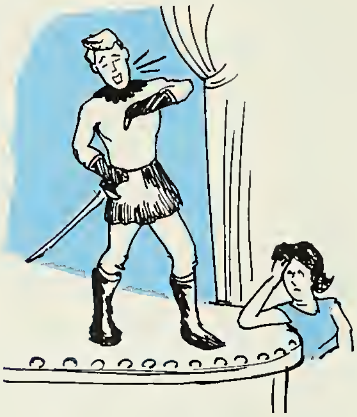
•

My neighborhood was really tough when I was a kid. You couldn't walk one block in any direction without leaving the scene of a crime.

BE IN GOOD STANDING

## MIND OVER PLATTER

There's the sad case of the fellow who was getting too big around the middle, so he decided to go on a diet. The first week he lost three inches around his waist. The second week he lost two more inches around his waist. And the third week he lost his pants!



## DIFFERING VIEWS

"I think I ought to be on the stage!" said the teenager.

"No, dear," replied her mother. "A stage is just what you're going through!"

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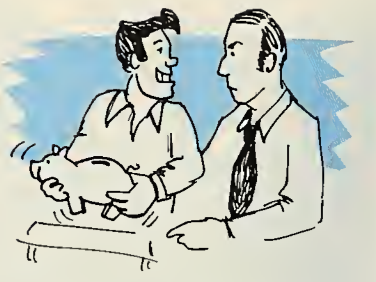
### THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

Little Willie, in the best of sashes,
Fell in the fire and was burned to
ashes.
Bye and bye the room grew chilly,
But no one cared to stir up Willie.

—*Geo. G. Wickersham, 79*
*Retired, Local 982, Detroit*



## DON'T BANK ON IT

FATHER: How much money do you have in the bank?

SUITOR: I don't know. I haven't shaken it lately.

DON'T GET BEHIND IN '79

## THE FIRST FIRST AID

In Altoona, Pa., a metalworker filling out an application for a factory job pondered for several minutes over the question "Person to notify in case of accident?" Finally he wrote in: "The nearest person in sight."

—Les Finnegan

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES

A sign in a hardware store: "Together we can do-it-yourself."

Sign in exterminator's office: "We make mouse calls."

Travel Bureau: "We cater to the family that strays together."

—*Alice Bilodeau*
*Providence, R.I.*

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

## OF THIS AND THAT

It came to me in one of those blinding flashes of inspiration that I could take apart those little measuring spoons that come ringed together. Now when I use one, I don't have to wash the other three, too. I wonder why it took me so long to think of that.

* * *

About the only thing you can do with a dime nowadays is use it for a screwdriver.

* * *

A lawyer I know refers to his business trips to Washington, D.C., as "capitol punishment."

* * *

There are certain things people shouldn't discuss in public, and one of them is that they've got their Christmas cards all addressed by the middle of November.

—Jane Goodsell

*New Jersey winners with General Executive Board Member Sig Lucassen, left, and Training Fund Director Joseph J. D'Aries, right. Winners, from left, include Frank Dougherty, Jr., mill-cabinet; Vincent Santilli, carpenter; and Stephen Lezan, Jr., millwright.*

## 11th Annual New Jersey Apprentice Contest

The 11th Annual New Jersey Carpenters Apprentice Training and Educational Fund Contest was held May 18 and 19 at the Passaic County Vocational and Technical High School in Wayne, N.J. A total of 19 apprentices competed.

On Friday, May 18, each of the 19 apprentices met for a four hour written examination. In addition, millwright apprentices were given a 30 minute precision tool test; carpenter contestants were required to take a transit and level test and the mill-cabinet contestants had a 30 minute layout of a special project. On Saturday, each division regrouped to test their manipulative skills in an eight-hour work project.

The first place winners were Vincent J. Santilli, Local 2250, for carpentry; Stephen Lezan, Jr. of Local 455 for millwright; and Frank A. Dougherty Jr. of Local 2250 for mill cabinet. In addition to representing New Jersey in the International Contest, each first place winner received a gold wrist watch and a $100 U.S. Savings Bond.

The second place winners were William McAteer III, of Local 1006, New Brunswick, for carpentry; Jacob B. Mazurek of Local 65, Perth Amboy, for millwright; and Ronald J. Capobianco of Local 155, North Plainfield, for mill cabinet. Each of these winners received a $75 U.S. Savings Bond.

The third place winners were Steven E. Kowalchuk of Local 455, Somerville, carpentry; Peter R. Eberling of Local 2315, Jersey City, millwright, and William Richards Jr. of Local 455, Somerville. Each of these winners received a $50 U.S. Savings Bond.

Other Carpenter contestants included Ralph Baird of Local 620, Madison; Kevin K. Ebel of Local 282, Jersey City; Clinton E. LeMay of Local 612, Union Hill; George W. Smithson, Jr., of Local 2018, Ocean County, and Frank Della Ventura Jr. of Local 155, North Plainfield. Millwright contestants were James H. Billington III of Local 620, Madison; William E. Wright III of Local 2018, Ocean County; and Edward Zienowicz III of Local 155, North Plainfield. Mill-cabinet contestants included Thomas M. McIntyre of Local 1006, New Brunswick; and Leonard M. Walko of Local 2018, Ocean County.

As is traditional with this contest, several of the judges were former winners of the state contest. The carpentry panel of judges included George Badaracco, president of Diversified Construction Company; Hugh McCarron, first place winner of the 1977 contest and carpenter member of Local 623; and Thomas Parkinson, first place winner of the 1975 contest and member of Local 1489.

The judges in the millwright division were Neil Bishop, area representative for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and member of Local 715; Charles Evers, estimator for the Brennan Company; and Kenneth Wilson, first place winner in the 1970 contest and member of Local 2315.

The mill cabinet judges were John Ambrose, president of Ambrose Construction Company; John Mackay, first place winner in the 1974 contest, member of Local 455 and instructor at the Somerset County Voc. School; and Donald Parise, first place winner of the 1977 contest and member of Local 2018.

## New Mexico Winner

*Gary Vanderhoof, center, took first place in New Mexico's Annual Apprenticeship Contest. David McCoy, left, manager of Associated General Contractors, and Bill Lang, right, executive secretary of the New Mexico District Council of Carpenters, presented Gary a plaque and $1500 cash for his outstanding preformance.*

## New Mexico Graduate

*Carol Templeton (left) receives her journeyman certificate from Gen. Rep. Al Rodriguez. Carol is the first young woman to complete Carpenters' apprenticeship in New Mexico. Her father and grandfather were also Carpenters.*

*Carol has a scholarship from the National Associated General Contractors. She will start college this fall majoring in construction management.*

•

*The Job Corps, administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, is designed to help disadvantaged young men and women, 16 through 21, prepare for jobs and responsible citizenship. Enrollees receive basic education, vocational training, counseling health care, and related services. The United Brotherhood is now training Job Corpsmen at 42 centers across the USA.*

# D.C. Apprentices Graduate in 29th Annual Ceremony

*A total of 95 apprentices received their journeyman certificates in June 9 ceremonies at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. The group was composed mostly of carpentry trainees, but there were also three mill cabinetmakers, three pile drivers, and five millwrights. One young women, Elizabeth Simpson, was among the carpentry graduates.*

*The list of graduates included:*

**CARPENTRY**—*Richard P. Ager, Michael E. Alvarez, Arthur Anderson, Jr., Richard A. Ashley, Mark E. Bargas, Peter M. Blaser, Michael H. Boerum, Calvin L. Boyd, Stephen E. Buick, Jeffrey T. Bumgarner, George T. Burdette, III, Matthew Calvin, Gary B. Carlisle, Donald T. Carswell, John M. Collins, Michael J. Connors, William C. Corcelius, Donald E. Cunningham, Dean W. Danielson, Daniel L. Darago, Richard Detamore, Donald A. Drake, Thomas C. Dresser, Richard A. Dunn, James E. Estep, Richard T. Farrell, Rodney B. Faulkner, Michael B. Felton, Geoffrey A. Flynn, Donald H. Gerber, Richard D. Gilliam, Andrew Gilligan, Patrick Green, Michael E. Hamm, Joseph D. Hawkins, III, Eugene E. Heibner, Gary R. Higdon, David Hogue, Danny L. Hoover, Charles D. Howe, Max R. Huhn, Claude Humbert, Thomas C. Hurlock, James E. Ivey, Clinton R. Johnson, David W. Julian, Michael B. Keys, Kenneth R. Kruse, Ronald J. Kunz, Arthur L. Martin, George R. McElwain, Jr., Adrian S. McLaughlin, Jerry G. Moore, Steven F. Nutwell, Blaz Pasalic, James H. Payne, John M. Poisson, Harvey L. Powell, William C. Price, Douglas I. Riley, Patrick J. Sartwell, Kerry W. Saul, John M. Sears, Robert B. Sharp, Elizabeth A. Simpson, Charles W. Smith, Charles J. Stebbing, J. David Stokes, Joseph K. Stokes, Timothy Strausbaugh, Richard J. Sullivan, Ralph L. Taylor, Charles E. Thomas, Gary L. Thompson, David Walker, John A. Walsh, Michael S. Warlick, James E. Weaver, Jeffrey D. Wencel, Gerald W. Wentzel, Aubrey L. Williams, Jr., Steve Williams, Thomas A. Wilson, Dale R. Young.*

**MILL-CABINET**—*David W. Clements, Thomas E. Simmons, Richard K. Robinson.*

**MILLWRIGHT**—*Richard Heiss, David B. Landry, Roger L. Williams, David T. Nicholson, Gary T. Tyson.*

**PILE DRIVER**—*Charles Barnes, Ralph A. Mullins, Theodore A. Diange.*

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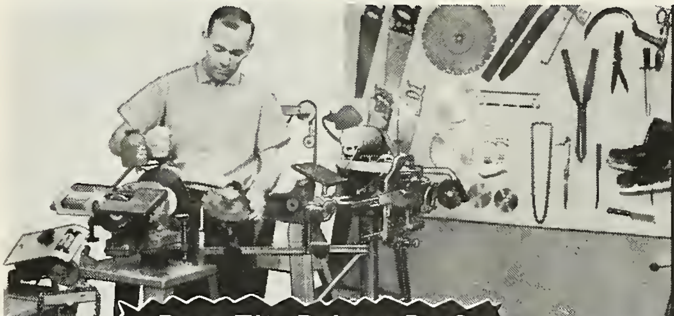

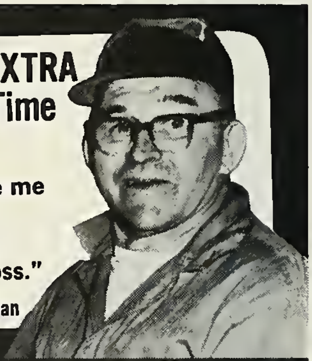

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# Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

## ENGLEWOOD, COLO.

In celebration of its 50th anniversary, Local 1583 held a service pin award dinner on March 31, 1979 and honored its 25 and 50-year members. President Keith H. Cushing presented the pins at the ceremony.

**Picture No. 1** shows 25-year recipients. Front row, left to right: A. Ribar, 50-years; G. Ballinski, G. Dietz, J. Warner, G. Imwalle, R. Barcelona, R. Lotz, C. Johnson, and A. Mauer.

Second row, left to right: B. Offutt, P. Enoch, A. Kautz, W. Woodside, J. Ullrich, D. Nuffer, J. Gertje, R. Medina, D. Brones, C. Schmalz, L. Eberhardt, M. Legg, and A. Cluff.

Back row, left to right: H. Theden, 50-years; G. Hude, J. Motnyk, D. Ringler, F. Strafface, W. Sider, and J. Vuksinich.

**Picture No. 2** shows 50-year recipients. From left to right: Herman Theden, President Keith H. Cushing, and Andrew Ribar.

Those honored members who were unable to attend the ceremony were: 25-year members J. Dvoracek, H. Dwyer, M. Haerr, E. Henley, R. Isbell, M. Leiter, H. Lindahl, G. Mitchem, C. Salter, R. Spandler; and 50-year member Bert Meilinger.

Englewood, Colo.—Picture No. 2

Englewood, Colo.—Picture No. 1

## COVINGTON, KY.

Members of Carpenters Local 698 recently honored Peter B. Beers, Jr. when he received his pin for 62 years of continuous service. Mr. Beers was born on August 22, 1895, and was initiated as a carpenter on October 5, 1916. He is shown in the accompanying picture with his wife at the award ceremony.

Covington, Ky.

Casper, Wyo.

## CASPER, WYO.

On April 21, 1979, Local 1564 had a banquet and pin presentation in honor of its journeymen and its 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 45-year members. The following members received service awards.

Front row, left to right: Greg Lewallen, Gordon Johnson, Ron Johnson, Wade Crotteau and Howard Sechrist.

Second row: left to right: Floyd C. Whitley, Julian Santistevan, Fred Thompson, Ralph Mathisen, John H. Haass, Clinton Foss, Art Clinkenbeard, and H. P. Johnson, general representative with the Carpenters International.

Back row, left to right: John M. Fiedor, financial secretary, James Cordova, president, Robert Corrigan, Robert Chaffin, William Edmondson, Wilber Kersting, Preston Justice, Harry Brubaker, Roy Amick, II, Forrest Schindler, John R. Haass, Noah Riley, Ted Hancock, Wilbur Phillips, and Roy Bohnet.

## ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

At a special banquet on February 13, 1979, Local 3223 honored its 25 and 35-year members with presentation of their pins.

**Picture No. 1**—Left to right: 25-year members Hally Nall, Marshall Ash, James Woodring, Fred Neff, Wesley Phillips, Eugene Gore, Doss Decker, Robert Clemons, and Paul Brownfield.

**Picture No. 2**—Left to right: 35-year members George Neff, Jack Bennett, James R. Howell, Charlie Price, and Thomas R. Cotner.

Other members who received pins but were not available for the photograph were: 25-year members Melvin Bennett, James Blankenship, Chester Carroll, Herbert L. Carter, James C. Cowley, Alvie K. Cundiff, John M. Devers, Othel Devers, Herman J. Dutschke, James A. Duvall, James L. Estes, Larry Howey, Marion Howey, Clarence Jenkins, Marshall Kerr, Alvin Love, Gaines Love, France Loy, Clifford B. Lucas, W. A. Manning, Clyde W. Miller, Charles R. Pellman, Corbett Shull, J. R. Stinson, George W. Thompson, Monroe Troutman, Glenn K. Uebel, Charles L. Vance, William G. Whelan, Veechel Young; and 30-year members Thomas W. Harris, Carl Harrison, Everett Nett, Joe B. Stevenson, Sr., and Edward C. West.

Elizabethtown, Ky.— Picture No. 1

Elizabethtown, Ky.—Picture No. 2

## CENTRALIA, WASH.

On December 8, 1978, Local 2127 celebrated its annual pin presentation at a special dinner.

Pictured from left to right are: Harold Jensen, 40-years; Donald Ashton, 30-years; George Brossard, 30-years; Harman Grandle, 25-years; Elmer Harwick, 25-years; Arthur Shepard, 20-years; David Hanson, 20-years.

Members who received pins but were not present were: Charles Evans and Van Knutson, 35-years; Jack Allender, James Corp, and Charles Ham, 30-years; and Gustave Fredrickson and John Schwiesow, 20-years.

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Picture No. 1

## KINGS BEACH, CALIF.

On December 1, 1978, Local 2035 had a pin presentation dinner at the Crystal Bay Club Casino in Crystal Bay, Nev. Members with 20 to 40-years of service with the Brotherhood were awarded.

**Picture No. 1**—Left to right: Roy Warren, 20-years; David Pendleton, 22-years; William Dockendorf, 23-years; Kenneth Bonar, 23-years; Robert Young, 23-years.

**Picture No. 2**—Front row, left to right: Stephen Port, 25-years; Vernon Horton, 25-years; J. D. Haltom, 26-years; Forest Garner, 26-years; Shelby Brown, 28-years; Wayne Bosserdet, 27-years; George Beard, 27-years; James Banta, 28-years.

Back row, left to right: Robert Wright, 26-years; Herschel Hill, 25-years; Charles Swick, 27-years; Omar Qually, 28-years; Lee Johnston, 27-years.

**Picture No. 3**—Front row, left to right: Ed Liddle, 31-years; Harry Cramer, 30-years; Dale Shawver, 30-years; William Perkins, 32-years; Charles Rich, 32-years; William Baker, 32-years.

Back row, left to right: Robert Purcell, 31-years; Harold Dunham, 32-years; Gordon Cady, 30-years; Carl Bell, 33-years; Henry Tye, 32-years; Ted Barrett, 32-years.

**Picture No. 4**—Ben Zapolski, 38-years.

**Picture No. 5**—Otis Wing, retired president, 40-years.

Members who received pins but were not present at the dinner were: Ralph Anthony, 22-years; Paul Arthur, 20-years; Edwin Coltrin, 21-years; Sal Ferrovecchio, 24-years; Richard Gould, 20-years; Fridolf Gustafson, 23-years; Karl Kielhofer, 21-years; Irving Ray, 20-years; Foster Record, 22-years; Robert Thompson, 23-years; Roy Eager, 26-years; Henry Echter, 25-years; Ebbe Ericson, 28-years; Kenneth Hiatt, 28-years; Giles Layne, 27-years; V. C. Mercurio, 28-years; Harry Ovitt, 25-years; Charles Probasco, 28-years; William Sheldon, 28-years; John Shuey, 26-years; James Urbin, 26-years; Elmer Warmuth, 26-years; C. Bosen, 33-years; Ray Gratner, 32-years; William Martin, 32-years; D. Mawhinney, 31-years; Carl Parker, 32-years; Richard Spriggs, 30-years; Erling Berntsen, 35-years; Bertel Brolund, 39-years; Ray Grahn, 35-years; Donald Halcomb, 36-years; William Harmon, 37-years; Ray Lund, 36-years; Harvey Martin, 37-years; Stein Nielsen, 36-years; Carl Painter, 36-years; Ben Stinson, 36-years; W. Lynn Magill, 42-years; Albert McEathron, 42-years; Harlan Northwood, 41-years; Andrew Woodhouse, 40-years; Frank Zuber, 41-years.

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 4

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 5

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Buffalo, N.Y.

## BUFFALO, N.Y.

At a recent meeting, Local 1577 presented service pins to those members with 25 and 50 years of continuous membership with the Brotherhood. These members are pictured in the accompanying photograph.

Front row, left to right: Anthony Lamachia, John Bryniarski, Joe Fustino, Walter Johnson, Frank Trinca, Philip Castiglia, August Brem, unidentified, William Strickland, and R. Cameron.

Second row, left to right: Ignatius Celeste, Jim Cameron, Howard Cooper, Robert Cooper, Harold Feger, Richard Mariani, Nick Menchetti, Raymond Swain, Russell Castilone, Edward Foy, James Maisano, Frank Benzino, A. Mangio, Robert Edie, and Tony Lojocano.

Back row, left to right: Herbert Krieger, Casey Abbott, Anthony Lamachia, E. Claude Penner, Donald Clark, William E. Whitlam, John Miller, Daniel Gurbacki, Herman (Bud) Bodewes, Terry Bodewes, Fred Cooper, Phil Mascellino, Harold Scheg, Louis Valenti, Tony Jaglowski, unidentified, Gene Di Giore, Jr., and Mario lavenditti.

Monterey, Calif.—Picture No. 2

## LORAIN, O.

Alva I. Gordon of Local 705 has completed more than 35 years of service with the Brotherhood. He is the son of a carpenter and has a brother in the trade. Born in 1907 in Oberlin, O., Gordon has worked in Montreal, Detroit, Akron and other cities.

## MONTEREY, CALIF.

On February 9, 1979 Local 1323 presented service pins to 25-year members and to those with over 50-year memberships. The following were eligible for pins.

**Picture No. 1**—Front row, left to right: 25-year members Masuo Yamamura; Leo Thiltgen, financial secretary; Paul Richards, general representative; Anthony Ramos, executive secretary, California State Council; George Webster, 65-years; Ed Brooks, 55-years; John Rebeiro, chairman of Northern California 46 Counties Conference Board; Ed Vienneau, 55-years; George Wilson, chairman of the pin presentation dinner.

Second row, left to right: 25-year members Robert Maxwell, Harold Aldridge, Dustin Foord, Russell Thornton, Miguel Regules, Fred Grothem, John Corson, William Avila, Mike Baroni, John Wise, Roy Pina, William Krebs, executive secretary of Monterey Bay District Council, Robert E. Staley, president.

Back row, left to right: 25-year members John Kelley, Robert Schmeltz, Frank Veach, Joseph Nabozny, Arvil Larsen, Roy Larson, Joseph Bruno, Anthony Costanza, Albert Satterfield.

**Picture No. 2**—Left to right: Ed Brooks. active general contractor, 55-years; George Webster, 65-years; Ed Vinneau, 55-years. Brooks and Webster are charter members of Local 1323.

Lorain, O.
Alva Gordon

## CHICAGO, ILL.

In January, Warden Earl G. Christensen of Local 181 presented a 70-year pin to his uncle, Christ J. Christensen, also a member of Local 181. The 98-year old Christ Christensen joined the Brotherhood on August 24, 1905 and has been an avid member of his local for 74 years. Nephew and uncle are pictured in the accompanying photograph.

Chicago, Ill.

Monterey, Calif.—Picture No. 1

## ROSEVILLE, CALIF.

Local 1147 recently presented service pins to some of its senior members. Those honored are shown in the accompanying photographs. The pins were presented by Warren O. Stevens, secretary of the Sacramento Area District Council, assisted by officers of the local union.

Stevens is shown at left rear in Picture No. 1, in which Past President and Business Agent R. R. Willis is congratulated by Recording Secretary E. Lee Gower.

Picture No. 2 shows Frank Lane, financial secretary and business agent, with 30-year member and Treasurer Bill Swopes.

The small pictures show: Earl van Hooser, vice president; Harold van Hooser, trustee; and Henry Swindler, apprenticeship coordinator.

Roseville, Calif.—Picture No. 1

Roseville, Calif.—Picture No. 2

Earl
Von Hooser

Harold
Von Hooser

Henry
Swindler

## CHICAGO, ILL.

For 72 years Nathan Appel was a dedicated member of the Brotherhood. He died on March 7, 1979, in Skokie, Ill., six months short of being 96 years old.

In the regular meeting of Floor Surfacers and Sanders Local 1539 following his death, President George Pekny sounded the gavel in silent tribute to this long service.

Appel joined the Brotherhood in Boston, Mass., Local 1824, on October 8, 1907. He later cleared into Local 504, Chicago, and in March, 1935, he became a charter member of a specialty local, which he helped to organize.

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# LANDRUM-GRIFFIN

Continued from Page 3

are obvious since the union has been picketing to obtain a majority of the employees. Having lost, the union is thereupon prohibited from picketing for the next twelve months.

According to the provision of the law a union can also be prevented from picketing if an employer signs a "sweetheart" agreement with a bargain-basement union, which agrees to any terms proposed by the employer in return for other considerations. Once another union is recognized, and an agreement is made with it, recognition or organizational picketing is banned.

- The law requires that all union officers who handle money be bonded. No one argues with that objective. As a matter of fact, financial officers of most labor organizations were already bonded before the law was passed. But the Landrum-Griffin Law bonding provisions held that union officers must be bonded for "faithful discharge," which was something entirely new and sneaky.

Insurance companies had never before written bonds for "faithful discharge." Since insurance experts didn't know how "faithful discharge" might be interpreted, the rates for union surety bonds rose higher than the rates for ordinary bonds which protect against the stealing of funds.

And where was the money to come from to pay for the higher premiums for union surety bonds? From the union treasuries, of course, which the Landrum-Griffin Bill was set up to protect!

- As we mentioned earlier, the bill also required that officers provide copies of the new law to all members —not just members who asked for copies. That became a windfall for printers, as international unions published every page of the new law in their official magazines or printed and mailed copies of the law in special mailings to the millions of members all over the country. Some unions had to spend from $30,000 to $40,000 to carry out this part of the law. And guess who paid for this: In the long run, every member of every union in the land.

- The law also added to the legal woes of unions, of course, and thereby offered windfall money to many labor-management attorneys. Soon after the law was passed, one East Coast attorney brought suit against an international union on behalf of a dozen or so dissident members. The legal adviser eventually wound up as a monitor under the new law, policing the activities of the international union. For a year or a year and a half's services in this capacity he turned in a bill purportedly in excess of $300,000. Most union members at that time only expected to earn that much in a lifetime of work.

A few weeks ago, J. Albert Woll, general counsel of the AFL-CIO, reviewed for international union secretary-treasurers labor's record of compliance with Landrum-Griffin over the past two decades.

The statistics of organized labor's compliance with the 1959 law, as compiled by the US Department of Labor ,"puts the lie to those who in 1959 characterized labor organizations as racket infested, corrupt and undemocratic, and impugns the motives of those who sought a tough, sweeping law that would make the federal government the policeman over the internal affairs of labor organizations and would cast the shadow of prison walls over leaders of labor when carrying out the functions of their elective office," said Woll.

Title III of the Act, for example, severely impedes union leadership in its attempts to achieve members' and affiliates' compliance with accepted principles and policies of the United Brotherhood. Although there are more than 100 national and international unions in the United States with approximately 56,000 subordinate local unions, the Secretary of Labor reported in 1975 (latest report) that his department had found sufficient evidence to challenge only four trusteeships imposed by international unions during the 16-year period.

Woll called Title IV of the law "another evilly conceived and unnecessary piece of federal legislation." It deals with the frequency of union elections and establishes many requirements which must be met before an election will be regarded as validly conducted. In the 16-year period covered by the Labor Secretary's report, unions held at least 280,000 elections. It might be expected that, because of the many exacting and severely restricting election requirements contained in the Act, the Secretary of Labor would have a field day in courts all over the land. Actually, however, the Secretary found cause to investigate only 1,488 union elections and, after concluding his investigations, has sought court authority to set aside only 359 elections. After final disposition of these, only a little more than 200 elections had to be held again!

Finally, Woll pointed out that the most prevalent Landrum-Griffin violation charged against union officials and employees fall within the regulations of Section 501(c) of the law. This section provides that any person who embezzles, steals or converts to his own use, or the use of another, any funds or property of a labor organization of which he is an officer or an employee may be fined the maximum amount of $10,000 and imprisoned for a maximum of five years.

Woll cited several court cases under this section of the law and he called it "remarkable indeed, that a relatively few union officers and employees have been enmeshed in the criminal web spun by Section 501 (c) and adds weight to the conclusion that criminality was not rife within the labor movement 20 years ago and is not rife today."

The Landrum-Griffith Act and its bureaucratic enforcement apparatus are like white elephants that sit on the employers' side of the scale at the bargaining table.

It is even clearer now than 20 years ago that the real intent of the Act was to hamstring worker representation. Its professed goal, "union democracy", was clearly never anything more than a transparent front to obscure the economic motive of its supporters. The fact that we are inundated by reporting requirements while a mere 30 labor consultants filed reports in a year, shows that the administration of the Act has been no fairer than the Act's original intention.

But the problem we face runs deeper. The recent unsuccessful assault on the the Davis-Bacon Act by the Business Roundtable is only one prong of a unified legislative assault on the rights of trade unionists and the labor standards of all working people. We face an announced drive for a "union free environment". The inconsistency of that goal with the basic commitment of the United States and Canada to collective bargaining should be brought home to the general public.

The true goals of laws like Landrum-Griffin and bills drafted to wipe away prevailing wage standards should be clear in our minds and the minds of all working people. Twenty years after Landrum-Griffin the issue is still the same—and that issue should be made clear to federal and state legislators. "Which side are you on?"

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Insurance claim salvage
Manufacturer's overproduction
Last year's models

If your company finds itself in any of the situations listed above and is forced to sell large inventories for immediate cash, call us. Only products in perfect operating condition (or slight blemishes that do not affect operating efficiency) will be considered.

All inventories we liquidate must be priced to sell BELOW DEALER COST or BELOW MANUFACTURED COST.

# MUST LIQUIDATE

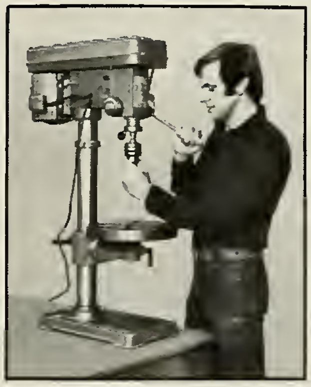
## AT FAR BELOW DEALER COST!

# 12-Speed, Heavy-Duty ¾ hp. DRILL PRESS

## FACTORY NEW! PERFECT CONDITION

## Heavy duty, by Milwaukee Pneumatic® with a ⅝" ball-bearing chuck.

**Great for industrial use or home workshop!**

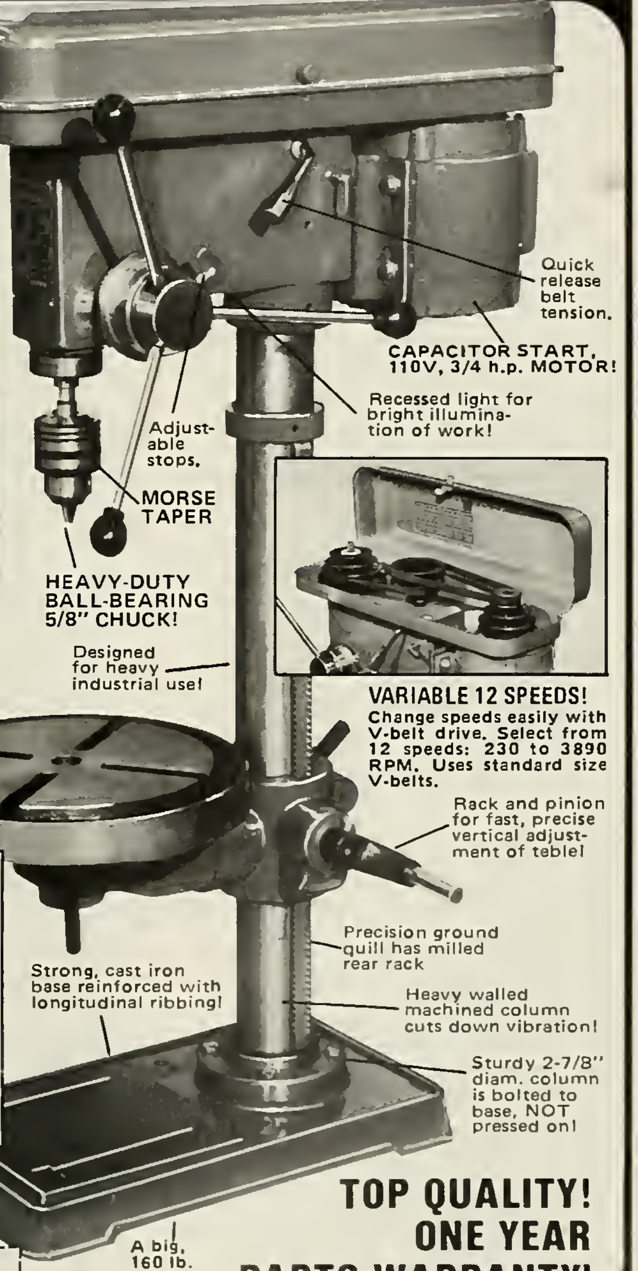


Here's a heavy-duty, 14" drill press at a fantastically low liquidation price that's even less than those little "sissy" models! This heavy, 160 lb. "brute" has all the power, all the "guts" you need for fast, smooth drilling into steel, cast iron, aluminum, brass, wood, plastic. Head and base are made of strong, fine-grained cast iron. Heavy walled machined column increases rigidity, cuts vibration for smoother operation. Standard NEMA S6 frame.

Oil table swings 360° and tilts 0° to 45°. Precise up and down movement of table with rack and pinion. Recessed light in head gives bright illumination of work. We dropped the price way down low to sell them FAST! Order yours right away!

- Capacitor start 110V motor; grounded receptical 10 Amps.
- All belt pulleys on ball bearings. S" largest pulley on spindle (high torque).
- Quick release belt tension.
- Chuck is S/8" No. 3 J.T. Arbor.
- 11" x 17" base; 2-7/8" column diam.
- Height: 40½"; weight: 160 pounds.
- Spindle to table (max.): 15¼"
- Spindle to base (max.): 23-5/8"
- 6½" from spindle center to stand base.
- 11¼" diam. oil table with "T" grooves.

INCLUDES MORSE TAPER!



Fully enclosed belt guard case for safety!

Quick release belt tension.

CAPACITOR START, 110V, 3/4 h.p. MOTOR!

Recessed light for bright illumination of work!

Adjustable stops.

MORSE TAPER

HEAVY-DUTY BALL-BEARING 5/8" CHUCK!

Designed for heavy industrial use!

Big 11¼" diam. oil table!

Table rotates 360°, tilts 0° to 45°. Indicator scale both sides!

**VARIABLE 12 SPEEDS!**
Change speeds easily with V-belt drive. Select from 12 speeds: 230 to 3890 RPM. Uses standard size V-belts.

Rack and pinion for fast, precise vertical adjustment of table!

Precision ground quill has milled rear rack

Strong, cast iron base reinforced with longitudinal ribbing!

Heavy walled machined column cuts down vibration!

Sturdy 2-7/8" diam. column is bolted to base, NOT pressed on!

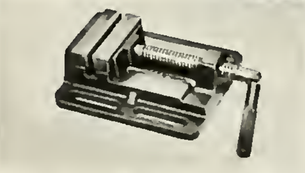
A big, 160 lb. heavyweight!

**Reg. Retail: $695.00**

**NOW . . . while they last:**

# $198

Plus shipping charge



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For maximum clamping, holding power. Steel jaw faces; 4" jaw width, 1¼" jaw depth, 3¾" jaw opening. Cold rolled steel screw.

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# IN MEMORIAM

*The following list of 800 deceased members represents a total of $985,268.01 in death claims paid for the month.*

**EDITOR'S NOTE: (S) following names below indicates death of spouse.**

**Local 1, Chicago, Ill.**—John A. Ekdahl, Louis Hagman, Harry Hartman.

**Local 2, Cincinnati, Ohio**—Clifford J. Bolton.

**Local 4, Davenport, Iowa**—Charles C. Smith.

**Local 5, St. Louis, Mo.**—Arthur C. Fink, Sr., William Schilling

**Local 7, Minneapolis, Mn.**—James S. Bumgarner (S), John T. Gillespie, Alfred Grest, Ralph E. High, George A. Litchy, Ingvald R. Ronning, Hugo Skrandies.

**Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Rudolph S. Gottbrecht.

**Local 9, Buffalo, N.Y.**—Edwin J. Miller, Clarence Wrighter.

**Local 11, Cleveland, Ohio**—Ladimer Cerny (S), Fred J Cozart, Petro Dubynecky, Kostas Gasparaitis (S), Herman Houston (S), Stanley Kurkowski.

**Local 12, Syracuse, N.Y.**—Michael J. Sullivan, Fred P. Vicari, Glen Wilinson (S)

**Local 13, Chicago, Ill.**—Jack A. Amoroso, Patrick J. Moran.

**Local 14, San Antonio, Tex.**—Hubert Garner, O. Carl Morrison, Ben Sekula (S), Clifford Lee Wagner.

**Local 15, Hackensack, N.J.**—Andrew Badaracco, William G. Keeney, Aaron J. Pukki, John Thorsland.

**Local 16, Springfield, Ill.**—Harold O. Briscoe, Claude W. Coventry, William B. Jarrett.

**Local 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada**—Alexander S. Rioux.

**Local 19, Detroit, Mich.**—Robert Orkoskey, Robert E. Wood.

**Local 22, San Francisco, Calif.**—Frank E. Barger, Leopoldo Gozzi (S), Allan D. Howard, Abe Lehto, Clifford E. Scanlon, William E. Wininger.

**Local 24, Central Conn.**—Elmer G. Phillips, Louis Robinson (S).

**Local 25, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Walter E. Rosenow.

**Local 26, East Detroit, Mich.**—Russell Gokel, Clifford Hansen (S).

**Local 32, Springfield, Ma.**—Joseph P. Kucewicz.

**Local 34, Oakland, Calif.**—John Wesley Philpot (S).

**Local 35, San Rafael, Calif.**—Charles F. Bystrom, William H. Curry, Francis D. Dallara, Uuno Soukka (S).

**Local 36, Oakland, Calif.**—Edgar L. Jensen, Obie Jernigan, James D. Moore.

**Local 40, Boston, Mass.**—George A. Pothier, Camille Richards.

**Local 41, Woburn, Ma.**—Willis E. Chipman, Stanley Targonski, Sr.

**Local 42, San Francisco, Calif.**—Horacio M. Sousa.

**Local 48, Fitchburg, Ma.**—Waino H. Lahti, Arvo Pelto.

**Local 50, Knoxville, Tenn.**—James W. Greene, James A. Kerbo (S).

**Local 51, Boston, Mass.**—Victor J. LaRiccia, Domenic Sica.

**Local 53, White Plains, N.Y.**—John C. DelCastello (S), Leonard Houle.

**Local 54, Chicago, Ill.**—Michael Maroz.

**Local 55, Denver, Colo.**—Louis E. Danz.

**Local 58, Chicago, Ill.**—Oscar Blomquist, Gustave Dahlstrom.

**Local 59, Lancaster, Pa.**—Harry J. Wolpert.

**Local 60, Indianapolis, Ind.**—Frederick E. Kincaid, Harvey H. Williamson.

**Local 61, Kansas City, Mo.**—Roscoe D. Owens, Herman A. Schalling, Joe Swigert (S).

**Local 62, Chicago, Ill.**—Henry Boersma, Elmer Otte.

**Local 64, Louisville, Ky.**—Jacob C. Beck (S), Richard J. May, Sr.

**Local 66, Olean, N.Y.**—Jack R. Caldwell.

**Local 67, Boston, Mass.**—Horace B. Rafuse, Theodore T. Trott.

**Local 69, Canton, Ohio**—Jesse Kelley (S).

**Local 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.**—Claude C. Bishop, Joe D. Waller.

**Local 80, Chicago, Ill.**—Thomas Fraser, Hubert E. Stewart, John Weiland.

**Local 83, Halifax, N.S., Canada**—Alfred Burton Coolen.

**Local 87, St. Paul, Minn.**—Herbert E. Pohl, Erwin F. Trapp (S).

**Local 89, Mobile, Ala.**—Jack P. Maddox, Louis J. Phillips, William C. Pierce, Clarence J. Previto, Sr.

**Local 90, Evansville, Ind.**—Fred A. Jeude, Carl L. Koenig (S).

**Local 91, Racine, Wisc.**—Jens Petersen.

**Local 93, Ottawa, Ont., Canada**—Paul Parent.

**Local 94, Providence, R.I.**—Louis T. Babin (S), Irving J. Daniels, John DiCola, Michael Gesualdi, Henry A. Grenier, Francis J. Lavoie ((S), Antonio Manna.

**Local 95, Detroit, Mich.**—Richard A. Strobehn.

**Local 98, Spokane, Wash.**—Ollie R. Prouty, Carrol V. Quincy, Elmer L. Varner.

**Local 100, Muskegon, Mich.**—Herman Japenga, Herbert Vander Kolk.

**Local 101, Baltimore, Md.**—David P. Bass, Sr., Samuel G. Johnson, Sr., John E. McGrady, Clement B. Teter, Howard F. Turner.

**Local 105, Cleveland, Ohio**—Herbert A. Malm (S).

**Local 106, Des Moines, Iowa**—Henry M. Calonkey, Theodore Mikesell (S), Everett Swalwell.

**Local 109, Sheffield, Ala.**—Warren Woodard Phillips, Clarence E. Stroud.

**Local 111, Lawrence, Ma.**—Theodule Gagnon.

**Local 116, Bay City, Mich.**—Earl C. Geister.

**Local 117, Albany, N.Y.**—Joseph Marks, Godfrey J. St. Onge.

**Local 129, Hazelton, Pa.**—Andrew W. Yutko.

**Local 131, Seattle, Wash.**—Ebbe Carsten, Fred B. McCoy (S), Rubert D. Tanner.

**Local 132, Washington, D.C.**—Joseph C. Carlton, Matthew S. Cobb (S), Basil Holden (S), Clovis Morgan, Roy R. Valentine.

**Local 133, Terre Haute, Ind.**—Andrew Becking, Stanley Holdefer, William Timmerman.

**Local 141, Chicago, Ill.**—Paul Anderson, Einar C. Nelson.

**Local 162, San Mateo, Calif.**—Edwin A. Clark.

**Local 166, Rock Island, Ill.**—Logan G. Lubke.

**Local 168, Kansas City, Kan.**—Wayne W. Heath.

**Local 169, East St. Louis, Ill.**—Lloyd B. Hayden.

**Local 171, Youngstown, Ohio**—Leland L. Adams, Harold Babb.

**Local 176, Newport, R. I.**—Orazio J. Basile.

**Local 181, Chicago, Ill.**—Edward P. Zbylut.

**Local 182, Cleveland, Ohio**—Alfred F. Dorn, George Mayer, Albert J. Mihalik.

**Local 183, Peoria, Ill.**—Clifford Pendleton.

**Local 184, Salt Lake City, Utah**—Nello W. Morgan.

**Local 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.**—Robert M. Belshee, George A. Fawver.

**Local 191, York, Pa.**—Charles E. Dayhoff, Allen B. Lloyd, Granville J. Naugle.

**Local 194, Oakland, Calif.**—Soren K. Jensen, Edward D. Smith (S), Chester F. Stewart.

**Local 195, Peru, Ill.**—Otto O. Kerchner.

**Local 198, Dallas, Tex.**—James M. Alexander (S), Clarence E. Willis, Claude D. Willis.

**Local 199, Chicago, Ill.**—Hugo F. Arousell.

**Local 200, Columbus, Ohio**—Joe Eastridge (S), Charles C. Galpin, Robert T. Rogers.

**Local 213, Houston, Texas**—Rayburn N. Andrews, J. H. Burkhalter (S), Paul E. Ogden, Jr., Austin H. Teel

**Local 218, Boston, Ma.**—Edwin F. Kilpatrick.

**Local 225, Atlanta, Ga.**—Olen M. Butler, Benjamin F. Haley, Gilbert G. Hester.

**Local 226, Portland, Ore.**—Charles E. Woodward.

**Local 228, Pottsville, Pa.**—Harvey F. Brown.

**Local 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.**—Wallace L. Griffin.

**Local 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Eugene M. McCreary.

**Local 232, Fort Wayne, Ind.**—Claude D. Boone.

**Local 235, Riverside, Calif.**—William J. Peterson.

**Local 242, Chicago, Ill.**—Charles L. Plouviez.

**Local 246, New York, N. Y.**—Arnold K. Borhaug (S), Ernest L. Nonnenmacher, Eugene Zimmer.

**Local 254, Clevand, Ohio**—Theresa Radics, Hans R. Schwarzmann, Edward W. Zitzman.

**Local 255, Bloomingburg, N.Y.**—Robert J. Goldsmith.

**Local 257, New York, N.Y.**—Harry A. Johnson.

**Local 259, Jackson, Tenn.**—William L. Cole, Claude F. McCaskill.

**Local 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Michael Balen, Sr., (S), Sigmund Gmoser, Bernard J. Heydak, Joseph L. Loepfe, Sr.

**Local 265, Saugerties, N.Y.**—Charles Dyce (S), Daniel L. Mays, Frank F. Seitz.

**Local 266, Stockton, Calif.**—Richard McCullough (S).

**Local 267, Dresden, Ohio**—Ward W. Salrin.

**Local 272, Chicago Hts., Ill.**—Arthur W. Knaack, George P. Miller.

**Local 278, Watertown, N.Y.**—Bernard Dalton.

**Local 280, Lockport, N.Y.**—John F. Henner.

**Local 281, Binghamton, N.Y.**—Lawrence Frink, Leon J. Wheeler.

**Local 286, Great Falls, Mt.**—Anthony J. McEldowney.

**Local 287, Harrisburg, Pa.**—Charles L. Hann (S), John R. Johnson, Fred I. Keefer, Jr.

**Local 302, Huntington, W. Va.**—Forrest G. Mitchell, John B. Scheneberg, Joshua C. Thompson.

**Local 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa**—Robert A. Hass, Ralph Norris.

**Local 311, Joplin, Mo.**—Ralph I. Giddens, Joe A. Jeffcott, Milas E. Spence.

**Local 314, Madison, Wisc.**—Theodore H. Halverson (S).

**Local 316, San Jose, Calif.**—Thomas E. Blandford (S), Harry C. Drake, Jr., Otis G. Jones, Fred W. Kaes, Harry McClendon (S), Baldomero Pacheco, Martin A. Schultz.

**Local 319, Roanoke, Va.**—Frank H. Holland, Donald Y. Hubble.

**Local 329, Oklahoma City, Ok.**—Pervie A. Donnell, Bill Loveday (S), William H. Reeves.

**Local 337, Detroit, Mich.**—Nathaniel Garrett, Roland T. LaVergne.

**Local 338, Seattle, Wash.**—Emil Aaland.

**Local 340, Hagerstown, Md.**—Claude Spurlock.

**Local 345, Memphis, Tenn.**—Robert H. Copeland, Boyd Flynn, Joseph H. Perryman, Bruno A. Schrader, Thomas W. Underwood.

**Local 355, Buffalo, N.Y.**—Leo B. Majerowski.

**Local 359, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Martin Marschall, Frederick W. Oelenschlager.

**Local 360, Galesburg, Ill.**—Everett Unger, Sr.

**Local 361, Duluth, Minn.**—August T. Viergutz (S).

**Local 362, Pueblo, Colo.**—Ed Holst (S).

**Local 366, New York, N.Y.**—George E. Dennis, Simo Laisi.

**Local 367, Centralia, Ill.**—Hugh W. Erwin.

**Local 368, Allentown, Pa.**—Louis W. Humphrey (S).

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**Local 387, Columbus, Miss.**—Hollis R. Stults.

**Local 388, Richmond, Va.**—Julian E. Tate (S).

**Local 391, Hoboken, N.J.**—Olaf Olsen.

**Local 393, Camden, N.J.**—Guido H. Paglione.

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**Local 419, Chicago, Ill.**—John J. Hess, Sr., Herman Krohn.

**Local 422, New Brighton, Pa.**—Archie L. Warren.

**Local 430, Wilkinsburg, Pa.**—Freeman K. Stiver.

**Local 434, Chicago, Ill.**—Kenneth J. Van Dorp.

**Local 437, Portsmouth, Ohio**—Asa M. Hammond, Ben R. Samuel.

**Local 452, Vancouver, B.C., Canada**— Malcolm A. Culbard, Emil Hildebrandt, J. E. Laverty (S), Arne P. Tyvand.

**Local 460, Wausau, Wisc.**—John Kordick.

**Local 470, Tacoma, Wa.**—Chester G. Beaver, Daniel S. MacKenzie, Charles L. Robinson (S), Herman Woelfel.

**Local 483, San Francisco, Calif.**—Lee C. Barker, Berth A. Corputty, Clinton E. Dull, Carl J. Peterson (S).

**Local 484, Akron, Ohio**—Paul F. Andreas (S).

**Local 485, Christopher, Ill.**—Thomas C. Horrell.

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**Local 492, Reading, Pa.**—Morris G. Brumbach.

**Local 493, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.**—Charles Bernardo, Anthony J. LaPine, Eugene Manfredonia.

**Local 494, Windsor, Ont. Canada**—George Berszi.

**Local 496, Kankakee, Ill.**—Emil Erickson.

**Local 504, Chicago, Ill.**—Julius Eisenberg, Albert Goodwin (S).

**Local 507, Nashville, Tenn.**—Ewing *Wesley* Pulley, Jr., James I. Sally, Sr.

**Local 515, Colo. Springs, Colo.**—William E. Downs.

**Local 517, Portland, Maine**—Leo L. Cyr, Wilfred J. Lanteigne.

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**Local 532, Elmira, N.Y.**—John B. Worstell.

**Local 535, Norwood, Mass.**—Oliver Frieswick.

**Local 540, Holyoke, Ma.**—Joseph P. Flanagan, Robert E. Prentiss, Sr. (S), Charles Sygiel.

**Local 544, Balitmore, Md.**—James W. Powell, Sr.

**Local 548, St. Paul, Minn.**—Clarence Darrah, Arthur J. Haro (S).

**Local 550, San Leandro, Calif.**—Richard R. Mena.

**Local 556, Meadville, Pa.**—Darrell T. Battles.

**Local 558, Elmhurst, Ill.**—Maurice Elliott.

**Local 563, Glendale, Calif.**—Claybourn J. Edwards (S).

**Local 565, Elkhart, Ind.**—Paul F. Horvath.

**Local 569, Pascagoula, Miss.**—Henry R. Heflin (S), Oscar M. Hicks (S), Henry J. Kates (S).

**Local 586, Sacramento, Calif.**—Harold Leymaster (S), George VanBlyenburgh.

**Local 596, St. Paul, Minn.**—George E. Carlson (S), Edwin W. Fritsen, Wayne T. Peterson.

**Local 608, New York, N.Y.**—James E. Coughlin, William Duffy, Frank Hajek.

**Local 610, Port Arthur, Tex.**—William E. Harris (S), Oscar C. Reed.

**Local 620, Madison, N.J.**—William F. Miners.

**Local 623, Atlantic County, N.J.**—John J. Lingelbach.

**Local 633, Madison Co. & Vic., Ill.**—William Weiss.

**Local 635, Boise, Idaho**—Charles C. Rowland.

**Local 639, Akron, Ohio**—Stephen G. Lichtenberger, Pietro Rosa, Wesley E. Ward.

**Local 642, Richmond, Calif.**—Henry A. Banttari, William F. Bendler, James S. Edwards, Carl A. Lindquist, John M. Payton (S), John Tkach.

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**Local 654, Chattanooga, Tenn.**—Buford O. Burns.

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**Local 668, Palo Alto, Calif.**—Donald P. Craig (S), Grant L. Fretwell.

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**Local 758, Indianapolis, Ind.**—James B. Wells.

**Local 763, Enid, Okla.**—Oscar L. Klinger.

**Local 764, Shreveport, La.**—William T. Skains, Lonnie Lee Smith (S).

**Local 770, Yakima, Wash.**—Leo R. Leingang, Aaron K. O'Dell, Paul N. Rose.

**Local 772, Clinton, Iowa**—Henry G. Detmers.

**Local 787, New York, N.Y.**—Guiseppe Amore (S), Fred Nielsen.

**Local 790, Dixon, Ill.**—Thelma Reinhold (S).

**Local 792, Rockford, Ill**—Hubert G. Field.

**Local 797, Kansas City, Ks.**—Isaac A. Roy.

**Local 812, Cairo, Ill.**—Robert Jennings (S).

**Local 815, Beverly, Mass.**—William C. Dash, Arthur R. Hopping.

**Local 820, Wisc. Rapids, Wisc.**—George *Walter* Anderson.

**Local 839, Des Plaines, Ill.**—Joseph P. Power.

**Local 844, Reseda, Calif.**—John E. Shrum.

**Local 845, Norwood, Pa.**—Robert J. Schmucker.

**Local 851, Anoka, Minn.**—Julian W. Bentley, Elmer R. Bullen.

**Local 865, Brunswick, Ga.**—John Dee Cherry.

**Local 889, Hopkins, Minn.**—Richard J. Ebert (S).

**Local 902, Brooklyn, N.Y.**—John Hughes.

**Local 925, Salinas, Calif.**—Harold F. Neilsen.

**Local 929, South Gate, Calif.**—Alfred J. Broad, Jesse R. Long, Paul E. Robinson.

**Local 937, Dubuque, Iowa**—Lester E. Hedrick (S), Raymond M. Konrardy.

**Local 943, Tulsa, Okla.**—Ned C. Long, Marion T. Osborn.

**Local 944, San Bernardino, Calif.**—Charles B. DeVore, Rhyner J. Ohlund.

**Local 955, Appleton, Wisc.**—Carl W. Ziegan.

**Local 957, Stillwater, Minn.**—Axel Brosell, Robert T. Wagner.

**Local 964, New City, N.Y.**—John B. Vahlroos.

**Local 971, Reno, Nev.**—Arthur Norman, Harold F. Stichter.

**Local 972, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Benjamin Wasik (S).

**Local 981, Petaluma, Calif.**—Attilio Aichino (S).

**Local 993, Miami, Fla.**—Nelson Fuller.

**Local 998, Royal Oak, Mich.**—Russell A. Elliott, Ray Soncrant, Lavern Woodruff.

**Local 1005, Merrillville, Ind.**—Youash B. Elisha, John Wireman, Sr. (S).

**Local 1006, New Brunswick, N.J.**—William H. Sicknick.

**Local 1008, Louisiana, Mo.**—Dewey Branstetter, Sr.

**Local 1010, Uniontown, Pa.**—Clarence E. Swords.

**Local 1020, Portland, Oregon**—William B. Hix.

**Local 1022, Parsons, Kansas**—Lee Roy Richardson.

**Local 1033, Muskegon, Mich.**—Shirley M. Boisvert, Arthur Lulofs.

**Local 1036, Longview, Wash.**—Scott E. McMahon.

**Local 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Silvino Donatucci, John Scipione (S).

**Local 1052, Hollywood, Calif.**—George E. Simpson (S).

**Local 1062, Santa Barbara, Calif.**—Oliver C. Cope, Omar M. Heyl (S), Harry L. Pool, Albert C. Sanchez.

**Local 1065, Salem, Oregon**—Frank R. Groat.

**Local 1067, Port Huron, Mich.**—Clifton H. Clark.

**Local 1069, Muscatine, Iowa**—George Roberts.

**Local 1072, Muskogee, Okla.**—Edgar Overby (S).

**Local 1073, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Isadore Katz.

**Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.**—Jesse A. Aldrich, Albert A. Gork (S), Jessie O. Monroe, William D. Noble, Jr.

**Local 1094, Corvallis, Oregon**—George (Dean) Goodrich, Lester M. Harvey (S), Nils H. Ostling.

**Local 1098, Baton Rouge, La.**—Scott L. Ford, Ronald E. Guy, Claude W. Kartchner, Sidney Roppollo.

**Local 1102, Detroit, Mich.**—Theodore L. Chappell, Robert A. Curry, Clemente Pignatelli.

**Local 1104, Tyler, Texas**—Warren N. McWilliams.

**Local 1108, Cleveland, Ohio**—Charles A. Leonhard.

**Local 1126, Annapolis, Md.**—Einar Johnson (S).

**Local 1132, Alpena, Mich.**—Floyd W. Barrie, James R. LaFrinere.

**Local 1138, Toledo, Ohio**—John Henzler.

**Local 1142, Lawrenceburg, Ind.**—James F. Jackson.

**Local 1149, San Francisco, Calif.**—Theodore D. Klausen.

**Local 1150, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.**—Leonard E. Krutz (S).

**Local 1160, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—James E. Harding, Michael E. Phillips.

**Local 1162, New York, N.Y.**—Angelo Lauretta.

**Local 1164, New York, N.Y.**—Salvatore Butera, Joseph F. Scheibleker.

**Local 1176, Fargo, N.D.**—Ray E. Nelson.

**Local 1180, Louisville, Ky.**—William E. Jacobs.

**Local 1181, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Joseph Christofferson (S).

**Local 1185, Chicago, Ill.**—Edward J. Orseske, Jr.

**Local 1192, Birmingham, Ala.**—Hollis B. Counts.

**Local 1193, West Frankfort, Ill.**—William L. Mott.

**Local 1204, New York, N.Y.**—Leo Ickowitz (S).

**Local 1204, New York, N.Y.**—Fred Yetman.

**Local 1205, Indio, Calif.**—Roy E. Fankboner.

**Local 1233. Hattiesburg, Miss.**—Roscoe P. Oden.

**Local 1235, Modesto, Calif.**—Elmer L. Harris, DeWitt T. Stringfellow (S).

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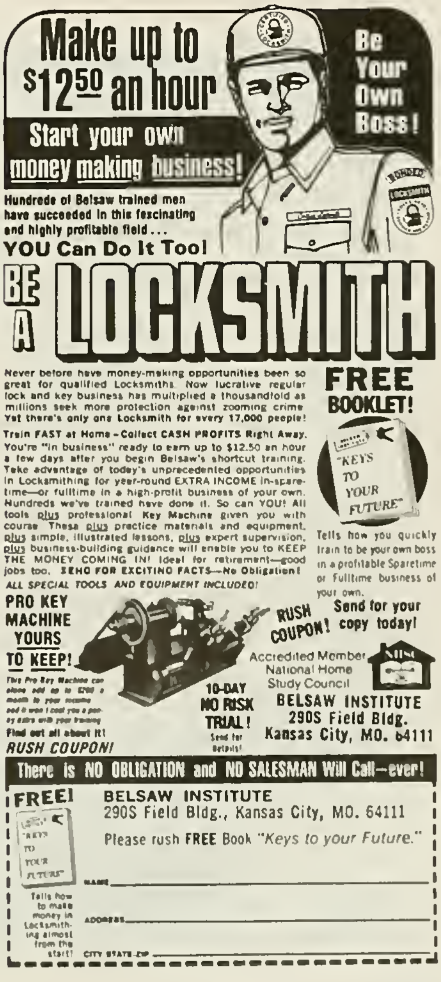

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PRICE MONITORING—In our July issue we published a special center section in The Carpenter containing price monitoring forms—designed so that you could keep a running record of how much you're spending on food, clothing, shelter, health care, etc. and prepared so that you could then forward these records to us. We would then pass this data on to the AFL-CIO Community Services Department, so that it could make a tabulation from throughout the nation and show the White House and the Congress just how much business and industry have ignored President Carter's price guidelines.

The number of monitoring forms returned to us was disappointing. Many more are needed. Complete the one sent to you and mail it back to us this week. Only a lot of "feedback" will do the job.

DAVIS-BACON POSTCARDS—In the center section of our August issue we published three already-addressed postcards which you could fill out and mail to your Congressman and Senators, protesting attempts to repeal the Davis-Bacon Law.

Did you take advantage of this additional opportunity to have your say on Capitol Hill? If not, dig up the August issue and mail those postcards today.

Let's keep those cards and letters coming.

## Myth of Corporate Burden

Continued from Page 5

Vanik points out that the statutory corporate tax rate of 48% in 1977 "is a myth." The effective rate paid by corporations in 1977 was 17.8%.

The Revenue Act of 1978 cut the scheduled corporate tax rate from 48 to 46% handing big business another $5 billion, to say nothing of the bonanza of tax breaks for the wealthy.

The trend of the 1970s simply continues the postwar pattern of big corporations shifting the cost of the federal government to the shoulders of working people and the middle class.

If President Carter wonders why a malaise seems to be gripping the American people in a time of inflation and rising unemployment, he might take another look at the tax system he once called "a disgrace to the human race."

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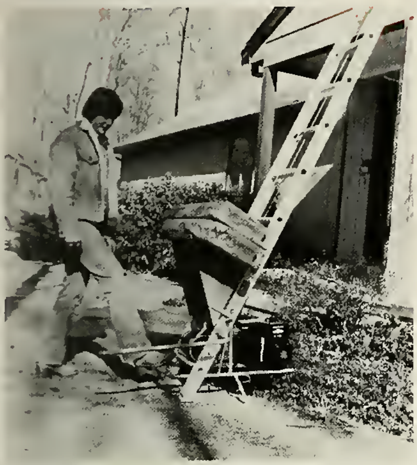

A lightweight ladder hoist from the Safe "T" Company, Inc., Folcroft, Pa. enables a construction worker to lift shingles to a roof or move building materials to a second story. The unit is rated at 200 lbs. and it can lift insulation, sheet rock, plywood, solar panels and other construction materials.

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## PLYWOOD ENCYCLOPEDIA

The American Plywood Association's new edition of the "Plywood Encyclopedia" is now available with several added listings and terms.

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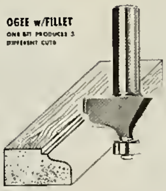
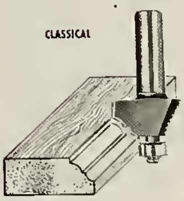
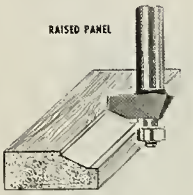
## EDGE-FORMING BITS







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## IN CONCLUSION

# Present and Future Needs of Wage Earners Must Be Primary Concern of International Agreements

The country was startled, last month, when the AFL-CIO Executive Council, for only the second time in its history, came out in favor of nationalizing an industry.

In a carefully worded resolution, the Council stated, in part: "We call for immediate legislation to prevent the giant oil companies from using federal funds to develop renewable-source energy alternatives. We continue to support legislation to prevent oil companies from diverting their resources to acquisitions of or mergers with companies in other industries. They have abused their current monopoly powers, and the nation cannot afford to be at the mercy of either the sheiks of OPEC or the barons of American oil companies. If the oil monopoly fails to fulfill its obligation to adequately serve the public interest, consideration should be given to nationalization of the industry."

This was not, like the newspaper headlines suggested, an out-and-out call for immediate nationalization of the oil industry, but it certainly was a warning to the oil industry that, if it doesn't get its house in order and put the public needs first, the millions of union workers and consumers of the United States and Canada are prepared to support a federal takeover, for the good of all.

There is no question about it: The US oil industry is multinational in its activities, and it thinks in multinational terms. In today's world, it has to be this way. It deals with OPEC, and, in many ways, it is enmeshed with OPEC.

Although this world overview has its advantages in the long run, the US oil industry must keep primarily in mind that the US consumer and the US taxpayer are, today, its most stable and permanent base for economic security.

The problem in this industry, it seems to me, is the same problem plaguing other aspects of American economic life: There are too many special interests going off in too many divergent directions, while consumers and wage earners are left holding the bag. The actions and policies of the US Department of Energy seem to have only added to the problem, in far too many instances.

We need in the area of energy development and distribution a strong central governing body, as we have had in wartime emergencies. I, therefore, strongly support the AFL-CIO Executive Council when it calls for the establishment of an Energy Mobilization Board "to expedite construction of energy-producing facilities by eliminating red tape and unnecessary procedural delays."

We also need hard-nose economic planning and central controls in the area of money and banking. We have a sad state of affairs in this country when the value of the dollar goes up and down all over the world because of a cabinet resignation or appointment in Washington, D.C. The Carter Administration has appeared far too timid in its monetary dealings with the European Economic Community and the Asian trading nations. America and Canada have always stood behind their respective dollars. And yet we find OPEC nations demanding other forms of currency, at times, just to embarrass us. We find Third World nations demanding favored-nation treatment in their trade relations, while they speculate with bartered US dollars on European money markets.

Perhaps the time has come for a monetary conference of the free nations of the world which would make it the official policy of the participants to regulate international speculations in money and commodities. And America should play the dominant role in such a conference. The wage earners of the free world certainly deserve a period of economic stability, which such a conference might bring.

The US Congress had before it this year some of the most important legislation on international trade that it has considered since 1974. Congressmen and Senators were asked to ratify trade agreements with other nations which have taken the Ford and Carter Administrations nearly six years to negotiate.

Under the rules of the Trade Act of 1974, Congress can only vote the implementing legislation up or down, without amendments. The House approved the legislation on a 395 to 7 vote. The Senate Finance Committee approved the legislation by a unanimous voice vote, and the full Senate finally approved the trade agreements in July.

Before the House Action, the AFL-CIO wrote to members of the House, stating that, while the trade accords met some of labor's concerns, "continued vigilance" would be needed to assure that American workers' interests are protected.

We are legitimately concerned that the agreements might weaken some protections enjoyed by American workers. For example, "Buy American" preferences would be eliminated from most non-defense and non-construction government contracts. But at the same time, other countries would do the same. Our union and others are already fighting to get aliens off of our offshore drilling rigs, and we are struggling to protect our jobs in many of our industrial plants, as in the case of Mexico's soft-faced plywood, which we tell you about on Page 9 of this issue of *The Carpenter.*

The agreements spell out "unfair" subsidies of exports and allow the US to impose extra duties only if it can be shown that a US industry has been materially hurt.

In far too many instances, such hardship is easy to show. More and more groups of US workers are applying to the US Labor Department for "trade adjustment assistance" which comes in the form of unemployment paychecks to keep workers going until they can switch to jobs not affected by imports.

Such an assistance program can get out of hand in the months ahead, if we find major companies trying to bail themselves out with US taxpayer support, or if we find more people losing jobs because our trade negotiators didn't think of the needs of American wage earners first.

It is strange sometimes how history repeats itself. If we look back a hundred years to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War, we find that the United States was in a period of economic uncertainty as frustrating to the political leaders and lawmakers of that day as we find the Carter White House and the Congress seemingly frustrated by inflation and dollar devaluation today.

They were playing games with a worker's money back in the 1870s, 80s, and 90s, just like they're moving all over a fiscal chessboard with our hard-earned wages today.

The "greenbacks" were the economic headaches of the 1870s. The US Treasury first began issuing greenbacked paper money in 1862 to finance the war against Confederates. There just wasn't enough gold and silver around for coinage, and, consequently, the paper money could not be redeemed for silver or gold should inflation set in and a money panic begin. Greenbacks became legal tender, and, as the government issued more and more of these unsupported treasury notes, the paper dollar dropped, at one point, to a value of 35¢.

The federal government finally began retiring some of this unsupported paper currency and by the 1870s was backing up what was still in circulation with silver and gold. In those days, there were people trying to get the country on a silver standard and others wanting the gold standard. There were even "bimetallists" wanting both.

The 1893 Convention of the American Federation of Labor declared itself in favor of the free coinage of silver.

"Free silver meant to the masses who were not capitalists, liberation from the gold bugs of Wall Street, who seemed to have a stranglehold on the nation," wrote Samuel Gompers in his autobiography.

Labor struggled to make heads or tails of the whole business, while suffering through recessions and one severe depression.

I relate all this to you, because I see a parallel in the circumstances in which we find ourselves today. I see gold going over $300 an ounce on world markets, because the big moneyed interests around the world judge the precious metal to be a hedge against the devaluation of currencies and a chance to make quick profits in gold speculation.

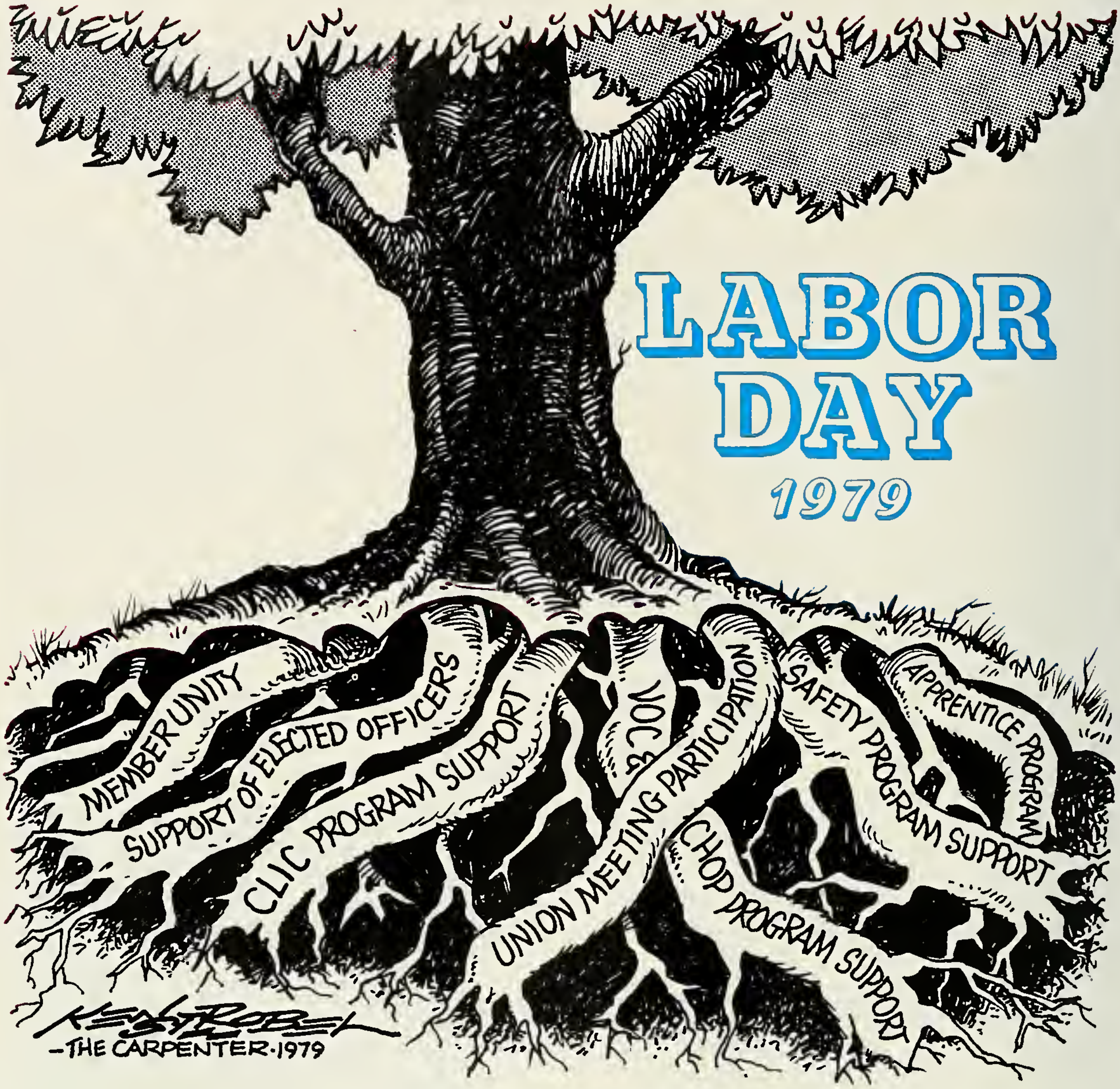
The same is true regarding diamonds and other gems. Many Americans have all kinds of propositions to "get rich quick" presented to them—jewels, gold, real estate, and the like—all of which plays havoc with the value of the American dollar, and eventually leaves us paying higher prices for the necessities of life through the steady climb of inflation.

America must learn some lessons from the past. It must stabilize its economy. When it makes the economic rights of the wage earner its primary concern, it protects our economic system for generations to come.

William Sidell

**GENERAL PRESIDENT**

# LABOR DAY
## 1979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SUPPORT OF ELECTED OFFICERS
CLIC PROGRAM SUPPORT
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—THE CARPENTER·1979

*...and YOU, the Membership, are the Roots!*

The sturdy tree which is our union is nourished and grows from strong and vigorous roots. It takes the work and support of every member to broaden the trunk and send out the branches. A tree must be strong to weather the storms, and ours has survived and prospered through all types of weather for 98 years.

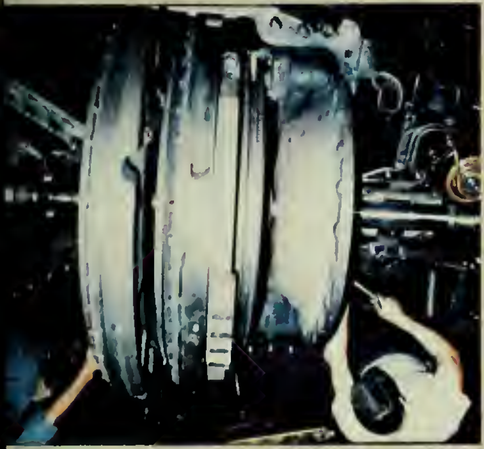
The rings are added each year, and, with two more rings, we will commemorate a century of life as a craft brotherhood. Let's add a thick and healthy ring to our tree in the year ahead . . . so that we can have our day in the sun in '81.

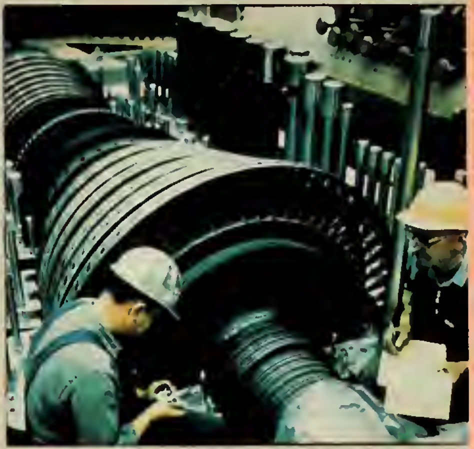
October 1979

# CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881





## illwright Craftsmanship

STERDAY
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In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. When a member clears out of one local union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mailing list of the local union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary so that this member can again be added to the mailing list.

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# CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME 99 No. 10 OCTOBER, 1979

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

*John S. Rogers, Editor*

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## THE COVER

The dictionary definition of a millwright is "one who designs, builds, or sets up mills or mill machinery." In the early days—a century or two ago—the millwright was a skilled wood craftsman who created wooden gears and water wheels, and beams and levers to turn huge grinding stones for grist mills and turn spindles for primitive textile mills, similar to those shown in the lower portion of our front cover.

Early machinery with wood components converted wind and water into energy for early American industry.

With the coming of the Industrial Revolution, metal machinery replaced many handcrafted tools and equipment, and new and bigger mills and factories were created.

The skills of the millwright were honed and extended to meet the needs of industry, so that today union millwrights of our Brotherhood install and erect huge turbines, set up intricate conveyor systems, set in place to micrometer settings the sensitive units of nuclear power plants. The millwright is a skilled craft worker who may perform any or all of the tasks involved in preparing machinery for use in a plant. There are more than 25,000 millwrights in the ranks of the United Brotherhood, and we are proud to have them as a vital part of our growing organization.

*NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.*

# Working Women, Changing Patterns, Changing Jobs

The phrase, "it's a man's job", is becoming less and less meaningful these days as more and more women are entering the work force and occupying positions traditionally held by their male counterparts.

Bruises, sore muscles, safety hazards, bad weather conditions, and the possibility of layoffs are no longer keeping women from performing jobs as carpenters, industrial workers, electricians, and engineers. It is not unusual to find a female police officer on patrol, or a woman firefighter combating a blaze.

Between 1920 and 1978, the proportion of women, 16 years and older, who participated in the work force, away from home, increased from 20% to over 50%. In 1978, 42 million women worked, as opposed to 18 million in 1950. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, women accounted for almost half of the increase in union members between 1956 and 1976. These figures are staggering.

Within the Brotherhood itself, there are more than 27,000 women working in industrial plants and on construction sites as either union carpenters or union industrial workers. The greatest number of these women are concentrated in the Midwestern states of the Third District. District Eight, which includes California and the West Coast, falls closely behind in its female members.

### NO QUOTAS NEEDED

The Brotherhood, along with all of the Building Trades, does not need or support quota systems or affirmative action programs. Any qualified woman is able to apply to an apprenticeship program or for a job in industry.

Women are starting to join a wider variety of unions. Linda LeGrande of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial Relations Division reports that between 1956 and 1976, the number of women in unions rose by 34%. In this 20-year timespan, the number of all-male unions was cut in half as more and more of them started opening their doors to women. In fact, today, in many of the Brotherhood's industrial local unions, women hold official positions as financial and recording secretaries. Some have been delegates to our General Conventions. Rose White, for instance, was a business representative of Local 2565, San Francisco, Calif., for 37 years.

### UNIONS LEND SUPPORT

In response to their female membership, labor unions are active in supporting and promoting women's issues and priorities. Unions have helped the female cause by fighting for anti-discrimination clauses in contracts, pregnancy disability benefits, equal treatment in occupational health and safety, and passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Over the past two decades, women have become politically active in an attempt to eliminate occupational barriers often facing the working woman of today. The "women's liberation movement" has successfully encouraged employers and the Government to implement equal employment, educational, and pay opportunities into their programs. In 1978, the Labor Department established several affirmative action programs to correct deficiencies in the hiring and promotion of women by Federal construction contractors. It also required all registered apprenticeship programs to open their doors to women.

***The number of women working outside the home has more than doubled in a quarter century. Compromises and adjustments are needed, if women are to fulfill their changing roles in society.***

## Lathers' Affiliation Moves Ahead; Integration of All Services Begins

**Early in August, the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union took official action to affiliate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.**

**It was an historic move, culminating almost 80 years of existence as a separate trade union for the Lathers' organization, and it ended several years of formal discussions, negotiations, and occasional jurisdictional disputes.**

**A referendum was taken last July among the approximately 11,000 members of the Lathers International Union, and Lathers' President Charles Brodeur informed General President Sidell early in August that his members had voted overwhelmingly to affiliate with the United Brotherhood.**

**On August 13 the Lathers assembled in Atlanta, Ga., for their final convention, and General President Sidell was there with Second General Vice President Pat Campbell to extend the fraternal welcome of the Brotherhood and discuss the practical aspects of affiliation.**

**In the weeks which have followed, much progress has been made in integrating all services of both organizations into one.**

**"There will be many complex problems and issues in the formal integration of the Lathers into the United Brotherhood," the General President stated in a recent circular letter to all affiliates. "These problems will stretch to every level of our organization. To accomplish this monumental responsibility will require the patience and cooperation of everyone . . ."**

**In a letter to all Lather's affiliates, Sidell listed some of the areas of integration to be dealt with — "national records, apprenticeship training mechanisms, the orderly and fair approach to local union consolidation, district council affiliations, and the designation of territorial and jurisdictional applications . . . all to be consistent with our affiliation agreement."**

**He pointed out that there will also be the sensitive matter of the consolidation of welfare and pension funds wherever appropriate to insure the integrity and benefits of all fund participants.**

**"A mature approach will be required to solve within a reasonable time parameter the conflicting bargaining structure, together with a realignment of geographical responsibility," the General President stated.**

**To coordinate the integration activities, General President Sidell has designated one leader from each of the organizations to work with him. Former Lathers' President Charles Brodeur will serve as liaison officer for the former Lather affiliates. Second General Vice President Patrick Campbell will coordinate the day-to-day activities at the General Office.**

Women entered the job market during World War II in response to a temporary national crisis. Today, however, the factors drawing women to work are more permanent and complicated. Economic pressures of the 1970's have forced the majority of women to work. Overwhelmed by inflation, two-thirds of the 42 million women working today work out of necessity, to support themselves and their families. It is not unusual to find two wage-earning parents in a single family. In nearly six out of ten husband-wife families in 1978, both partners held paying jobs.

In addition to the high cost of living, the fact that more people have a desire these days for "the finer things in life" has encouraged many women to join the work ranks. People's conceptions of what constitutes a decent standard of living are changing, and their expectations of economic well-being are rising.

### PROBLEMS OF SINGLES

Although the majority of working women in the United States are married, there are still those who are forced to bear alone the economic burden of supporting themselves and their children. Last year, 44% of all working women were either single, separated, widowed, or divorced. It seems that women are choosing to remain single or to postpone marriage these days. As a result, the number of married women in the United States has declined substantially since 1970. At the same time, the number of divorced women has doubled. Also contributing to the large number of female-headed households is the large number of teenage pregnancies. For these women, work becomes an overwhelming necessity as, with the birth of a child, come huge expenses.

For many women, work is not a necessity but a choice. More and more of today's women are growing up believing that, regardless of their marital status, they must be all or partly self-sufficient, self-supporting, and able to provide for their children. Many of these women are starting to feel a sense of their own self-worth. With increased educational opportunities, they are becoming more aware of their potential contributions to the mainstream of economic life. Society, itself, is beginning to accept that marriage or the presence of a child are no longer substantial barriers to a woman working.

Work provides many women with a sense of personal achievement. It is satisfying to use and apply certain skills and to be recognized for this. For single, separated, widowed, or divorced women, work may often be the most important aspect of their lives as it offers them purpose as well as financial support.

A final reason that women's work participation has increased is that their worklife expectancy has quadrupled since 1900. At the turn of the century, a woman was expected to work six years out of her entire life, while a man worked 32 years. Today, a woman works an average of 23 years compared to a man's 41 years. This is quite a change.

### ADJUSTMENTS NEEDED

As the American labor force has expanded significantly over the past century with women become increasingly employed, society has had to reevaluate and change many of its policies and attitudes towards the working woman. In turn, today's working woman must also learn to make some adjustments. In general, it is a challenge for women in all occupations to combine household and work responsibilities in the most effective way.

On a more specific level, a woman entering the construction or industrial trades must expect to encounter certain social problems, as she is invading what has traditionally been a male domain. In asking to be treated as an equal next to her male counterpart, she must accept certain standards and not demand preferential treatment. She must expect to perform strenuous manual labor and take the knocks that come with the job, regardless of the fact that she is a woman. In addition, she must get accustomed to slang and salty language which might be used on the jobsite by men who are not used to having women present. Problems might also arise if men and women are forced to use common facilities.

Women have entered the work force more and more over the last few decades, for both economic and social

Continued on Page 26

## Historic Pension Building in Washington, D.C., to become . . .

# THE BUILDING BUILDING

## . . . a National Museum of the Building Arts

Five blocks away from the General Offices of the United Brotherhood in Washington, D.C., on the north side of Judiciary Square, stands an historic old building which looms out of America's past like a grande matron of the Victorian Era.

It's too big to ignore—400 feet by 600 feet in basic dimensions—and it is ornamented with arches, decorated windows, terra cotta friezes, and classical columns to the extent that it cries out for historic preservation.

It's the huge, red-brick Pension Building, constructed between 1882 and 1887 to house the United States Pension Office and look after the affairs of the nation's Civil War veterans.

Before the building was completed, it was the site of President Grover Cleveland's first inaugural ball in 1885. It has since played host to seven other presidential inaugural balls—those of Presidents Harrison, 1889; Cleveland, again, 1893; McKinley, 1897 and 1901; Theodore Roosevelt, 1905; Taft, 1909; and Carter, 1977. Vice President Mondale's inaugural reception in 1977 also took place there.

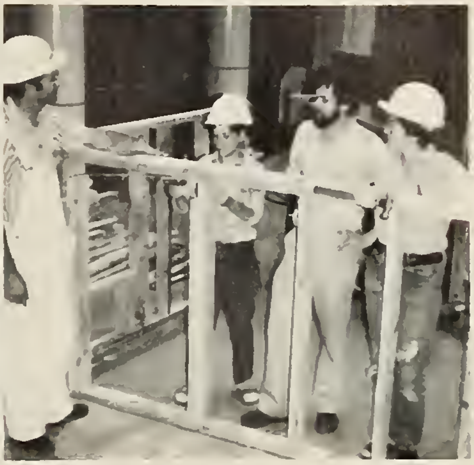
During its first 41 years the Pension Building was occupied by the 1,500 employees of the Pension Bureau, who eventually paid out pensions to veterans and their dependents of all of America's wars after 1878. In 1926 the Pension Bureau was replaced by the General Accounting Office and later the Civil Service Commission. The Smithsonian had officers in the building for a while, and in 1972 the District of Columbia Superior Court moved in, until last year, when it was able to move into its own building nearby.

Empty and reverberating with echoes for the first time in many years, the abandoned Pension Building soon drew the attention of architects, engineers, builders, and historians from throughout the country.

*Building Trades President Bob Georgine, a member of the Advisory Committee for the National Museum, addresses visitors to the first Building Fair. He called for strong public support of the special facility.*

*Banners and displays filled the big central hall of the historic building for the first Building Fair, July 4. Skilled Carpenters helped Bricklayers and Plasterers to erect the mighty central columns more than a century ago.*

*George Saunders, a carpenter apprentice at the District of Columbia Joint Appenticeship Training School, demonstrates his craft skills for a visitor to the first Building Fair. The DC JATC displayed a variety of workmanship during the one-day demonstrations.*



*Among the fair participants were, from left, George Saunders, Apprentice Johnnette Shane, Fair Technical Consultant Gary Floyd, and Apprentice Nancy Meyer.*

The Committee for a National Museum of the Building Arts was soon established to create a center for the building arts "to serve as a clearing house for information on the built environment and to dramatize the beauty and livability of manmade America . . ."

In November, 1978, Congress approved legislation which designated the Pension Building an "architectural treasure" and proclaims the building's use to be "the nation's museum of the building arts."

Since the legislation was passed, a year ago, the number of endorsing organizations has increased to 23, and near the top of the list is the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department. The first big event in the building since the Federal proposal was a Building Fair, last July 4, produced in conjunction with the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO. Brotherhood apprentices were among those demonstrating their skills at this first exhibition.

# Study Shows Union Card Worth 20 % More In Wages

Average weekly earnings of workers represented by unions were nearly 20% higher in May, 1977, than the earnings of non-union workers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in a recently published study.

According to information collected and compiled by the Bureau of the Census, BLS noted that the difference was even greater in blue-collar classifications, with unionized workers earning 35% more per week than their non-union counterparts.

For all workers covered in the study, BLS said that usual weekly earnings amounted to $262 for those represented by labor organizations, compared with $221 for those who were not represented.

In the blue-collar category, unionized workers had weekly earnings of $266, whereas non-union workers earned only $194 a week—a spread of $72.

**The widest earnings margins in May, 1977, were found among skilled workers in the building trades as unionized craftsmen earned up to $119 more per week than those who were not represented by a union.**

**On the average, the highest paying jobs for unionized workers were in construction, with usual weekly earnings of $343, and in transportation, with weekly earnings of $316.**

But even the lower-paid service workers fared far better on the wage scales with earnings running $47 a week higher than those of their non-union counterparts. Organized workers made up one-quarter of the workforce in service industries in 1977, BLS said.

The smallest earnings differential was among white-collar workers, the report noted. Workers covered by collective bargaining agreements in the white-collar category had average weekly earnings of $270, which was 6% higher than those not under labor contracts.

**The report also showed that black union members earned nearly one-third more than blacks who did not belong to unions, while unionized women workers earned 29% more than those who were not represented by a union.**

Of the 81.3 million workers employed in private industry and government in 1977, BLS said that 26.5% were represented by labor organizations, although only 23.8% were union members.

About 74% of the 19.3 million union members were employed in private industry, while the remainder were working for federal, state and local governments.

In other highlights, the study disclosed that:

- The Middle Atlantic states had the greatest proportion of organized workers (35.9%), and the West South Central States had the least (14.9%).
- 33% of black workers and 26% of white workers were organized.
- Women constituted 27.5% of the workers who were union members in 1977.

# Whatever happened to common courtesy?

## *The fellowship of trade unionism is often lost in the market place*

For almost a century, members of the United Brotherhood have practiced what they preached in their local union meetings and at bargaining tables. Roberts Rules of Order has governed procedures and courtesies, but . . .

In stores, in offices, even in homes, common courtesy seems to be going out of style these days. Rudeness has become a common characteristic of everyday American behavior.

Jim Ponder, the administrator of a tension-control program at a Los Angeles hospital, tells us that there is a "definite decline in courtesy over the last five to ten years." He explains, "People are more blunt, more forceful, more self-centered. They're asking, 'What can I get?' instead of 'What can I give?' "

David Reisman, a Harvard University sociologist, after admonishing some college students for heckling a stewardess on a flight from New York to Boston, was cursed by the students and told to mind his own business. Says Reisman, "We live in a society in which letting it all hang out and being candid are viewed as virtues, and this leads to rudeness."

Experts have often compared discourtesy to a contagious disease: people who have been treated impolitely are, in turn, rude to others, and the crude behavior is quickly transmitted throughout society.

Many people have offered many reasons in an effort to explain the increasing level of discourtesy which is plaguing our society today. Economic pressures, overcrowded conditions, a lack of training in homes and in schools, and a growth of self-centeredness are some of these.

Most experts agree that today's living pressures play a major role in society's rudeness problem. Impoliteness tends to be particularly common in places which are experiencing rapid change. Says Jonathan Freedman, professor of psychology at Columbia University, "People seem to be very unhappy with the direction in which the country is going. They work hard, but don't feel they are getting ahead . . . They feel there is no one who is really looking after their well-being . . . This builds frustration—and when people are frustrated, that tends to lead to anger and aggression."

The behavior of Californians facing the gasoline shortage is a classic example of what can happen when rapid social change and the pressures of modern living converge. At one service station, customers lined up for gas during the predawn hours and waited for the station to open. At 6:30 A.M., when the station was ready for business, the cars were unable to move. The driver of the first car had parked, locked, and left her car during the night and was thereby blocking the station's entrance. When she finally arrived 30 minutes later, she was unmoved by the angry crowd.

Rudeness is also common on the highways. A Virginia state trooper was bitten by a cab driver while the officer was writing a ticket. Toll-booth attendants have reported that some drivers have tried to sidesweep them or squirt them with guns filled with ink or ammonia.

Some people believe that there is a correlation between rudeness and a person's age. There are those who believe that poor behavior is particularly prevalent among the young. They attribute this to improper handling of children on the part of parents and teachers. Still others insist that older people are society's least courteous. Says a New York salesclerk, "Kids, by and large, are pretty well-mannered. It's the older people who are evil-tempered."

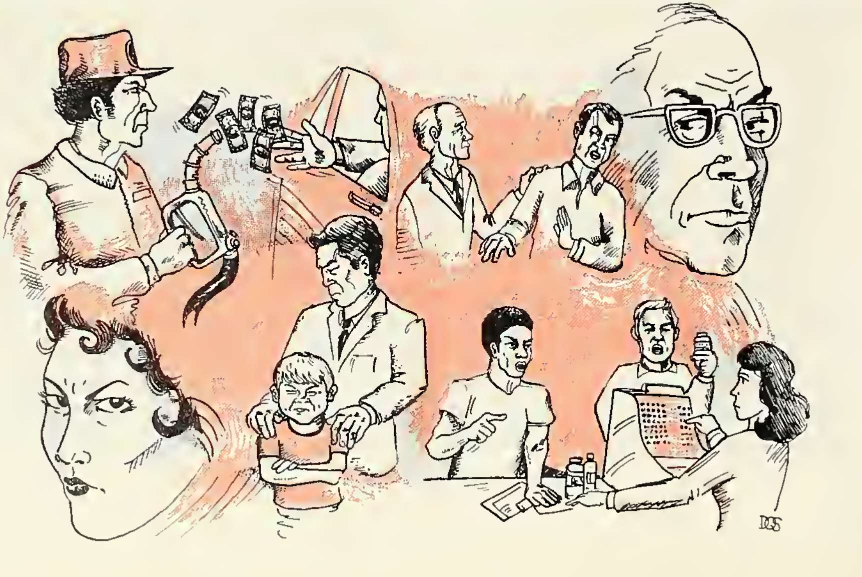
Perhaps the most frequent complaints of rudeness come from customers who encounter grumpy store clerks and hostile government employees. William Blackburn of the Michigan Department of Civil Service replies that heavy workloads and the public's bitter attitude toward public employees can make government workers seem uncaring when they are not.

Sociologist Reisman speculates that uncivil behavior occurs more frequently on the East and West Coasts than in the Midwest and South. He holds that people behave better in places where traditional religious ties are the strongest.

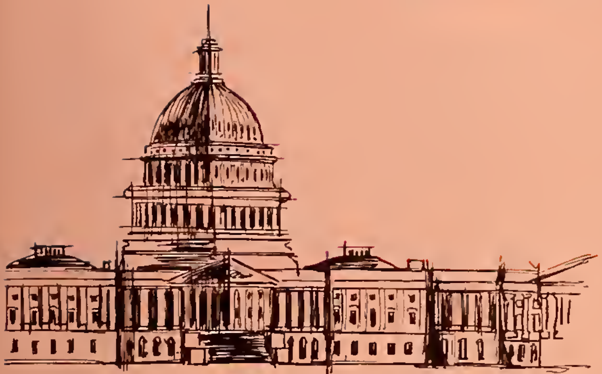
J. Ray Hays, a psychologist at the Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences has a similar view. "In a small town, you know the druggist or Miss Ethel who lives down the street, and you make an effort to be courteous. Where there is anonymity, it is easier to be nasty."

What, if any, are the long-term effects of a society in which rudeness prevails? Columbia Professor Freedman believes that when society's fabric begins to disintegrate, there's no telling when it will stop. The violation of minor laws will eventually and inevitably lead to the committal of more serious crimes.

The most immediate consequence, and perhaps the most frightening, is the fact that people are beginning to adjust to and accept the incivilities of today's society without even realizing it. Says a woman in Houston, "It's gotten to the point that if people weren't rude, I wouldn't know what to think."



# Washington Report



## CORPORATE PAY JUMPED IN '78

The typical corporate board chairman took home total pay averaging $366,091 in 1978, an increase of 18.8% from 1977, U.S. News & World Report magazine said.

This was one of the findings of the magazine's economic unit, which surveyed 361 leading companies on the compensation received by top executives last year.

At least five corporate leaders earned $1 million or more last year—four more than a year earlier. The top moneymaker was Edwin A. Gee, president of International Paper Co., who got $1.1 million in salary and bonuses. IPC paid Gee $700,000 to cover benefits he lost by resigning as senior vice president of Du Pont.

Other 1978 members of the million-dollar club were Henry Ford II, chairman of Ford Motor Co., $1,055,938; Steven J. Ross, chairman of Warner Communications, $1,036,913; R. Hal Dean, chairman of Ralston Purina, $1,035,293, and Philip Caldwell, president of Ford, $1,030,100.

The magazine noted that other businessmen likely will join this select circle as inflation pushes salaries even higher.

Other highlights of the survey:

- Pay of the typical executive last year jumped 13.8%, while the wages of the average worker in the private economic sector rose by 7.8%.
- The median pay for 291 corporate presidents was $298,333; the median for 335 vice presidents was $208,537.

Besides salaries and bonuses, executives often receive other forms of compensation. These may include stock options, expense allowances, dividends, company contributions to retirement plans, and stock-appreciation rights.

## CONTRACTORS BACK DAVIS-BACON

A construction industry group has strongly endorsed Davis-Bacon wage protections.

In a stiffly worded statement, the Building Contractors Association of New Jersey said "the employee and his hourly rate should not be made pawns in an attempt to popularize an argument with no basis."

"We further refute recent arguments by certain special interest groups, which purport that repeal of Davis-Bacon or the limiting of its application would stem inflation and increase competition," BCA noted.

## NUCLEAR POWER ATTITUDES

By a 51-41 margin, a majority of the public generally favors the construction of more nuclear power plants in the U.S., according to a Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. survey conducted June 2-6.

The Harris survey shows that public support for nuclear energy rebounded in May and June, after dropping following the Three Mile Island accident. In mid-April, only a 44-43 plurality of the public favored the building of more nuclear plants. But support rebounded to a 52-42 majority in mid-May and remained steady in the latest poll.

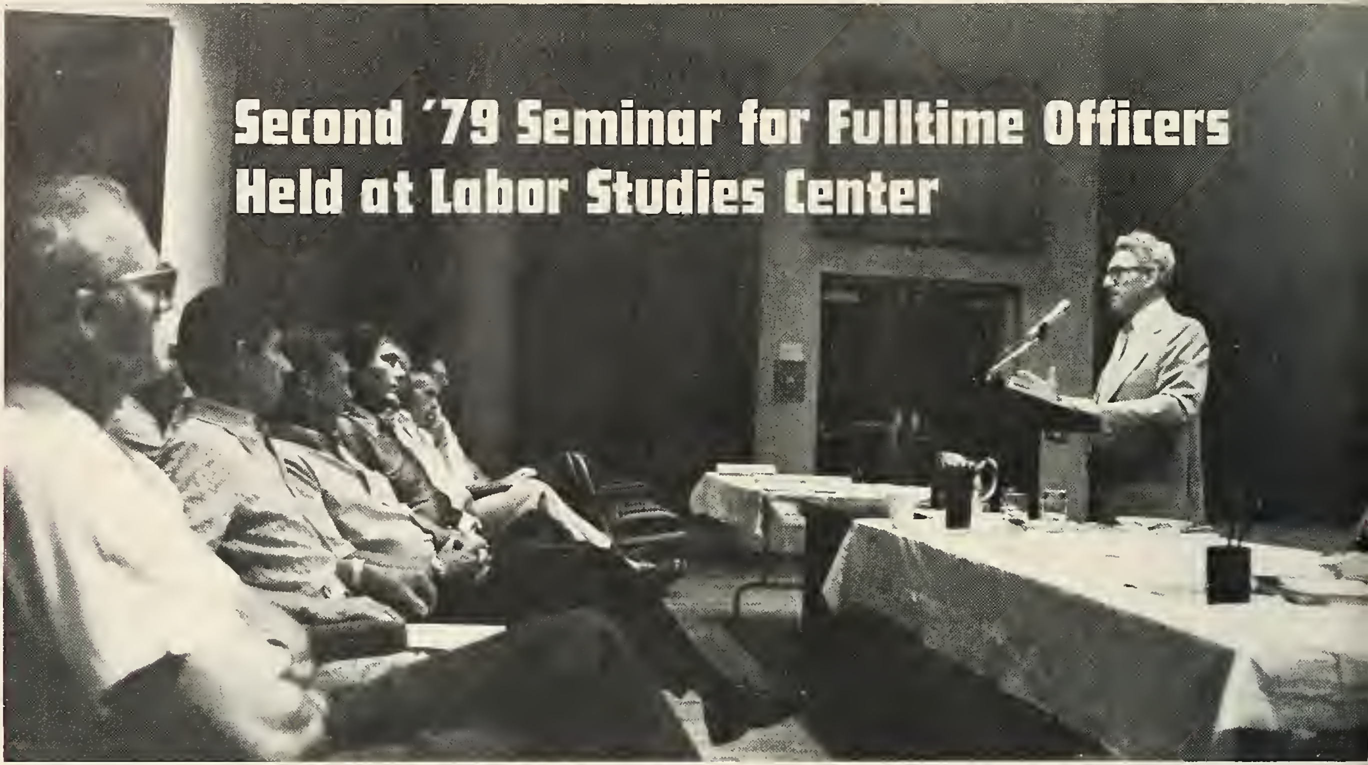
The Harris survey also found that by a 72-23 margin, the public believes that the federal government should issue more licenses for additional nuclear plants, but should insist on better safety standards. By a 67-27 margin, the public favors continued operation of nuclear plants now in operation if they meet strict government safety standards. And 49% of the public said it would be "all right" if their local electric company wanted to build a nuclear plant in their area, while 45% were "against it."

## RETURN TO SAILING SHIPS?

The U.S. Maritime Administration is now working with a group of naval architects to seriously study the possibility of cargo sailing craft. The contract they are negotiating would provide an initial $108,000 to study the feasibility of sailing ships with mechanized rigging. Main purpose of the study is to conserve fuel.

Several prominent naval architects say it is possible that cargo vessels bearing vans now carried on container ships will soon be propelled by sails.

# Second '79 Seminar for Fulltime Officers Held at Labor Studies Center



*At one point during the week-long seminar, General President William Sidell addressed the group of local leaders at the Brotherhood Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Seated at the table to his left is General Secretary John Rogers, coordinator of the seminar.*

From August 5-10, forty-six fulltime local and district council officers of the United Brotherhood participated in a 1979 training seminar at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in Silver Spring, Md. The training class was the second of a series of three scheduled for 1979.

Seminar participants received training in leadership requirements as well as instruction in the law relating to industrial organization and representation and in the law of labor-management relations. They were also presented reviews of the Davis-Bacon Act and of collective bargaining developments.

A third and final group of fulltime local and district council officers attended the last 1979 training seminar at the George Meany Labor Studies Center, September 9-14.

**These are the names, titles, and home cities of participants in the Training Seminar, August 5-11, at the George Meany Labor Studies Center:**

Ronald A. Aronson, FS & BR, Local 1348, Virginia, Minn.
Donald Bammann, FS & BR, Local 898, Benton Harbor, Mich.
George Basarich, FS & BR, Local 1609, Hibbing, Minn.
Rolland E. Bedwell, FS & BR, White River Valley D.C., Vincennes, Ind.
Gerald Beedle, BR, Local 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Charles Blizzard, Asst. BR, Local 2834, Westminister, Colo.
Peter Budge, BR, Local 1865, Minneapolis, Minn.
Arthur Chaskin, BR, Local 2020, San Diego, Calif.
Lee C. Clement, FS & BR, Local 1113, Colton, Calif.
Jose J. Collado, BR, Miami District Council, Miami, Fla.
Gerald T. Connors, BR, Local 1622, 1050 Mattox Road, Hayward, Calif.
Abraham DeNeef, Jr., BR, Local 1163, Rochester, N.Y.
Lawrence J. Dole, BR, Local 1597, Bremerton, Wash.
Gordon John Ellison, BR, Ohio Valley District Council, Cincinnati, O.
Clayton Grimes, BR, Twin City District Council, St. Paul, Minn.
William Halbert, BR, Baltimore District Council, Baltimore, Md.
Orville Hubert, FS & BR, Local 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Everett Jacobsen, BR, Local 2158, Moline, Ill.
Jack Johns, BR, Ohio Valley District Council, Cincinnati, O.
Carl Terry Kepley, BR, Local 183, Peoria, Ill.
Richard LaCrue, FS, Local 1583, Englewood, Colo.
Kenneth Lancaster, FS & BR, Local 331, Norfolk, Va.
Dennis G. McCabe, Asst. BR, Local 1162, Woodside, N.Y.
Joseph P. McCann, BR, Local 2077, Columbus, O.
Kenneth McMillan, BR, Local 100, Muskegon, Mich.
John Mangum, BR, Local 1096, Oklahoma, City, Okla.
Ford C. Marcum, FS & BR, Local 1534, Hopewell, Va.
Jesse Martinez, FS & BR, Local 1976, Los Angeles, Calif.
Eugene Merkel, BR, Local 1093, Glen Cove, N.Y.
Ron Mills, BR, Ohio Valley District Council, Cincinnati, O.
Gene W. Patton, Asst. BR, Local 1699, Pasco, Wash.
Elmer H. Perry, FS & BR, Local 1072, Muskogee, Okla.
Donald F. Reed, BR, Local 1113, Colton, Calif.
Howard F. Runge, FS, Local 2093, Phoenix, Ariz.
Phillip Simmons, BR, Baltimore District Council, Baltimore, Md.
Gilbert C. Sylvia, FS, Local 42, San Francisco, Calif.
Cecil L. Thomas, Asst. BR, Local 201, Wichita, Kan.
Leonard R. Thomas, BR, Local 316, San Jose, Calif.
Leslie Ernest Thompson, Asst. BR, Local 183, Peoria, Ill.
Mullis G. Thornton, FS & BR, Local 1641, Naples, Fla.
Marion L. Walker, BR, Local 1280, Mountain View, Calif.
Norman G. Wemer, BR, Five Rivers District Council, Ottumwa, Ia.
Robert E. White, FS & BR, Local 1125, E. Los Angeles, Calif.
Barney Wunovic, BR, Local 38, Thorold, Ont.
Joseph Marto, BR, Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.
Michael Dillon, BR, Local 162, San Mateo, Calif.

*Above: Members of the second 1979 training seminar assemble with the General Officers on the front steps of the Brotherhood's General Offices in Washington, D.C.*

*Right: Organizing Director Jim Parker and Assistant General Counsel Kathy Krieger discuss with local and district council officers problems in industrial development, including unfair labor practices and arbitration.*

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# Nearly 10,000 Carpenters and 2,000 Millwrights Will Be Needed Annually in Nuclear Plant Construction

Construction of nuclear powered electric generating plants will provide more than 86,700 construction workers with a full year's work this year, and more than 91,700 with a year's work in 1981, according to the Department of Energy.

In a recent report, the department said nuclear generating plant construction would require 86,710 work-years by construction craftsmen this year and 91,720 in 1981. The department defines a work-year as 12 months of 37-hour working weeks.

By crafts, the need for construction workers on nuclear generating plants this year was broken down this way:

Asbestos workers, 1110 work-years; boilermakers, 2000; boilermaker-welders, 990; bricklayers and stonemasons, 340; carpenters, 10,130; cement masons, 1090; electricians, 13,380; structural ironworkers, 3960; reinforcing ironworkers, 3160; laborers, 13,380; millwrights, 1980; operating engineers, 5860; painters, 2010; pipefitters, 17,310; pipefitter-welders, 5450; sheet metal workers, 1310; truck drivers, 3030.

The 1981 breakdown is: Asbestos workers, 1600; boilermakers, 2090; boilermaker-welders, 1040; bricklayers and stonemasons, 360; carpenters, 9690; cement masons, 1090; electricians, 14,640; structural ironworkers, 4030; reinforcing ironworkers, 3050; laborers, 13,620; millwrights, 2250; operating engineers, 5590; painters, 2730; pipefitters, 19,320; pipefitter-welders, 6080; sheet metal workers, 1340; truck drivers, 2880.

# Did You Know?

SECOND OF A SERIES

There are in the ranks of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America three and four generations of carpenters in a single family—great grandfather, grandfather, father and son . . . and, today, even a daughter here and there.

## Ancient craftsmen

If you go back far enough, you'll find that there were skilled woodworkers and carpenters at the beginning of man's time on earth. Noah, we are told, created an ark of "gopher wood" which was 300 cubits by 50 cubits by 30 cubits. (The cubit of Noah's time was the length of a man's forearm—from the tip of one's elbow to the end of the middle finger, roughly 18 inches.) Noah's floating menagerie was approximately 450 feet from stem to stern . . . quite a construction job!

Skilled carpenters sawed the cedars of Lebanon and erected Solomon's Temple. Their skills were handed down to Joshua ben Joseph of Nazareth and on to his son, Jesus.

The early Greeks used wood-construction methods to build their classic temples and create the Wonders of the Ancient World.

## Early craft guilds

In the year 1333 a group of carpenters founded their own labor organization in London, England—the Carpenters Guild of London—and it is still, in the 20th Century, one of the oldest existing social institutions in Great Britain, though it is no longer active as a labor union.

The London guild required each member to attend church mass and to pay dues of one penny per man. Its ordinances also provided for attendance at funerals of deceased members and made provision for the guild to pay for the funeral services of poor members. Sick members were to be assisted, as were those out of work.

The guilds of London came, in time, to be called "companies," and the duties of the Carpenter's company, as defined in its charter were to superintend the construction of buildings and to prevent the use of substandard materials. Most carpenters in those days were master builders, working and supervising the erection of an entire structure, directing the work of many of the other trades.

During the Middle Ages there were also trade guilds in many parts of Europe.

The craft of joinery was perfected during this period, and some of the best examples of this skill are found in the thrones, stalls, pulpits, and screens of early Gothic cathedrals and churches.

## What's a journeyman?

Back in those early days, a day's work was often called a "journey." The use of the word "journey" in this way is still practiced at the British Mint, where the amount of coinage produced in a single day is called a "journey."

The tradesman or craftsman who worked by day became a "journeyman."

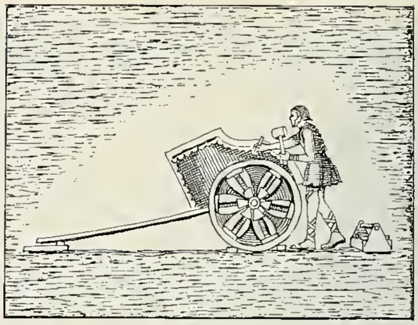
The term "journeyman" soon, however, distinguished a qualified craftsman or mechanic from an apprentice on the one hand and a "master" on the other.

For many years the "master" was the top of the line in many craft guilds. He was the master workman, who created the "masterpiece" to prove his skill, and he was the man in charge of a construction project.

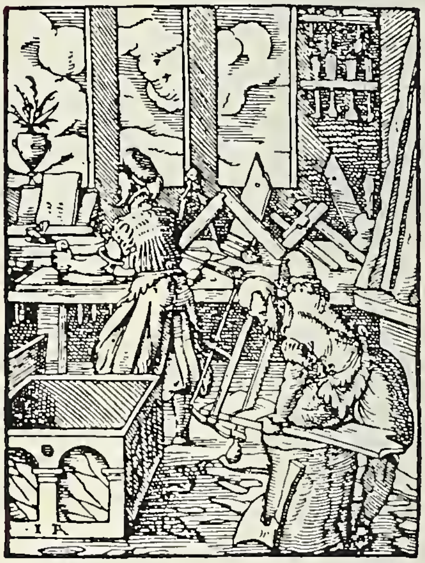
In time, this term fell into disuse, and today's journeyman is the "master" of today with all of the skills of the master of yesteryear.

## Origin of the password

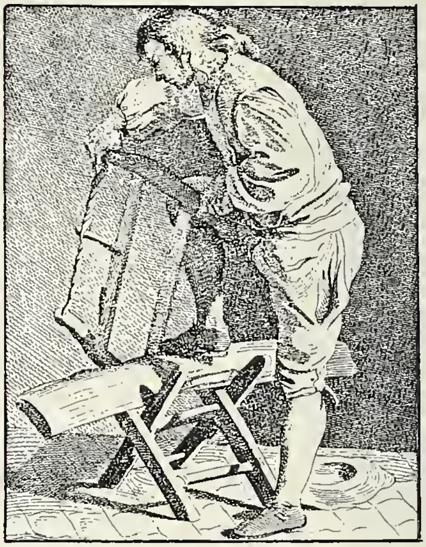
In those early days many building tradesmen were also journeymen in the sense that they traveled from place to place seeking work. They carried no dues books or travel cards with them, and the only way they could identify themselves as bona fide, skilled members of a guild or craft was through their ability to answer ritualistic questions, give a password, or use a certain hand grip.



*The word "carpenter" comes from an old French word "charpentier," which comes from a Latin word "carpentarius" meaning wagon or chariot maker. Woodworkers traveled with Roman armies to repair wagons and chariots and build houses and fortifications.*



*Some of the first unions of carpenters and joiners were formed in the Middle Ages. They were guilds of skilled craftsmen banded together for aid and protection in their trade.*



*Skilled carpenters were among the most valuable craftsmen in the early American and Canadian colonies.*

Today, the Masonic Order, the Knights of Columbus, and certain other groups perpetuate the clandestine practices of many of the early workmen's and merchants' guilds. And, of course, the password is still a traditional ritual for attendance at local meetings of the United Brotherhood.

## First American carpenters

Early carpenters and joiners literally built America and Canada from the beginning of colonization in the New World. There were more carpenters on *The Mayflower* than men of any other craft. When Captain John Smith established a colony at Jamestown, Va., his first plea to Sir Walter Raleigh, back in England, was to send 30 carpenters . . . that he had too many Virginia gentlemen about him and not enough skilled workmen.

As the young United States pushed westward, carpenters erected its new towns, helped build its railroads and bridges, and joined in building the ships which made the new nation the master of the seas.

## Some of the 'firsts'

As America grew, members of the trade committed some of the so-called "labor firsts":

- In 1630, the first wage legislation setting maximum wages occurred in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where workers in the building trades were limited to two shillings per day. Six months later, the regulations were abolished by an order stating that "wages of carpenters, joyners, and other artificers and workmen . . . shall be left as libertie as men shall reasonably agree."
- *In 1724, the first labor organization in the building trades appeared in Philadelphia, as house carpenters created the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia to establish a "book of prices" for paying for their work "so that workmen should receive the worth of his money." Its "Rules of Work" called for "a price scale bearing a proper proposition to the price of labor with due regard to the increased cost of living."*

*Inconclusive evidence shows that this organization consisted of master carpenters. It was at their meeting house, Carpenters Hall, that the First Continental Congress met in 1774.*

- In 1791 the first strike in the building trades and the first for a 10-hour day was by the Journeymen Car-

**Continued on Page 26**

# North America's Millwrights Have Prospered with Industrial Change

## Early history

The millwright of the 17th and 18th Centuries was quite different from the millwright of today. He was a master craftsman who completely designed and constructed mills.

Water was the only natural power source of the day, and James Watt had only just perfected the steam engine by the mid-18th Century. Water was directed over hand-constructed wooden mill wheels to generate power. Millwrights executed every type of engineering operation in the construction of these mills. They designed the patterns of the water wheel systems, carved their gear mechanisms, and finally erected the mill machines.

Sir William Fairbairn, a millwright of the late 19th Century, wrote in his *Treatise on Mills and Millwork*, ". . . the millwright of the last centuries was an itinerant engineer and mechanic of high reputation. He could handle the axe, the hammer, and the plane with equal skill and precision . . . he could set out and cut in the furrows of a millstone with an accuracy equal or superior to that of a miller himself."

The millwright of yesteryear was generally trained in arithmetic and geometry as his occuption demanded application of such principles. According to Fairbairn, his knowledge and abilities seemed unlimited. "He could calculate the velocities, strength, and power of machines; could draw in plan, and section, and could construct buildings, conduits, or watercourses, in all the forms and under all the conditions required in his professional practice . . ." In short, the millwright of past centuries performed the work of a civil engineer, designing and carrying out most of the mechanical operations in the United States.

The introduction of the steam engine gave freedom to industry. It created many new trades, as industry was no longer dependent on water as its sole power source, and it thereby-modified the millwright's all-encompassing role. As the means of generating power became more complex, work became more specialized. Turners, fitters, machine makers, and mechanical engineers evolved to do the work that the millwright had originally done completely by himself.

In the latter part of the 19th Century, iron and steel became increasingly important in the total American industrial picture as society made use of new metal machines and began to conduct its operations on a much larger scale. This too changed the traditional job of the millwright who was accustomed to working with wood.

In 1919, James F. Hobart wrote in his book, *Millwrighting*, "The ancient type of millwright has passed away. He has gone with the old-time carpenter and obsolete shoemaker—the former with 500 pounds of molding planes and woodworking tools, the latter with nothing but pegging and sewing awls, hammer, and knife . . ."

The millwright no longer planned and designed the machines. His role now consisted of executing the plans produced by a designing engineer. On occasion, he would be called upon to finish and perfect the work of the designer as well as supply most of the minor engineering. He had to have a good technical education as he was responsible for calculating the strength of materials and the resultants of forces, as well as for reading drawings, understanding electricity, and building with metal. His work was now beginning to resemble the work of today's millwright.

Millwrighting of the late 20th Century is an occupation which demands precision and high skill. Today's millwright is concerned with the precision-fitting of machinery to tolerances of a thousandth of an inch. It is the millwright who installs and aligns heavy industrial machinery, including conveyor systems, escalators, electric generators, and cyclotrons, and insures that they operate efficiently. He even puts into effect the vast and complex machines of the nuclear age.

## Brotherhood affiliation

Towards the end of the 19th Century, workers were becoming increasingly aware of the need to protect their rights by uniting. As early as 1876, the millwrights of Toronto, Canada, formed unions of their craft. After the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had formed in 1881 and had chartered a local union in Toronto, these millwrights expressed a desire to affiliate with the Brotherhood. In 1884, they were admitted to the local there.

By the 1886 Brotherhood convention, millwrights' affiliation with the organization had become widespread enough to effect an amendment to the General Constitution. It was officially stated that millwrights were now eligible for membership in the union. The word "millwright" was added to Article VI, Section 2, which spelled out the occupational qualifications for joining as follows: "Any stair builder, *millwright*, planing mill bench hand, or any cabinet maker engaged at carpenter work, or any carpenter running wood working machinery, shall be eligible to membership, if possessed of

**Continued on Page 26**

# Ottawa Report

## UNION TOTALS UP IN '77

Labor union membership in Canada increased to 2,822,044 in 1977, an increase of 43,322 or 1.6% over 1976 bringing the proportion of unionized workers to 32.6%, a marginal increase over the 1976 level of 32.2% reported Statistics Canada recently.

In 1977, 116 out of 179 labor organizations in Canada were affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress. The CLC encompassed 2,147,887 union members or 76.1% of all unionized workers in Canada, an increase of 2.7% since 1976.

The Confederation of National Trade Unions ranked second as a labor congress, reporting in affiliation, eight labor organizations which included 152,222 union members.

The membership of internationally affiliated labor unions declined slightly in 1977, with their proportion of total union membership falling to 53.6% from 54.5%. Both national labor unions and government employees organizations reported increases in membership in 1977.

The dominance of male union members continued to decline in 1977, as the female proportion of total union membership increased slightly by 0.7% to represent 27.7% of all unionized workers in Canada. In 1962, women represented only 16.4% of all unionized workers.

## BROADBENT CAMPAIGN 'BEST'

Ed Broadbent, New Democratic Party leader was the voters' favorite campaigner even though the NDP came third in the federal election.

Gallup recently reported that when voters were asked which party leader ran the best campaign, 35% named Broadbent. Liberal Pierre Trudeau was chosen by 28% while Tory Joe Clark was a poor third at 17%.

But by contrast the Tories won 35.6% of the popular vote on May 22; the Liberals received 39.8% while the NDP got 17.8%. The Tories won the most seats in the House of Commons.

Even among those who voted Tory, Clark trailed Broadbent as a campaigner by 34% to 38%. As well 11% of Tory voters named Trudeau.

Among NDP voters 65% named Broadbent as the best campaigner, 17% Trudeau and 9% for Clark.

Trudeau's score among Liberal voters was the best of any leader with 51% naming him as best campaigner. Twenty-five per cent of Liberals thought Broadbent ran the best campaign and only 8% picked Clark.

The question put to the 2,095 people survey was: "Apart from the way you voted which federal leader do you yourself think personally conducted the best political campaign prior to the May election?"

## HOUSING STARTS DOWN

New housing starts in Canada this year, have not kept up with early expectations. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, housing starts in the first quarter of the year were at an annual rate of 211,500 units--down from the 299,000 unit-rate in 1978.

On a province-by-province basis, the number of housing starts recorded for the first quarter of 1979 (with first quarter, 1978, figures in parentheses) were as follows: Alberta, 9,999 (12,225); Ontario, 6,967 (11,291); Quebec, 5,479 (9,043); British Columbia, 4,436 (6,765); Saskatchewan, 2,432 (2,099); Manitoba, 1,257 (3,885); Nova Scotia, 658 (906); Newfoundland, 303 (209); New Brunswick, 263 (567); and Prince Edward Island, 230 (237).

## HOUSING PRICES STILL UP

It is expected that the average price of a new house in Canada this year will increase by about 10%. The annual average increases in housing prices for the three preceding years were 11.2% in 1976, 9.3% in 1977, and 7.5% in 1978. The increase in price this year will probably be primarily affected by the increase in costs for construction materials. While most construction materials, including home insulation, are readily available, prices are rising. The exception, as to availability, is lumber; the short supply of lumber, however, is keeping the price high.

# LOCAL UNION NEWS

## Ray Fair Honored Upon Retirement

FAIR

Ray Fair, president of the Detroit, Mich., District Council, retired at the end of June, 1979, and his "home local," Local 998, paid tribute to his long and outstanding service with a dinner dance in nearby Madison Heights, Mich.

Fair has been a member of the Brotherhood since September, 1945, and he has served Local 998 as warden, business representative, president, and district council delegate. In addition to serving the Detroit District Council in several capacities, Fair has been a leader in apprenticeship training in his area, as well as serving on the International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest Committee since 1971.

## Radiation Standard Urged For Job Sites

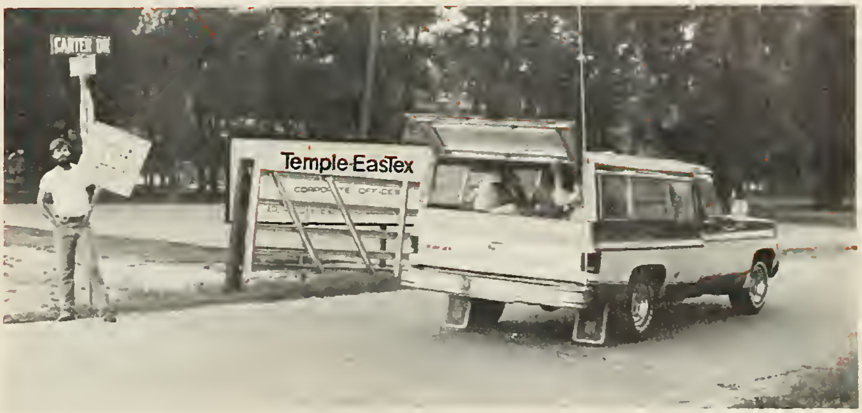
Federal agencies with authority over on-the-job nuclear hazards should take immediate steps to establish effective standards to limit worker exposure to ionizing radiation, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said at its recent meeting in Chicago.

It cited particularly the need for a comprehensive health effects study by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare on which the occupational radiation standards should be based.

Noting that organized labor has had "mixed experience" with government agencies operating in the area, the council urged that before any decision is reached for OSHA "to reassume its statutory authority" to regulate workplace radiation, a study be made to assure that workers are afforded the best possible protection.

## Election Victory At Tennessee Plant

Employees of the Veach May Wilson Co. plant at Alcoa, Tenn., have won union bargaining rights through an election there August 24. The vote was 162 to 117 in favor of the United Brotherhood. The plant manufactures laminated flooring. The Southern Council of Industrial Workers worked with members of Local 2082 in the campaign.



**TEXAS PICKET LINE**—*Three hundred construction workers at Temple Industries, Lufkin, Tex., are seeking union recognition and improved wages. Their action was begun by Brotherhood members many weeks ago, and other crafts joined in a united campaign. After the company's refusal to bargain, the Building Tradesmen struck. Early one recent morning, a photographer took the picture above showing strike-breakers entering Temple's Diboll plant site. Note the fact that the truck shows no license plate. The picketer is Howard Fredregill of Carpenters Local 2242.*

## Louisiana Members Urged to Vote Oct.

A big state primary election for governor and legislators is scheduled for October 27 in Louisiana, and David LaBorde, secretary of the New Orleans District Council and a leader of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC), urges every registered member of the Brotherhood in the state and his family to vote. A labor coalition, under the leadership of Louisiana AFL-CIO President Victor Bussie, is working toward repeal of the state right-to-work law in the state legislature, next year.

## Local 1806 Retiree

*Blanche Geesey is the second 1979 retiree at the Wickes Corp. Red Lion plant, Yorktowne Division. Geesey, who retired on June 15, 1979, after 26 years of service, was a hand sander in the finishing department. In the picture, left to right, are: Bruce Lutz, president of Local 1806, Ms. Geesey, and Scott Davis, Yorktowne representative.*

## DC Pile Drivers Win $35,000 In OSHA Case

Two Brotherhood members have received back-pay awards totaling nearly $35,000—the highest amount awarded so far in a case of discrimination under the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

It began in November, 1975, when Robert Elliot of Herndon, Va., and Patrick Coady of Brandywine, Md., were fired by the P&Z construction firm following complaints the men made about safety on the job site. The men were working on construction of the Washington, D.C., area's new subway system.

The company claimed it fired the two Pile Drivers because of their involvement in an accident. Elliot and Coady said the real reason was their frequent complaints about safety hazards. The court agreed with the workers and ordered back-pay awards totaling some $35,000 in settlement of their worker discrimination complaint filed with OSHA.

Said OSHA Deputy Assistant Secretary Basil Whiting: "We're pleased with the decision—not only with the size of the award—but that the court has recognized that when workers file safety complaints and are fired as a result, their rights are being trampled upon."

## 30 Yrs. with ULLICO

Trustees of the Hudson County, N.J., Carpenters Welfare Fund recently commemorated the Fund's 30 years as a policyholder of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Labor, management, and ULLICO representatives joined in the ceremony.

*If you question the logic of CHOP . . .*

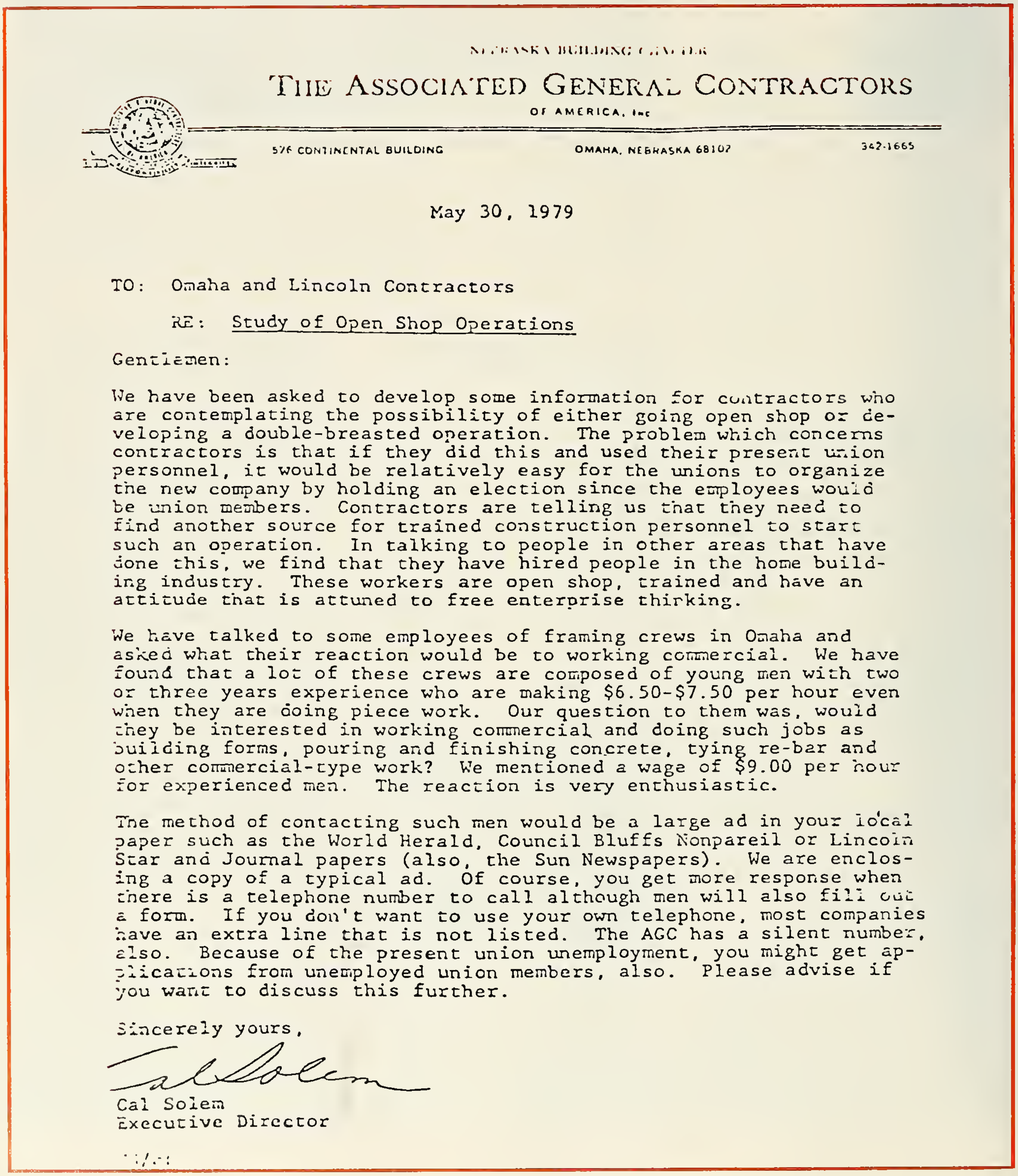
# Consider the Open-Shop Situation in Housing And the Threat To Jobs in Commerical Construction

When CHOP* was introduced in 1973, Brotherhood members were advised that there is a large reservoir of non-union carpenters employed in the residential construction industry and that, as long as they stay non-union, they pose a serious threat to the maintenance of union conditions throughout the construction industry—particularly in commercial construction.

The circular letter reproduced below—sent out by the Associated General Contractors of Omaha, Neb., to all contractors in the Omaha and Lincoln area—offers vivid proof that our prediction and the threat of these open-shop workers still exists. Contractors contemplating going open-shop or doublebreasted are encouraged to fill their manpower needs from the lower-paid, unprotected non-union manpower pool in housing. It's all there in black and white.

Here is strong evidence of the growing need for a strong CHOP program in your local union and council. Get behind CHOP now. The job you save may be your own!

* Coordinated Housing Organizing Program



NEBRASKA BUILDING CHAPTER
THE ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS
OF AMERICA, Inc
576 CONTINENTAL BUILDING OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102 342-1665

May 30, 1979

TO: Omaha and Lincoln Contractors

RE: Study of Open Shop Operations

Gentlemen:

We have been asked to develop some information for contractors who are contemplating the possibility of either going open shop or developing a double-breasted operation. The problem which concerns contractors is that if they did this and used their present union personnel, it would be relatively easy for the unions to organize the new company by holding an election since the employees would be union members. Contractors are telling us that they need to find another source for trained construction personnel to start such an operation. In talking to people in other areas that have done this, we find that they have hired people in the home building industry. These workers are open shop, trained and have an attitude that is attuned to free enterprise thinking.

We have talked to some employees of framing crews in Omaha and asked what their reaction would be to working commercial. We have found that a lot of these crews are composed of young men with two or three years experience who are making $6.50-$7.50 per hour even when they are doing piece work. Our question to them was, would they be interested in working commercial and doing such jobs as building forms, pouring and finishing concrete, tying re-bar and other commercial-type work? We mentioned a wage of $9.00 per hour for experienced men. The reaction is very enthusiastic.

The method of contacting such men would be a large ad in your local paper such as the World Herald, Council Bluffs Nonpareil or Lincoln Star and Journal papers (also, the Sun Newspapers). We are enclosing a copy of a typical ad. Of course, you get more response when there is a telephone number to call although men will also fill out a form. If you don't want to use your own telephone, most companies have an extra line that is not listed. The AGC has a silent number, also. Because of the present union unemployment, you might get applications from unemployed union members, also. Please advise if you want to discuss this further.

Sincerely yours,

Cal Solem

Cal Solem
Executive Director

## Apprentice Training in Ottawa

*Four years ago, Local 2041 of Ottawa, Ont., launched an apprenticeship training program in cooperation with local employers. Apprentices have been trained in a wide range of specialties, and, because of their proximity to Quebec Province, the instruction has been bilingual. The picture at upper left shows the local training committee, front row, Charles Potuin, Employer Armand Labrosse, Royal Guilbeault, Employer Dave Gibson, and Committee Secretary Maurice Guildbeault; back row, Committee Chairman Noel Guilbeault, Instructor Elphege Chaine, and Gerry Kirchner, counselor, Industrial Training Branch, Ministries of Colleges and Universities of Ontario.*

*The picture at upper right shows, front row, from left, Charles Potuin, Maurice Guilbeault of the committee, Apprentices Jean-Luc Jolivette, Denis Beaudoin, Dan Foley, David James, and Mario Ouellette. Back row, Robert Ducharme, president of Local 2041; Noel Guilbeault, committee chairman; Dave Gibson and Armand Labrosse, employers; Gerry Kirchner; Everett Chaffey, vice chairman of the committee, Elphege Chaine, instructor; and Benoit Murray, Guy Champagne, and Gary Carvish, apprentices.*

## Indiana's Winning Apprentices

*The Indiana State Council sponsored its 11th Annual State Apprenticeship Contest at Indiana Vocational Technical College in Muncie, with 10 apprentices competing. The winners are shown above, from left: David S. Corson, Local 1005, Merrillville, third place carpenter; Phillip Haddad, Local 1485, La Porte, second place carpenter; Jeffrey Courtright, Local 599, Hammond, first place carpenter; Wade Werth, Local 1005, Merrillville, first place, mill-cabinet; and James Guess, Local 1043, Gary, first place, millwright. Not present for the picture was John Welty of Local 1016, Muncie, second place millwright.—Photo by Labor News of Indiana.*

## Michigan Picks Top Apprentices

*The 14th Annual Michigan Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest was held in Kalamazoo, Mich., in July. There were eight carpenter contestants and five millwrights. Here are the winners with Brotherhood leaders: From left to right, they are Richard E. Miller, secretary-treasurer, Michigan State Council; James Hutchison, business manager, Millwrights Local 2252, Grand Rapids; Eldon Homister, Jr., Local 2252, first place millwright; Michael Measel, Local 674, Mt. Clemens, first place carpenter; Walter Weier, business manager, Local 674; and Pete Ochocki, Third District General Executive Board Member.*

## Media Member Urges use of Bumper Stickers

Michael Kessler of Media, Pa., suggests that organized labor should get its messages across through bumper stickers. Here are three of his suggestions:

*Union Wages are money in circulation . . . Fighting inflation.*

*Non-union-built houses sell for the same as union-built houses. Who pockets the difference?*

*Labor built this country. UNION labor continues to build it . . . RIGHT!*

TRICK OR TREAT?

# PLANE GOSSIP

SEND YOUR FAVORITES TO:
PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONSTITUTION
AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

### QUICK RELIEF

SUFFERER: I have a terrible toothache and want something to cure it.

FRIEND: Now, you don't need any medicine. I had a toothache yesterday and I went home and my loving wife kissed me and so consoled me that the pain soon passed away. Why don't you try the same?

SUFFERER: I think I will. Is your wife home now?

**ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?**

### IT'S AN ANSWER

A clock repairman put a ladder up against the tower on the town hall and reached the clock. A woman stopped to watch and asked: "Is there something wrong with the clock?"

"No madam. I'm a little nearsighted."

### NO HOMEWORK

TEACHER: Billy, do you ever wash your face? I can tell what you had for breakfast.

BILLY: What did I have, Teacher?

TEACHER: Eggs.

BILLY: Wrong, Teacher. That was yesterday morning.

— Angela Cusimano
Kenner, La.

**UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS**

### NOW HOLD ON!

"I saw a saw in Arkansas that would not saw like any saw that I ever saw. If you ever saw a saw that would out-saw that saw that I saw in Arkansas, I would like to see your saw . . . saw."

— Joe E. Wright
Fresno, Calif.

**BE IN GOOD STANDING**

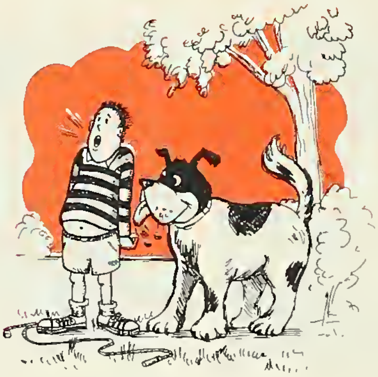
### MONEY GUZZLER

BURT: With my new car, I don't have to walk to the bank with my deposits.

BUD: Drive over now, eh?

BURT: No. I don't have to go anymore.

**DON'T GET BEHIND IN '79**



### CLOSE ENOUGH

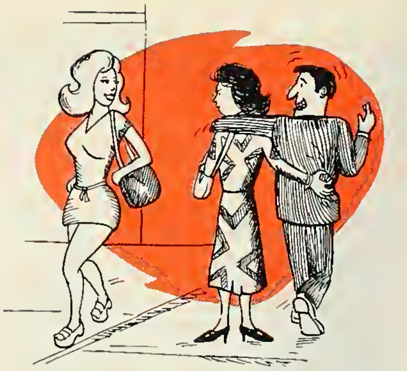
A member reports that he had approached a youngster who was apparently being bothered by a big, stray dog. He asked the sobbing child, "Did he bite you?"

"No," the child choked, "but he tasted me."

### THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There once was a boy named Curt.
Who couldn't get on his shirt.
He tried and tried
He cried and cried
But the shirt ended up in the dirt.

— Patrice Tombline
Brewster, N.Y.



### WHOSE PROFESSION

A physician was walking down the street with his wife. As they passed a vivacious young blonde she hailed him gaily.

The doctor's wife eyed him suspiciously. "Where," she asked, "did you meet that young lady?"

"Oh, she's just a young woman I met professionally."

"Whose profession? Yours or hers?"

**LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL**

### LOST BIRDIE

GOLFER: Why didn't you watch where my ball went?

CADDY: Sorry. Your ball doesn't usually go anywhere, and this took me completely by surprise.

**ATTEND UNION MEETINGS**

### MOTOR MAGIC

TEXAN: Why, I can get in my car in the morning and start driving and by night I still haven't reached the property line.

SLICKER: Tough luck, I had a car like that once.

**ARE YOU STILL CLICING?**

### TAKES A GOOD SWING

GOLFER: I hope I make this shot. That's my boss up by the clubhouse.

FRIEND: Don't be silly. That's at least 300 yards — you'd never hit him from here.

**ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?**

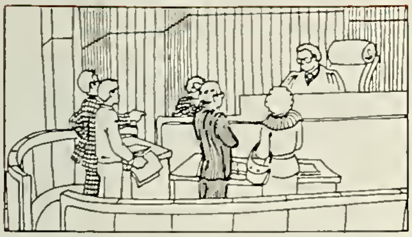
### SECRET BALLOT

POLITICIAN: I've given you all the reasons why you should vote for me. Now, are there any questions?

LOUD VOICE: Yeah, who else is running?

## CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

# How to Sue In Small Claims Court



**If you've been "ripped off" by a local merchant or a repair shop . . . Or if some firm didn't honor its warranty . . . And it would cost more than it is worth to hire a lawyer . . . Maybe taking it to Small Claims Court will be the best way to fight back.**

The Small Claims Court is an informal court that is quick, inexpensive and simple to use. It has been called the "People's Court" because you don't need a lawyer to use it. Two weeks to a month after you file a claim and pay a low fee to the clerk of the court, your case will come before a judge. It's that easy in many cases. WARNING: Complex cases do come along which require the attention of a lawyer. And in some states, judges advise against representing yourself in complex cases.

### When should I use Small Claims Court?

You can sue in Small Claims Court whenever you feel someone owes you money and isn't going to pay up voluntarily. You can use it to settle disputes over debts or claims for money.

For example:

☐ A repair shop rips you off.

☐ Your landlord refuses to return your security deposit when you move out.

☐ Something you bought doesn't work and the seller won't replace it or return your money.

☐ Merchandise delivered to you isn't what you agreed to buy and the seller won't exchange it or refund your money.

☐ Someone hits your car and refuses to pay for the repairs.

☐ Someone causes you injury or damages your property and won't pay.

### How much can I collect?

The amount you are owed, PLUS COSTS AND INTEREST. But there is a limit on the judgments Small Claims Court can render. These limits vary from state to state. Call your local Small Claims Court office to check.

### Where do I go?

You can go to the Small Claims Court in the city or county where the person you want to sue lives, works or does business.

If you're suing a corporation, you can go to the court in any city or county where the corporation does business.

In the case of an automobile accident, you can sue in the city or county where the accident took place no matter where the other drivers live.

### How do I sue in Small Claims Court?

Go to the clerk's office and bring with you:

**1.** The complete and proper name of the party you are suing. When you are suing a business, find out if the business is incorporated. If the business is incorporated, ask for the name and address of the Registered Agent. That is the person who will receive notice of the suit.

If it is not incorporated, you must sue the owner.

**2.** Bring all written evidence that can help you prove your case, including:

☐ Receipts
☐ Lease
☐ Cancelled checks
☐ Paid bills
☐ Estimates
☐ Letters and other written records
☐ A contract

In most states you must be 18 or 21 to file suit. Minors can sue with the help of a parent, relative or friend.

### Do I need a lawyer?

No. You can be your own lawyer in Small Claims Court whether you are suing or being sued. Corporations are required to have a lawyer. So if you have a case against a corporation you may want legal advice. If you can't afford a lawyer, free legal advice is sometimes available.

### What if someone sues me?

**1.** If you are being sued you will receive papers notifying you of the claim against you. There will be a summons notifying you of the time, date and place the court will hear your case.

**2.** Do not ignore the summons. If you do not show up on the trial date, a judgment can be automatically entered against you by default. If you cannot go to court on the date set, notify the court clerk and ask for a postponement until a day when you can be there.

**3.** In some states, you must notify the clerk in writing that you intend to present a defense to the claim within 21 days of receiving the summons.

**4.** If you think you have a claim against the party suing you, notify the clerk that you want to counterclaim and ask how to do this.

### How do I prepare for Trial?

**1.** Ask any witnesses who have personal knowledge of the facts to come to court on the day it's scheduled for trial. If the witness will not come voluntarily, you can have the clerk issue a subpoena ordering the witness to come to court. There is sometimes a small fee for subpoena service.

**2.** Bring any and all written documents relating to the claim or transaction to court.

**3.** Go over the facts in your own mind to help yourself get organized. In court you will be asked to tell your story. It is important that you give a clear statement of the facts.

**4.** A day before the trial, call the clerk to make sure your case is still scheduled. If the other party did not receive notice of the trial, your case will not be heard until another time. This call will avoid wasting time in court and losing time from work.

### What happens in Court?

**1.** Make sure you arrive on time. If you are late your claim may be dismissed. If you are being sued and you are not present when the case is called, a judgment could be entered against you by default.

**2.** The clerk will call the calendar to find out who is present. Answer when your case is called.

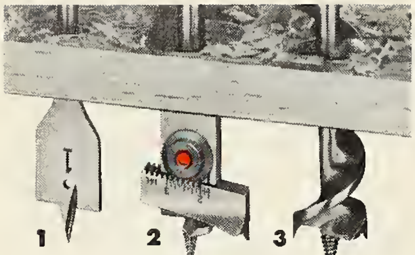
**3.** Negotiations between the parties is encouraged. You may want to settle the claim through compromise. You may want to consult a lawyer or law student to make sure your settlement is fair. REMEMBER: You don't have to settle without a trial.

**4.** The Trial. If you can't reach a settlement or prefer not to, you will have a trial before a Judge.

☐ Tell the clerk that you could not settle the case and when it is called in court the next time, answer "Ready for Trial."

☐ If you are suing you will get the opportunity to tell your side of the story first, call witnesses and present

Continued on Page 18



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**50 ft. & 100 ft. sizes**

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Tells how to make money in Locksmithing almost from the start!

## Consumer Clipboard

**Continued from Page 17**

evidence. Everyone who testifies in court will be sworn in.

☐ If you are being sued, you have the opportunity to question your opponent and any witnesses called. Your questions should be meant to show inaccuracies in your opponent's story. Then, you have a chance to tell your side of the story, call witnesses and present evidence. Your opponent may ask you questions.

5. The Judge may either declare the winner and disclose the amount of the judgment, or reserve judgment and notify the parties who won by mail at a later date.

### How do I collect my money?

1. Ask the judge to order the defendant to pay you the entire amount in a single payment. If the party cannot afford this amount the Judge may arrange a weekly or monthly installment schedule.

2. If your opponent does not pay, call the clerk of the court and ask for a subpoena to be issued to the losing party ordering an Oral Examination in Court. This will enable you to determine whether the person can afford to pay you. You may be able to attach wages or other property until your judgment is satisfied. The clerk will help you with this.

Some judgments rendered by the Court are never paid. Usually this is because the defendant doesn't have the money to pay nor goods, bank accounts, wages or property to satisfy that judgment.

### What can I do if I lose?

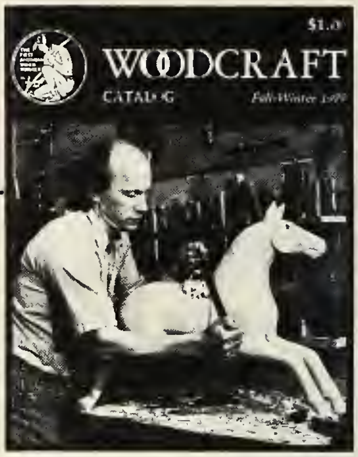
1. If you failed to show up in court when the case against you was called, a default judgment may be entered against you. You may still have a way out if you weren't properly notified of the date of the trial, or if you have a good excuse for not being in court. Call the court clerk and ask for help in filing a Motion to Vacate the judgment against you.

2. If you lose your trial in Small Claims Court, you can try to get a new trial or ask that the judgment be postponed while you appeal.

3. You have the right to file an application for allowance to appeal within three days of the Judge's decision. The application fee varies; check the court clerk.

Each Small Claims Case is different with its own set of facts, issues and problems. If you have a question about your claim, the Clerk of the Court can be most helpful. BUT legal advice can only come from a lawyer.

*Editor's Note: The above information is reprinted, with permission, from a leaflet distributed by Television Station WDVM-TV, Washington, D.C. The material was prepared by station news correspondent Chris Gordon, a lawyer and journalist.*



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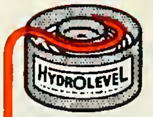

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# Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

## PADUCAH, KY.

Local 559 recently presented service pins to 131 members. Those who were honored are shown in the following pictures.

**Picture No. 1**—W. B. Sanders presents pins to 40-year union members. Left to right are: Sanders; Clyde B. Murff, 41-years; Learmon Johnson, 40-years; Vernon Miles, 41-years.

**Picture No. 2**—Business Agent W. B. Sanders, seated, presents pins to, front row, left to right: Edward B. Upshaw, 35-years; Harry Smith, 38-years; Louis Rice, 36-years; Randolph Keith, 37-years; James E. Davania, 38-years; Morris Russell, 37-years; Thomas M. Hall, 38-years; Raymond Naas, 39-years; Ernest W. McAdoo, 37-years.

Second row, left to right: Gordan E. Yancey, 37-years; Lonnie D. Carter, 38-years; J. Raymond Snyder, 37-years; William S. Ball, 37-years; Wilie Via, 38-years; Forest Gough, 37-years; Gordon B. Rives, 36-years.

Back row, left to right: Reid Kennedy, Sr., 37-years; Connie Rhew, 37-years; Ollie F. Warren, 36-years; Lewis A. Gordon, 37-years; E. V. Walker, 37-years.

**Picture No. 3**—Business Agent for Four Rivers District Council W. B. Sanders, seated, presents pins to members of long standing in the union. Standing, front row, from left to right are Carlos Henderson, 29-years; Early H. Baucum, 28-years; Raymond Blayock, 28-years; J. C. Daugherty, 27-years; William Wells, 26-years; L. O. Wetherington, 26-years; Howard Helm, 27-years.

Second row, left to right: Thomas L. Turner, 27-years; Buren Ray, 27-years; Ronnie T. Baucum, 27-years; Charles R. Baucum, 27-years; Marion T. Bowles, 27-years; James B. Ligon, 26-years C. A. Paschall, 27-years; Prentice R. Curlin, 25-years.

Third row, left to right: L. D. Miller, 26-years; George F. Gough, 27-years; William F. Moreland, 28-years; James H. Bruce, 27-years; Julian L. Myers, 26-years.

Back row, left to right: Alben W. Barclay, 26-years; Steve J. Douglas, 27-years; Willis V. Massey, 26-years; Walter Larson, 27-years; William E. Henley, 26-years.

**Picture No. 4**—W. B. Sanders presents pins to 30-year members. From left to right: Robert B. Wright, 32-years; Charles B. Thompson, 32-years; Harris L. Seibert, 32-years; A. M. Haywood, 30-years; Sanders; Charles M. Lemmon, 32-years; Hugart Ames, 32-years; Quinton J. Johnson, 31-years; Willie Howard, 33-years; Alvin Miles, 31-years.

Honored members who were not present were:

**25-Years Members**—W. Harold Allcock, George H. Black, Irice C. Bone, James B. Bugg, Raymond Carrigan, John C. Cooper, Russell E. Davidson, Paul Duncan, Roy E. Ellis, Preston Foley, A. G. Griffin, Jacob E. Hayden, Melvin Heflin, Eugene L. Hodge, Raymond Hollis, Russell G. Johnson, Virgil Minter, P. L. Pearson, George H. Powell, Carl Robey, Doyce G. Stairs, Charles L. Swafford, Jack L. Taylor, Joe W. Taylor, J. E. Thompson, Frank Thurman, Johnnie Whitlock, Joe W. Yates, and Luke R. Webb.

**30-year Members**—John E. Adams, Jim D. Brown, Elmer R. Collins, Richard Cotton, Leon E. Emfinger, Ben Goode, Oscar Holdman, Frank Ingram, Sr., Howard E. Johnson, Rex Johnson, Rex Jones, Tyra A. Neftzger, Elvin Overstreet, Pratt P. Parker, James E. Parrott, Amos Pierce, Roy B. Record, E. J. Roper, Boone Styers, Ralph Via, E. W. Wilkerson, W. D. Wilerson, and Holson Wood.

**35-year Members**—Toy E. Burton, Sanders Colson, Troy Colson, H. C. Cunningham, Roy Edwards, Rudy Farmer, Leslie Feast, Thomas Hall, Clyde Harris, Virgil Hill, A. N. McBrde, Jadie F. McClure, Raymond Paris, Tom Peterson, David L. Reynolds, Charles W. Taylor, and Lee T. Upshaw.

**40-year Member**—Curtis McCuan.

**50-year Member**—A. C. Hughes.

**55-year Member**—Aubrey Rowland.

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

Picture No. 5

Picture No. 6

Picture No. 7

Picture No. 8

Picture No. 9

## COLUMBUS, O.

On December 15, 1978, Local 200 held its bi-annual pin presentation and awarded 1977 and 1978 pins to members for their years of service with the Brotherhood. The 25- to 60-year members who received pins are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

**Picture No. 1**—Left to right: Harold A. Barclay, 55-years; Grant Ankrom, 60-years; and Ben Ault, 55-years.

**Picture No. 2**—Left to right: Parker Dunigan, president; August Ruhl, 45-years; and Robert Puckett, business manager.

**Picture No. 3**—Left to right: 40-year members Leonard Brandel, Carl Frost, Willard Deitrick, Leonard Squeo, and Tom White.

**Picture No. 4**—Front row, left to right: Parker Dunigan, president; 35-year members Oscar Needles, Ray Holley, Clyde Baxter, Addison H. Lovett, Russ Gue, and J. B. Lovett.

Second row, left to right: 35-year members Paul Olive, Sidney Leifheit, Cread Metheny, Clement Rees, Elmer Sherfey, Dan Steele; and Robert Puckett, business manager.

Back row, left to right: 35-year members Charles Moss, Harry Esselstein, John Szabo, and Wilbur Rase.

**Picture No. 5**—Left to right: 35-year members Wayne Craiglow, Lou Gebhart, and James Witham.

**Picture No. 6**—Front row, left to right: 30-year members Herb Caldwell, John Umpleby, Fred Brown, Nelson Greiner, William Barton, and Gordon Armbrust.

Back row, left to right: Parker Dunigan, president; 30-year members Bernie C. Grebus, John H. Clark, Jim Corns, Charles Colvin, John Cooper, Ralph Edison, A. E. Elizondo; and Robert Puckett, business manager.

**Picture No. 7**—Front row, left to right: 30-year members Bill Guess, Larry Hyder, Paul Keyser, Richard Osborne, Tom E. King, and Bill LaFollette.

Back row, left to right: Parker Dunigan, president; 30-year members Donald Jahn, John Mowery, Joe Moreno, Wm. F. Powell, Jr., Roxey McDaniel, Albert Malone, Robert Orahood; and Robert Puckett, business manager.

**Picture No. 8**—Front row, left to right: 30-year members Donald Stemm, Harold Sullivan, Charles E. Teschler, Earl Young, John Savage, and Dennis Milner.

Back row, left to right: Parker Dunigan, president; 30-year members Earl Weber, Frank Wagy, John Walsh; and Robert Puckett, business manager.

**Picture No. 9**—Front row, left to right: 25-year members William Aumiller, Robert Goings, Cail Hill, Arthur Green, Paul Carmean, and Heber Brunton.

Back row, left to right: Parker Dunigan, president; 25-year members Charlie Black, Jack Bartram, Leonard Adams, William Clemmons, Albert E. Browne, Emmett Edwards, Richard Dusz; and Robert Puckett, business manager.

**Picture No. 10**—Front row, left to right: 25-year members Herman Merritt, Glenn Merritt, Fred Polen, John Kalnins, Melvin Lawson, and John Hay.

Back row, left to right: Parker Dunigan, president; 25-year members Robert Smith, John I. Jackson, Ernie Plunkett, deceased, Bob Jones, Richard South, Ivor Miller, Carl Schueller; and Robert Puckett, business manager.

**Picture No. 11**—Front row, left to right: 25-year members Jim White, Cecil Taylor, Major Stover, Walter Yates, Luther White, and Jesse Wooten.

Back row, left to right: Parker Dunigan, president; 25-year members Bob Woods, Donald Pollard, Clark Truax, Ray Stevens, Earl Swackhammer; and Robert Puckett, business manager.

**See additional pictures next page.**

Columbus, O.—Picture No. 10

Columbus, O.—Picture No. 11

El Dorado, Ark.—Picture No. 1

## EL DORADO, ARK.

Local 1683 recently had a pin presentation and dinner to honor its 20, 30, and 35-year members. Attending the ceremony was Sixth District Board Member Frederick N. Bull.

Picture No. 1—Left to right: 20-year members F. O. Primm, Leonard Young, T. C. Ware, and Cecil Dunn.

Picture No. 2—Left to right: 30-year members Hugh Davis, A. F. Davis, G. A. McNeil, Irby Ederington, Russell Pierce, Jake Merritt, H. A. Goodwin, and Lavelle Futch.

Picture No. 3—Left to right: 35-year members Doyle Strickland, Floyd Moore, C. H. Freeman, O. E. Ethridge, and Orville Christie.

El Dorado, Ark.—Picture No. 2

El Dorado, Ark.—Picture No. 3

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Stephen Schultz—Orangeville, Penna.

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Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

Picture No. 5

Picture No. 6

## ELMHURST, ILL.

On February 10, 1979, Local 558 held a ceremonious dinner at Indian Lake Country Club, Bloomingdale, Ill. in honor of its members with 25 to 55 years of service. Pins were awarded to the following members:

**Picture No. 1**—Front row, left to right: 25-year members George Altera, Edward R. Ciszczon, Robert Krier, president, Anthony Bielarczyk, and James F. Sullivan.

Second row, left to right: Herman Bachmeier, Dwayne K. Zarbock, Harvey M. Zarbock, and John L. Wilcox.

Back row, left to right: Melvin Thielk, Robert J. Walczak, Eugene Parker, Jurgen N. Voss, and Tony Uhlen.

**Picture No. 2**—Front row, left to right: 25-year members Anthony A. Mankuras, Cecil E. Wooley, Jr., Arthur R. Anderson, past-president, and Robert Krier, president.

Back row, left to right: Richard R. Markward, William E. Wellhausen, Thomas M. Geary, Frank Kovach, and Russell L. Ingle.

**Picture No. 3**—Front row, left to right: 25-year members Harold F. Rabe, Alfred O. Marunde, Charles Latham, Nick Abruzzo, and Leo Abruzzo.

Second row, left to right: Leslie C. Carne, Charles A. McGowan, Norman G. Modrich, Martin J. Bourgart, and William H. Heyden.

Back row, left to right: George Kaczmarek, Harold Barrett, Henry C. Stelter, Raymond Acton, and James R. Reese.

**Picture No. 4**—Front row, left to right: 30-year members Jack I. Espeland, business representative, Francis J. Vandenbrouche, Robert Zeman, John R. Bouras, and James D. Reed.

Back row, left to right: John H. Dolle, Sven G. Nyman, Duane L. Nordeen, Ray Zahn, and Steve T. Wohead.

**Picture No. 5**—Front row, left to right: 30-year members Edwin Dee, Frank Corso, Fank Brusati, Frank J. Boyer, and John J. Beran.

Second row, left to right: Joseph L. Holdmann, Charles Holdmann, Fred W. Hupe, Elmer G. Hinrichs, and Roy Felbinger.

Back row, left to right: Louis R. Miller, James L. Hogan, Sture J. Johnson, and Robert W. Knicker.

**Picture No. 6**—Front row, left to right: 30-year members Frank W. Wohead, Benny La Mendola, Louis Potilechio, Daniel Potilechio, and Clarence W. Enders.

Second row, left to right: Michael J. Wohead, Arthur H. Quednaw, Carl B. Portz, Elmer F. Hahne, and Raymond L. Myers.

Back row, left to right: Harry J. Schabel, Thomas J. Stoesser, Elroy Swenson, William J. Rieger, and Ray O. Richards.

**Continued Next Page**

Picture No. 7—Left to right: 35-year members Harley Kesler, Ercy Hendry, past-president and Wilbert De Jong.

Picture No. 8—Front row, left to right: 40-year members Arthur Steben, Frank Erxmeyer, Irv Bartels, Herman Wieg, and George Vandenbrouche.
Back row, left to right: Julius Schmitt, Gabriel Aukland, Edward Plagge, and Stanley Holmes.

Picture No. 9—Left to right: Robert Krier, president, 50-year member Norman Sather, and Jack Espeland, business representative.

Picture No. 10—Left to right: Stanley Macenas, financial secretary, Robert Krier, president, 55-year member Edwin Steben, and Jack Espeland, business representative.

Elmhurst, Ill.—Picture No. 7

Picture No. 9

Picture No. 10

Elmhurst, Ill.—Picture No. 8

### VISALIA, CALIF.

Purdin

Carpenters Local 1109 recently presented Wilbur Purdin with a 70-year service award.

Purdin was born in Winchester, O., November 14, 1891, and came to California in his late teens. He joined Local 701 in Fresno and was a member there for two years before transferring his book to local 1109, where he remained as a member for 68 years.

Purdin worked 35 years for one employer, Harris Construction Company, Inc. of Fresno Calif. Researching the records, we found that Wilbur had never been in the arrears for dues during the entire seven decades of service.

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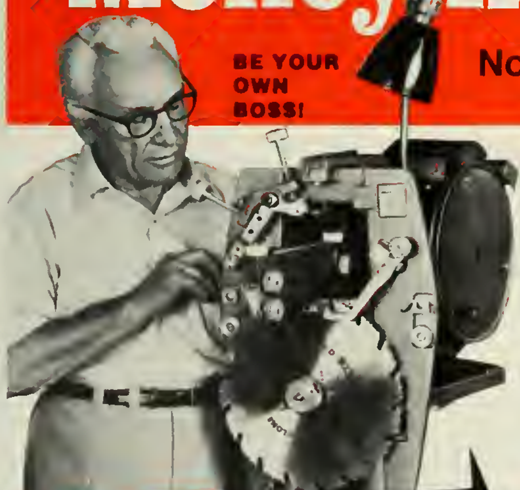

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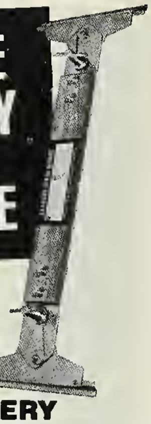

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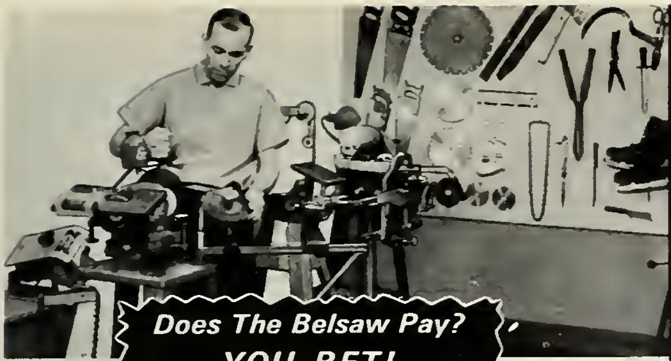

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## DID YOU KNOW?

**Continued from Page 11**

penters of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia. After they failed to win their demands for a 10-hour day and overtime pay, they set up a cooperative society that advertised rates underselling the master craftsmen.

- *In 1802, the first petition to a state legislature for a shorter working day was presented by carpenters in Georgia, who sought to place their profession "upon a more respectable and recognized social footing."*
- In 1825 the first large-scale strike for a 10-hour day was by 600 Boston journeymen carpenters.
- *In 1829 the first labor organization to nominate and elect its own political candidate was the Working Men's Party in New York City. Its nominee was Ebenezer Ford, the president of the Carpenters' Union. Ford was elected to the New York State Assembly.*
- Finally, in 1881 the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America became one of the first permanent labor unions in North America.

*NEXT MONTH: We explore the histories of the official seal and the union label.*

---

## MILLWRIGHTS

**Continued from Page 11**

the qualifications as provided in Section I of this Article."

Since these early formational days, millwrights have come under the jurisdiction of the Carpenters' Union. At the turn of the century, there was a competing organization known as the Millwrights Protective Union, headquartered in Buffalo, New York. In 1920, approximately 65 millwrights held memberships with both the Millwrights Protective Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The alternate Millwrights Protective Union was eventually absorbed into the Brotherhood which, since the late 1920s, has maintained complete jurisdiction over millwrighting.

Millwrighting has been an important branch of the Carpenters' Union for the past century. This is evidenced by the fact that two millwrights have served as General Presidents of the Brotherhood since its origin: Harry Lloyd served from 1896-1898 and James Kirby from 1913-1915.

In his July 31, 1886 Biennial Report, Peter J. McGuire, the Brotherhood's General Secretary, cited the following work-related statistics, as reported by local unions that year. Union workers were earning from $1.50 to $3.50 per day, the average rate being between $2.25 and $2.50. For 8 local unions, a day consisted of 8 working hours, while for 17, the 9-hour day was still upheld. Twenty-one locals were working hours on Saturdays, and the balance of workers put in 60 work hours per week. This report was issued the same year that millwrights were officially included in the Brotherhood's General Constitution.

By 1920, the average wages earned by union millwrights had risen substantially and were higher than those of union carpenters. In general, wages amounted to $1.00 or $1.25 per hour, and at the end of the 8-hour working day, earnings generally totaled from $8.00 to $10.00. Most workers still worked on Saturdays and holidays.

Times have really changed. The responsibilities and functions of today's millwright have shifted as society has become more and more complex and industry-oriented. In addition, wage rates and work hours have been modified. The 20th Century millwright works an 8-hour day, 5 days a week and earns an average of $11.55 per hour, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Over the past several hundred years, the working world has changed drastically. The millwright, in turn, has successfully adapted himself to these changes, and remains an integral part of the United Brotherhood and of today's working community.

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## WORKING WOMEN

**Continued from Page 3**

reasons. It is only to be expected that changes in long-accepted patterns of living require compromise and adjustment on the part of all who are affected.

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## *Shop For Credit; Booklet Shows How*

If you need a loan for a big item—like a house or a car—it pays to shop around.

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For a copy of the guide, send $1 to the Consumer Information Center, Dept. 106G, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.

# IN MEMORIAM

*The following list of 808 deceased members represents a total of $941,058.23 in death claims paid for the month.*

**EDITOR'S NOTE: (S) following names below indicates death of spouse.**

**Local 1, Chicago, Ill.**—Clarence D. Kilborn, Carmelo Locascio (S), Michael Rysso.
**Local 4, Davenport, Iowa**—Wesle W. Robley.
**Local 7, Minneapolis, Mn.**—Wiggo O. Dietz, Walfrid Engdahl, Edwin E. Johnson, Carl O. Ness, Charles H. Suomela, Harry G. Veland.
**Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Robert S. Price.
**Local 9, Buffalo, N.Y.**—William Sinclair.
**Local 10, Chicago, Ill.**—Charles C. Franklin, Charles K. Kakovich.
**Local 11, Cleveland, Ohio**—John W. Allen, Herbert W. Jarmuth (S), Julius Korecko, Thomas Maxwell.
**Local 12, Syracuse, N.Y.**—George Wilkins.
**Local 13, Chicago, Ill.**—Guy Coglianese (S), Harry L. Hampton (S), Richard J. Ray.
**Local 15, Hackensack, N.J.**—Matthew Cramer, Andrew S. Kerr, Arthur K. Solvang (S).
**Local 16, Springfield, Ill.**—Charles Cole.
**Local 19, Detroit, Mich.**—Algot Carlman, Leon Ellis, Edward Ronning (S), John S. Suthers.
**Local 20, New York, N.Y.**—William Doroshook.
**Local 22, San Francisco, Calif.**—Herman Falldorf, John R. Fryer, Michael J. Larkin, William Peterson, Alfred A. Rindal (S), Newton Thompson.
**Local 24, Central Conn.**—Frank Grandel.
**Local 32, Springfield, Ma.**—Fred Zitka.
**Local 33, Boston, Mass.**—Austin M. Findlen (S), John H. Porter.
**Local 36, Oakland, Calif.**—Edmond T. Lowe, Sr., Herbert E. Reinberg (S).
**Local 38, St. Catharines, Ont. Canada**—George J. Horth.
**Local 41, Woburn, Mass.**—Maurice W. Ackerman (S), Thomas R. Davis.
**Local 42, San Francisco, Calif.**—Floyd Carlson (S), James A. Colvin Sr., Fred W. Zurn.
**Local 43, Hartford, Conn.**—Michael Hanko, Felix Lupachino (S).
**Local 47, St. Louis, Mo.**—William B. Davis, William P. Smith, Leo C. Spies, John E. Sugar.
**Local 49, Lowell, Ma.**—Borromee E. Paradis, Raymond Pinette.
**Local 50, Knoxville, Tenn.**—E. W. Eidson (S), Carlton B. Holland (S).
**Local 51, Boston, Mass.**—Eric Nordquist, Nathan Revis, Frank Skalicky.
**Local 55, Denver, Colo.**—Harry L. Hammond, Cecil Steele.
**Local 58, Chicago, Ill.**—Otto G. Arnold, Emil Bosk (S), Harry Dassow, Roy L. Duda, Paul Jahn, William M. Newman, Oscar C. Swanson (S).
**Local 60, Indianapolis, Ind.**—William L. Harshbarger, Sr., Noble T. Kerr (S).
**Local 61, Kansas City, Mo.**—Paul Braune (S), Coin H. Roberts (S), Wallace D. Wright.
**Local 62, Chicago, Ill.**—Harry A. Lewis.
**Local 64, Louisville, Ky.**—Robert J. Bennett, Jr. (S).
**Local 65, Perth Amboy, N.J.**—Carl Rasmussen (S).
**Local 70, Chicago, Ill.**—Joseph Raby.
**Local 71, Forth Smith, Ark.**—Harold Adrion (S), J. D. Roe.
**Local 73, St. Louis, Mo.**—Roy Corey, Andrew J. Dover.
**Local 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.**—Haskel J. Grady, Acy S. McBryar (S), George W. Martin, Gilbert Saylors.
**Local 78, Troy, N.Y.**—Webster Conklin.
**Local 80, Chicago, Ill.**—Anton Pavlovsky (S), Leo Siegel, (Seigel), John A. Stasi.
**Local 85, Rochester, N.Y.**—Raymond Brink, Arthur Neubert.
**Local 87, St. Paul, Minn.**—Melvin M. Anderson, Jay C. Bevan, Frank J. Brown, Ralph A. Jacobsen, Henry H. Jones.
**Local 93, Ottawa, Ont. Canada**—Emile Saumure.
**Local 94, Providence, R.I.**—Orazio Abbruzzese, Stanley D. Lingard (S), Eugene Schreiber (S).
**Local 95, Detroit, Mich.**—Martin Schwartz, Frank X. Zocharski.
**Local 98, Spokane, Wash.**—Richard M. Hill.
**Local 100, Muskegon, Mich.**—Cecil Naber.
**Local 101, Baltimore, Md.**—Albert F. Brown, Jerry Cerny (S), William Minish, Ira L. Schylaske.
**Local 105, Cleveland, Ohio**—James H. McCutcheon.
**Local 107, Worcester, Ma.**—Algot B. Brunzell.
**Local 109, Sheffield, Ala.**—John W. Crunk (S), Luther F. McNatt (S), William C. Wood, Sr.
**Local 111, Lawrence, Ma.**—Louis A. Belanger (S), Levi Lariviere, Natale J. Mugavero.
**Local 117, Albany, N.Y.**—Charles Kayajian.
**Local 120, Utica, N.Y.**—Thomas Casale.
**Local 121, Vineland, N.J.**—Frank S. Vertolli (S).
**Local 131, Seattle, Wash.**—Jesse Ferrell, Adam L. Pierson (S).
**Local 132, Washington, D.C.**—Roy G. Johnson, Charles M. Wood.
**Local 133, Terre Haute, Ind.**—Clarence J. Van Lannen.
**Local 134, Montreal, Que. Canada**—Louis Theriault.
**Local 135, New York, N.Y.**—Joseph Levine, Jacob Levitt.
**Local 141, Chicago, Ill.**—Olof E. Johnson.
**Local 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Fred Huntzelman, Jr., Paul C. Kotek, Joseph Metrick.
**Local 144, Macon, Ga.**—Jack P. Scarborough (S).
**Local 159, Charleston, S.C.**—Ronald O. Fine, Sr.
**Local 162, San Mateo, Calif.**—Claus R. Swanson.
**Local 169, East St. Louis, Ill.**—Homer H. Varner (S), Martin A. Wilson.
**Local 171, Youngstown, Ohio**—Elmer A. Gardner, Andrew Tirpack, Eric O. Westin, Roy Wylam.
**Local 174, Joliet, Ill.**—Henry Koenig, Hans J. Orbesen.
**Local 182, Cleveland, Ohio**—Carl C. Castrovinci, Arthur A. Kaminski, Robert Kerr (S).
**Local 183, Peoria, Ill.**—Lloyd R. Ball.
**Local 184, Salt Lake City, Utah**—Albert Stoner.
**Local 185, St. Louis, Mo.**—Lawrence J. Miller.
**Local 187, Geneva, N.Y.**—John R. McKeever (S).
**Local 188, Yonkers, N.Y.**—Paul Caragine, Salvatore Mercadante, Albert Werdal.
**Local 191, York, Pa.**—Fred B. Oiler.
**Local 194, Oakland, Calif.**—Jesse P. Graham, Walter R. Hall, Joseph B. Swindle.
**Local 198, Dallas, Tex.**—James M. Alexander, W. J. Manchen (S).
**Local 199, Chicago, Ill.**—Otto Fuehrmeyer (S), Alexander P. Stanulis.
**Local 200, Columbus, Ohio**—Raymond E. Goldsberry, Carl Kimmel.
**Local 210, Stamford, Conn.**—John G. Kristoff.
**Local 213, Houston, Texas**—Merril K. Maze.
**Local 218, Boston, Ma.**—John H. Moore.
**Local 225, Atlanta, Ga.**—George W. Davis, Michael L. Johnson (S).
**Local 226, Portland, Ore.**—Wilson A. Sizemore.
**Local 229, Glens Falls, N.Y.**—Theodore Kokosa, Sr., James R. Roblee.
**Local 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Michael J. Nath, Harold B. Sturm, John J. Taylor (S).
**Local 232, Fort Wayne, Ind.**—Jack Bickley (S), Thad A. Froebe, Henry Kellett (S).
**Local 235, Riverside, Calif.**—Clarence E. Sago (S).
**Local 238, Ajo, Ariz.**—Carl D. Bigbey.
**Local 242, Chicago, Ill.**—Peter Gunseor (S).
**Local 246, New York, N.Y.**—Joseph Gruber (S).
**Local 252, Oshkosh, Wisc.**—Frank E. Binder (S).
**Local 254, Cleveland, Ohio**—Raymond A. Stefanski.
**Local 255, Bloomingburg, N.Y.**—Harry Groves, Sr.
**Local 257, New York, N.Y.**—William F. Howell, Jr., Robert Simmons, Frank Tosa.
**Local 258, Oneonta, N.Y.**—Theodore Rivenburg (S).
**Local 261, Scranton, Pa.**—Robert Barnicott, Francis Robuck (S).
**Local 262, San Jose, Calif.**—Andrew A. Mastora.
**Local 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Roy M. Cierzan (S), Edmond S. Hildebrandt (S), August Neshek, Michael Rebarchik (S), Theodore E. Ziminski.
**Local 265, Saugerties, N.Y.**—Louis Muzii.
**Local 267, Dresden, Ohio**—Darwin R. Dunlap (S).
**Local 269, Danville, Ill.**—Paul L. Smoot, William H. Stark.
**Local 278, Watertown, N.Y.**—Peter H. Gilbert, Lynn A. Wells.
**Local 280, Lockport, N.Y.**—Victor Maddalena, Edson J. Stanton.
**Local 297, Kalamazoo, Mich.**—William C. Carlyle, Phillip R. Sperti, Daniel D. Stevens.
**Local 298, New York, N.Y.**—Bertus Venendaal.
**Local 302, Huntington, W. Va.**—Harry W. Weser.
**Local 303, Portsmouth, Va.**—David R. Ricks.
**Local 307, Winona, Minn.**—Glenn Brown (S).
**Local 317, Aberdeen, Wash.**—Edwin E. Erickson (S).
**Local 329, Oklahoma City, Ok.**—Clinton C. Fees, Walter F. Gillispie (S), Earl C. Haley, Charles Noble, Thomas C. Sterrett.
**Local 334, Saginaw, Mich.**—Robert Schwartz (S).

**Local 337, Detroit, Mich.**—Henry V. Baker, Lawrence T. Lee.
**Local 338, Seattle, Wash.**—Michael Alwin.
**Local 342, Pawtucket, R.I.**—Napoleon Bernard (S), Dosilva Ferland.
**Local 343, Winnipeg, MB Canada**—Marco Furlan.
**Local 345, Memphis, Tenn.**—Gene A. Moore.
**Local 347, Mattoon, Ill.**—Joel A. Fox.
**Local 350, New Rochelle, N.Y.**—Ignazio Ilardi (S).
**Local 359, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Joseph D. Haines.
**Local 360, Galesburg, Ill.**—Carl A. Elofson.
**Local 361, Duluth, Minn.**—Axel S. Pearson, Walter Randa.
**Local 365, Marion, Ind.**—Albert S. Kiser.
**Local 366, New York, N.Y.**—Ture Meriluoto, Einar Ohman, John Olsson (S).
**Local 385, New York, N.Y.**—Giacomo Pagliarello, Louis A. Vernocchi.
**Local 386, Angels Camp, Calif.**—Samuel H. Beverage.
**Local 387, Columbus, Miss.**—Cary W. Sheffield.
**Local 391, Hoboken, N.J.**—William Wittenburg.
**Local 393, Camden, N.J.**—Lawrence H. Geiser.
**Local 400, Omaha, Nebr.**—Lloyd Longwell.
**Local 404, Mentor, Ohio**—William D. Kuth.
**Local 414, Nanticoke, Pa.**—Leonard E. Marks.
**Local 415, Cincinnati, Ohio**—Albert Brandt.
**Local 417, St. Louis, Mo.**—Edward H. Aydelott, Eugene Edmiston, John W. Reed.
**Local 419, Chicago, Ill.**—George Ellmann.
**Local 422, New Brighton, Pa.**—John A. Burnsworth, A. Udell Gallagher (S), Harry Overdorff (S).
**Local 424, Hingham, Ma.**—Cyrus E. Cobb, George R. Sollis.
**Local 434, Chicago, Ill.**—Emerson P. Copeland, John Rinkema, William L. Scott.
**Local 437, Portsmouth, Ohio**—Harold O. Bailey.
**Local 452, Vancouver, B.C., Canada**—Ian N. Burfoot (S), Roy Gautier (S), Odin B. Thornton.
**Local 454, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Jack C. (Talbert) Harris, Arvid Johnson.
**Local 455, Somerville, N.J.**—Sherwood Johnson, Frank Patullo, Nick Patullo (S).
**Local 456, Media, Pa.**—Fred Weischedel (S).
**Local 466, Sitka, Ark.**—Edward Nelson.
**Local 468, New York, N.Y.**—Herbert E. Fischer.
**Local 470, Tacoma, Wa.**—Warren P. Essman (S), Merrill Johnson (S), Kenneth A. Shipman.
**Local 475, Ashland, Ma.**—Orin S. Dadmun, Alfred F. Le Blanc.
**Local 483, San Francisco, Calif.**—Robert G. Hettinger, Harold M. Smith, James D. Smith, Earl Wilson.
**Local 488, New York, N.Y.**—John Malanowski, Donald K. Maryott (S), Sanky Algot Nelson (S), Benigno Santiago, Louis Schumack (S), Paul Tast.
**Local 490, Passaic, N.J.**—Jacob Holster.
**Local 497, Crossett, Ark.**—Vernon Atkins.
**Local 499, Leavenworth, Ks.**—Herman W. Vogel.
**Local 504, Chicago, Ill.**—Henry Garrison, Siegmund Levin.
**Local 508, Marion, Ill.**—Millard F. Brown.
**Local 522, Durham, N.C.**—John L. Brooks, Herbert W. Singleton (S).
**Local 526, Galveston, Tex.**—Ralph T. Wille.
**Local 548, St. Paul Minn.**—Walter M. Schwartz.
**Local 559, Paducah, Ky.**—James B. Bugg, Richard Hook.
**Local 563, Glendale, Calif.**—Ludwig A. Erbacher, Clarence O. Wilson.
**Local 568, Lincoln, Ill.**—Frank Crawford, T. Edward Hickey.
**Local 569, Pascagoula, Miss.**—Edward H. Cruse (S).
**Local 583, Portland, Ore.**—Claud F. O'Neal.
**Local 586, Sacramento, Calif.**—Elmer C. Prechtel, Mason R. Swarthout, Ralph H. Younger.
**Local 596, St. Paul, Minn.**—James M. Beckius (S), Lloyd H. Dousette.
**Local 599, Hammond, Ind.**—Giles Bennett, James Crary, Joe Guy, Earl H. Wiedeman.
**Local 602, St. Louis, Mo.**—James E. Roberts.
**Local 603, Ithaca, N.Y.**—Carl L. Sinskie.
**Local 608, New York, N.Y.**—Patrick Duffy (S), Michael Hanrahan, Joseph Headley, George Nelson (S), Joseph Pilla.
**Local 609, Idaho Falls, Idaho**—Glen M. Nicholls, Gabriel M. Simpson.
**Local 610, Port Arthur, Tex.**—Freddy J. Romero, Wyatt G. Ware (S).
**Local 622, Waco, Tex.**—Roger Q. M. Grantham, II, Robert M. Lee.
**Local 623, Atlantic County, N.J.**—John M. Berenato.
**Local 627, Jacksonville, Fla.**—William G. Bussee, Bobby W. Kight.
**Local 642, Richmond, Calif.**—Mario A. Bruzzone, Willard F. Doble, Thordur Gudmundson (S), Edward N. Korsboen, Hugh E. Maddon, Alvin E. Van Winkle (S).
**Local 644, Pekin, Ill.**—LaVerne Schwab.
**Local 668, Palo Alto, Calif.**—Charles O. Harris, Erkki Maki (S).
**Local 678, Dubuque, Iowa**—Harry F. Radloff, Otto Radloff.
**Local 682, Franklin, Pa.**—Thomas J. Gustafson.
**Local 691, Williamsport, Pa.**—Gerald E. Dunkleberger (S).
**Local 696, Tampa, Fla.**—Jay Z. Thompson.
**Local 698, Covington, Ky.**—George H. Brooks.
**Local 701, Fresno, Calif.**—Charles W. Traxler.
**Local 703, Lockland, Ohio**—Elmer F. Stratham.
**Local 710, Long Beach, Calif.**—Edward Bulger, Albert L. Vangrootheest (S).
**Local 715, Elizabeth, N.J.**—Alexander R. Pells.
**Local 721, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Charles R. Davilam, Orville W. Durant (S), Ralph Wiese (S).
**Local 724, Houston, Tex.**—John J. Stepanski, Pete A. Twardowski.
**Local 727, Hialeah, Fla.**—Edwin D. Gratton.
**Local 739, Cincinnati, Ohio**—John A. Bennett, Samuel Peak.
**Local 742, Decatur, Ill.**—Carl L. Frederick, Bobbie L. Maurer (S).
**Local 743, Bakersfield, Calif.**—Jess B. Watts.
**Local 745, Honolulu, Hawaii**—Richard A. Hayakawa (S).
**Local 751, Santa Rosa, Calif.**—Allen D. Axthelm, Harold A. Doss.
**Local 755, Superior, Wisc.**—Edwin W. Sallman.
**Local 756, Bellingham, Wa.**—Ray E. Carter, Joseph P. Collopy.
**Local 758, Indianapolis, Ind.**—Nathan H. Thompson.
**Local 764, Shreveport, La.**—Albert D. Festervand.
**Local 768, Kingston, Pa.**—Weldon L. Everett.
**Local 769, Pasadena, Calif.**—Leonard A. Small (S).
**Local 771, Watsonville, Calif.**—Kenneth A. Highman.
**Local 780, Astoria, Oregon**—Albert Knudsen.
**Local 795, St. Louis, Mo.**—Leonard A. Lindsey.
**Local 801, Woonsocket, R.I.**—Alfred Manville.
**Local 815, Beverly, Mass.**—John S. Lilja (S).
**Local 820, Wisc. Rapids, Wisc.**—Henry C. Jacobsen.
**Local 821, Springfield, N.J.**—Charles Papandrea.
**Local 829, Santa Cruz, Calif.**—Albino A. Bonetti, Morris A. Peterson.
**Local 835, Seneca Falls, N.Y.**—Stanley H. Burroughs.
**Local 836, Janesville, Wisc.**—Thoburn Devine.
**Local 839, Des Plaines, Ill.**—Fremont Mensching.
**Local 848, San Bruno, Calif.**—George D. Bachert.
**Local 857, Tucson, Ariz.**—R. Ernest Lintow (S), Glen O. Yonaka.
**Local 870, Spokane, Wash.**—Delbert Cate.
**Local 889, Hopkins, Minn.**—Othmar Fasching, Fred L. Lutjen.
**Local 901, Savanna, Ill.**—Lloyd P. Fagan.
**Local 902, Brooklyn, N.Y.**—Joseph Gaulin.
**Local 904, Jacksonville, Ill.**—Albert O. Easley, Alfred H. Reller.
**Local 906, Glendale, Ariz.**—James R. Mussatto, W. Mearl Young.
**Local 916, Aurora, Ill.**—John F. Karas.
**Local 925, Salinas, Calif.**—Howard C. Johnson, Theodore M. Meeker, Wilber Morrell, Frank Scott.
**Local 937, Dubuque, Iowa**—Nick G. Fondell, Charles J. Steffen.
**Local 938, Richmond, Mo.**—Harold F. Driskell (S).
**Local 943, Tulsa, Okla.**—Gene E. Anderson (S), Paul Dixon, Ruben E. Gumm, T. Roy Humphrey, James R. Morton (S).
**Local 944, San Bernardino, Calif.**—Leard Hagans, Wallace B. Hale, Lawrence A. Whiteley.
**Local 953, Lake Charles, La.**—Daniel G. Hollenbeck, Murphy J. Miller.
**Local 955, Appleton, Wisc.**—Stanley Feil (S).
**Local 957, Stillwater, Minn.**—Edmund J. Kinzel.
**Local 969, Penn Yan, N.Y.**—Irving Stryker.
**Local 971, Reno, Nev.**—Arthur F. Gohde, Don Rials (S).
**Local 973, Texas City, Texas**—William R. Gaddis (S).
**Local 978, Springfield, Mo.**—Nuel M. Ratcliff (S).
**Local 981, Petaluma, Calif.**—Hugh B. Nyce, Harold Richards, Loial Ridout.
**Local 982, Detroit, Mich.**—Stephen Kozar (S), Elmer McCombs, Ray Osborn, Charles K. Smith.
**Local 993, Miami, Fla.**—William Burkholder.
**Local 998, Royal Oak, Mich.**—Eric Franzen (S).
**Local 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill.**—Clifford D. Casey, Gerald M. Hampton.
**Local 1002, Knoxville, Tenn.**—William C. Kirtley.
**Local 1006, New Brunswick, N.J.**—Fred J. Farrell, John Wm. Peura, Primo Pormilli.
**Local 1020, Portland, Oregon**—Dean R. Hanson (S), Marion L. Terril, Erling Thompson (S).
**Local 1025, Medford, Wisc.**—Anton Kurek.
**Local 1040, Eureka, Calif.**—George Kneaper (S), Frank L. Swanston.
**Local 1042, Plattsburgh, N.Y.**—Wayne M. Barney (S).
**Local 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Joseph Mallardi.

**Local 1053, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Leo Makowski.
**Local 1062, Santa Barbara, Calif.**—Shirley E. Keep.
**Local 1065, Salem, Oregon**—Edwell Columbus.
**Local 1073, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Herbert M. Freedman.
**Local 1074, Eau Claire, Wisc.**—Andrew Wagnild.
**Local 1086, Portsmouth, Va.**—Robert L. Faulkner (S).
**Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.**—Leonard Begay, Archie R. Boring, Otto J. Sweat.
**Local 1091, Bismarck, N.D.**—Peter Iwaniw, Matthew K. Vetter.
**Local 1094, Corvallis, Oregon**—Harold E. Stevens (S), Daniel W. Styles (S).
**Local 1097, Longview, Tex.**—Clinton F. Pinson.
**Local 1098, Baton Rouge, La.**—Joseph B. Huszar, William A. McKinney (S), Joseph Trabeau, Austin J. Williamson (S).
**Local 1102, Detroit, Mich.**—Stanley J. Schenavar.
**Local 1108, Cleveland, Ohio**—Victor Fedorchak.
**Local 1109, Visalia, Calif.**—Ernest Sacks.
**Local 1114, So. Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Rudolph Ryskey.
**Local 1120, Portland, Ore.**—Thomas J. Littleton, Frank C. McGhee, Cleo B. Pohrman.
**Local 1125, Los Angeles, Calif.**—James E. Brummett.
**Local 1129, Kittanning, Pa.**—Richard H. Morris.
**Local 1134, Mt. Kisko, N.Y.**—Karl M. Daul, Carl O. Ekstrom, Wilfred Spies, Napoleon Vermette.
**Local 1137, Edmundston, NB Canada**—Ernest Plourde.
**Local 1138, Toledo, Ohio**—Walter Amos, James Howell Sr. (S), Cecil C. Pollock.
**Local 1140, San Pedro, Calif.**—Lee H. Bowen (S), Richard McClure, Elmer L. Moss.
**Local 1142, Lawrenceburg, Ind.**—Fred H. Trennepohl.
**Local 1146, Greenbay, Wisc.**—Earl Laude (S).
**Local 1147, Roseville, Calif.**—Robert E. Corbett.
**Local 1149, Oakland, Calif.**—Frank J. Bidou, Nicholas Ericksen, Wilbert Fischer, Charles D. Hackmeier.
**Local 1155, Columbus, Ind.**—Dean E. Richardson.
**Local 1160, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Louis Frankowski (S), Walter P. Slesinski (S).
**Local 1162, New York, N.Y.**—Thomas H. Collins, Michael Rublowski.
**Local 1164, New York, N.Y.**—Joseph Celano, Ludwig Eiler (S), Jimmie Hiers, Robert Verderber (S).
**Local 1180, Louisville, Ky.**—Jesse L. Aldridge.
**Local 1182, Tucson, Ariz.**—Richard C. Palmer.
**Local 1184, Seattle, Wash.**—Sam H. Heatherly.
**Local 1188, Mt. Carmel, Ill.**—William D. Perry (S).
**Local 1196, Arlington Hts., Ill.**—Allen Schulte
**Local 1203, Jasper, Ala.**—Maxwell W. Burton.
**Local 1204, New York, N.Y.**—Max Greenspan (S), Sam Tanditash.
**Local 1205, Indlo, Calif.**—William Asher Black, Charles H. Corp, Jr., Henry V. Daker.
**Local 1216, Mesa, Ariz.**—Ivan E. Hoffman (S).
**Local 1222, Medford, N.Y.**—Henry Baier, Sr., Herman Christensen.
**Local 1227, Ironwood, Mich.**—Samuel Karinen (S).
**Local 1242, Akron, Ohio**—Earl D. Sutherland.
**Local 1243, Fairbanks, Alaska**—John E. Reams.
**Local 1251, New Westminster, BC Canada**—James Wylie.
**Local 1252, St. Paul, Minn.**—Herbert A. Simon, George Van Dyken (S).
**Local 1262, Chillicothe, Mo.**—Clarence Alexander (S), Harold H. Keith.
**Local 1266, Austin, Texas**—H. Buddy Brooks, Walter W. McGehee.
**Local 1275, Clearwater, Fla.**—Giles M. Burnett, William R. Gormley.
**Local 1277, Bend, Oregon**—Marvin M. Bishop.
**Local 1280, Mt. View, Calif.**—Harold F. Kufeldt (S).
**Local 1289, Seattle, Wash.**—George M. Winkle, Jr. (S).
**Local 1292, Huntington, N.Y.**—James Mullen.
**Local 1296, San Diego, Calif.**—Andrew J. Gauze, Eleazar Mendoza.
**Local 1299, Covington, Ky.**—Jessie L. Stull (S).
**Local 1301, Monroe, Mich.**—Joseph C. Litwin.
**Local 1302, New London, Conn.**—Chester J. Atkins.
**Local 1305, Fall River, Mass.**—Louis Bernier, Carlton Spencer.
**Local 1308, Lake Worth, Fla.**—Harry C. Danner, Oliver Erickson (S), Sam Maki.
**Local 1310, St. Louis, Mo.**—Grantland P. Simpson.
**Local 1319, Albuquerque, N.M.**—Jesse L. McClain.
**Local 1323, Monterey, Calif.**—Russel S. Hansen (S), Gerald B. Parks.
**Local 1325, Edmonton, AB Canada**—Joseph P. Gagnon, Mitchell L. Gouger.
**Local 1331, Barnstable, Ma.**—Jose J. Lombard, Vincent G. Skinner.
**Local 1334, Baytown, Texas**—Allen F. Jones, Joseph J. McCabe.
**Local 1335, Wilmington, Calif.**—Harry B. Hackelman.
**Local 1342, Irvington, N.J.**—Pietro Calafati (S), Olaf A. Christiansen, James R. Newport.
**Local 1345, Buffalo, N.Y.**—Carl Putnam.
**Local 1349, Two Rivers, Wisc.**—Frank Bunzow (S).
**Local 1363, Oshkosh, Wisc.**—Reinhold Daniel.
**Local 1365, Cleveland, Ohio**—John M. Greuling.
**Local 1371, Gadsden, Ala.**—John F. Walters.
**Local 1373, Flint, Mich.**—William F. Little (S), Arlie Force.
**Local 1382, Rochester, Minn.**—Henry V. Lively.
**Local 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.**—Chester J. Blair, Marvin E. Pohlmann.
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## EVACUATING SAW

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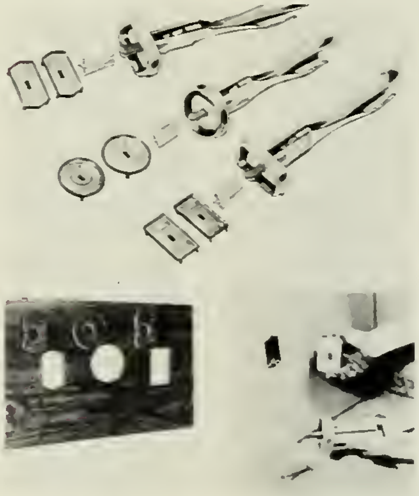

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## IN CONCLUSION

# A Turnabout in Housing Could Create Half a Million Jobs, Billions in Wages

The 1970s are drawing to a close with no immediate improvement in America's dismal housing situation.

When I look back over the recent years of this decade, I realize just how little has been achieved in making adequate housing available to the millions who need it . . . in spite of the strong efforts of our Brotherhood, the Building Trades, the AFL-CIO, and other organizations concerned with the housing industry.

Five years ago, we published a 12-page document entitled "The Carpenters Action Program to Meet the Crisis in Housing." CAP, as the program was called, recommended that the Congress and the incumbent Administration sweep aside some of the bureaucracy and some of the regulations keeping money tight and in the grasp of multi-billion dollar insurance companies and investment firms and establish a Federal Housing Loan Fund, offering direct loans of mortgage monies at low interest rates to low-income and middle-income Americans with immediate housing needs. CAP spelled out proposals which would have kept the Federal Housing Loan Fund within appropriate and fiscally-sound limits—for example, income ceilings for those Americans entitled to direct government loans, maximum mortgage amounts to be underwritten, and lowest possible interest rates.

Our CAP proposals drew strong support from organized labor and from consumer groups, and we repeated them in testimony before Congressional committees concerned with housing and fiscal management.

Unfortunately, our challenging proposals have only gained a mixed response, and special financial interests have opposed it all over Capitol Hill.

**The federal government has always played a major role in housing, but this role has always been at current high interest rates and with the support of our tax dollars.**

It is our contention that when home ownership is extended to all Americans who can meet reasonable mortgage payments then the Federal role in subsidy payments of all kinds, public construction, and other Federal housing programs can be reduced, and the program would pay for itself. Under the present system, money for housing must compete in the money market with all other capital demands. The chaos and oscillations of the money market result in money for "prime borrowers" only—corporations with big portfolios and not wage-earning individuals. I firmly believe that the housing money needs of Americans should be removed from this patently unfair situation.

**It has been almost a half century since Franklin D. Roosevelt told Americans in his first inaugural address that one-third of the nation was ill-housed. And it has been little more than a decade since Lyndon Johnson told the nation that he hoped to rebuild a Great Society, well-housed and well-cared-for. Still we wait for bold and progressive actions on housing in the 1970s and 1980s.**

The board of directors of the nation's home builders' association met last month to discuss the housing industry situation. Its leaders were told that tight money and rising interest rates, this year, are expected to bring about a 20% decline in housing starts from last year's 2 million level. Single housing starts will drop by an estimated 272,000.

Home builders were reminded that this was a "moderate decline" when compared to some years past, but that a drop of 272,000 in single family starts means the loss of 480,000 jobs during 1979, $7.5 billion in wages, and about $2 billion in tax revenue for local, state and federal governments!

It is noticeable that home builders do not report any drop in profits for the money lenders. For years and years they have had to go to mortgage companies, hat in hand, to get financing for their housing projects. They have been at the mercy of the money changers, and, it appears, they will always be, unless the federal government makes bold moves to take home financing out of the competitive money-market controls which now exist, to at least a limited extent and within the bounds of free enterprise.

**As conditions now exist in the home building industry, many home builders are cutting corners on materials and labor and producing less-than-quality housing for the frantic, waiting public. The largest area of open-shop construction in the building and construction trades is in housing. It is a sad commentary on today's housing situation that most of the single family homes today are being built by unskilled and semi-skilled workmen and not skilled, four-year trained journeymen of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.**

And this cancerous condition—which is one more indication of a sick economy—is threatening to spread more and more into commercial construction, where skilled labor is of such prime importance. Scab housing workers are already beginning to appear for "shape ups" in many parts of the country, like worker pools for the waterfronts and the big migrant-labor farms.

These are some other aspects of the illness of the housing industry:

- The elderly—our senior citizens—are being forced out of their small retirement apartments in many cities by landlords who are callously converting their apartment buildings to condominiums. Retirees on fixed incomes do not have sufficient down payments —and many never will—to buy at today's prices the small cubicles they have called home in recent years. Landlords complain that they are paying taxes which are too high, and, in some cases, they are. But, all too often, the landlord simply wants to get his money and his profits in this period of inflation and move into other investments and other money changing, and he cares little for the tenants he leaves behind.

- Young people, too, are suffering. During the 1970s approximately 32 million Americans have reached the age of 30, the home buying age. This was a 39% increase over the 1960s. Another 42 million will reach age 30 during the 1980s. Where will they be housed?

Organized labor does not believe some of the proposals for "graduated mortgages" are the answer for young home buyers. Under these proposals, new home owners would be able to make low mortgage payments during the first years, when they are getting established as home owners, and then the payments would get higher and higher as the years go by. Such proposals are, to some extent, a form of inflation gambling. If inflation continues to rise as it has, a mortgage payment of today may not seem as tough to meet five or ten years from now. . . . But then, if a recession hits, threats of foreclosure will greatly increase as living costs mount up.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council said at its most recent meeting in Chicago that "continuation of the 1979 decline in housing construction will most likely be a part of the economy's slide into a general recession."

The Council pointed out that a housing supply shortage is reflected in the record low national rental vacancy rate of 4.8% and a corresponding 1% homeowner vacancy rate.

The AFL-CIO leaders stated, "Insufficient vacant units are available for sale or rent, and many that are available are not in locations, condition or sizes to meet housing needs. This has caused inflation in home prices and rents."

**Let's look at some of those housing prices: In May, 1979, the median price of existing homes sold was $55,900 or 17% above the level for 1978. For new homes sold, the median price was $62,900, or 13% more than a year before.**

**That was only six months ago, when the AFL-CIO Executive Council last reviewed the situation. Last month, however, some sort of milestone or benchmark was reached when the average new home price in the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C. topped $111,000!—making homes in the US capital the most costly in the nation and the first to average over the $100,000 mark!**

And in other parts of the country, especially in my home state of California, the situation is equally as bad.

Surely there must be an end to these spiraling housing prices! House-hungry Americans are making desperate deals for homes today, because they are not certain how high the spiral will go.

**The housing shortage is generating inflation that will not be turned back until the supply of housing is dramatically increased.**

There is a desperate need for "assisted" housing for many low-income Americans displaced by condominium conversions and urban renewal projects. There should be higher support levels for a number of federal housing programs, including low rent public housing and the Section 8 leased housing programs at levels of support above 300,000 units per year. Increased output of assisted housing can serve to overcome the short housing supply that feeds on inflation and provide an economic stimulus to counteract inflation generally.

**Building Trades leaders have determined that about three million new or substantially rehabilitated housing units are needed annually, if the nation is to overcome its housing crisis.**

And, as the home builders point out, almost half a million jobs and $7.5 billion in wages are at stake. Think of what a boost to the economy it would be to find America back in the housing business at the pace and at the quality standards it once was. Such a turnaround, by itself, could make the 1980s the promising years they ought to be.

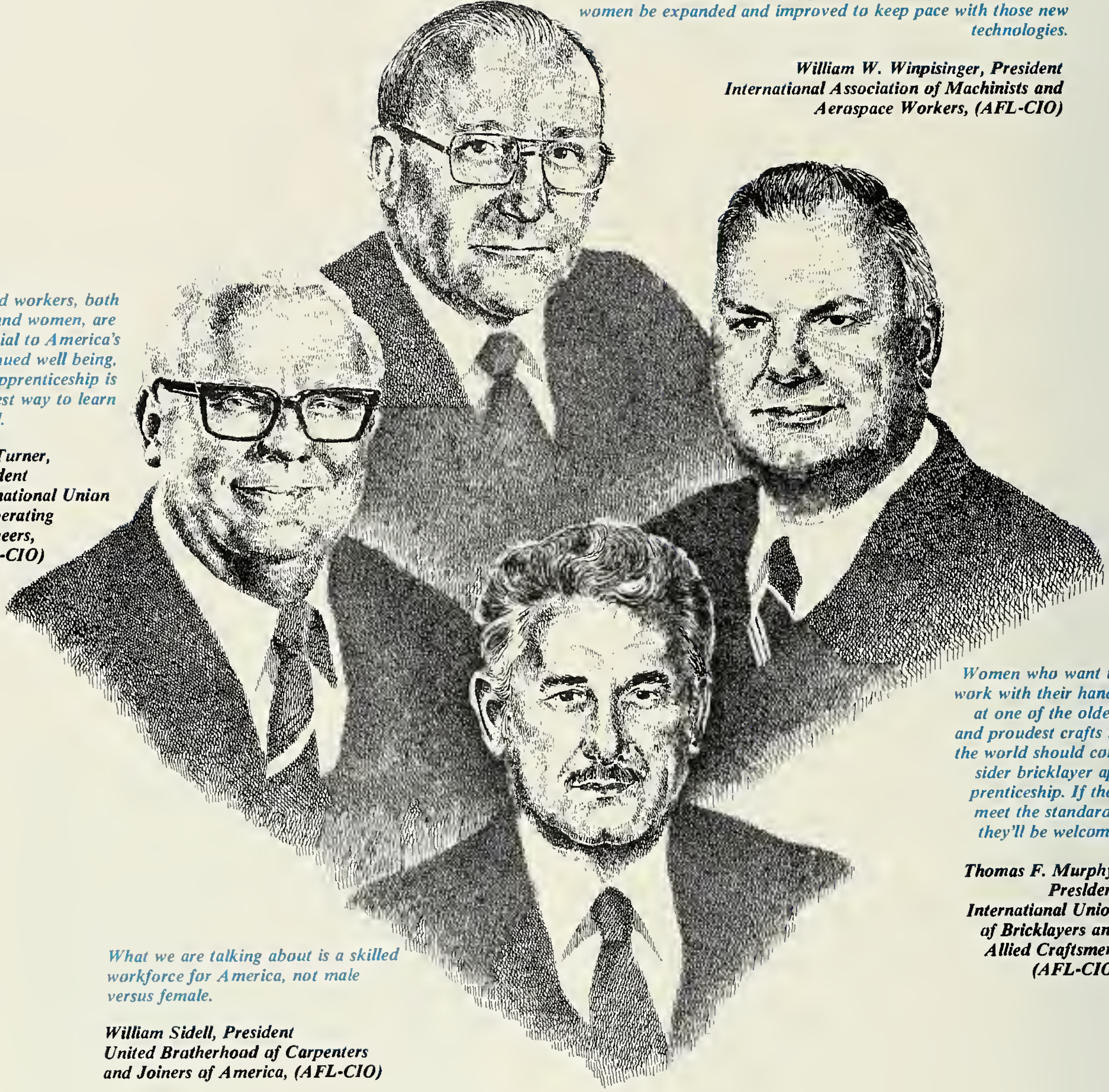
All of these facts help to explain the prime reason why we have concentrated our organizing efforts in the Coordinated Housing Organizing Program (CHOP). We are hopeful that every local union and council in the Brotherhood will respond to our current CHOP organizing effort.

William Sidell

GENERAL PRESIDENT

*Women are a vital part of America's work force today. Their skills spread across the entire spectrum of American industry. In the next few years, new technologies will be infused into virtually every industry--indeed into every individual job--at a faster and more widespread pace than ever before in our history. We must insure that our apprentice training opportunities for women be expanded and improved to keep pace with those new technologies.*

***William W. Winpisinger, President***
***International Association of Machinists and***
***Aerospace Workers, (AFL-CIO)***



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***Thomas F. Murphy,***
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*What we are talking about is a skilled workforce for America, not male versus female.*

***William Sidell, President***
***United Brotherhood of Carpenters***
***and Joiners of America, (AFL-CIO)***

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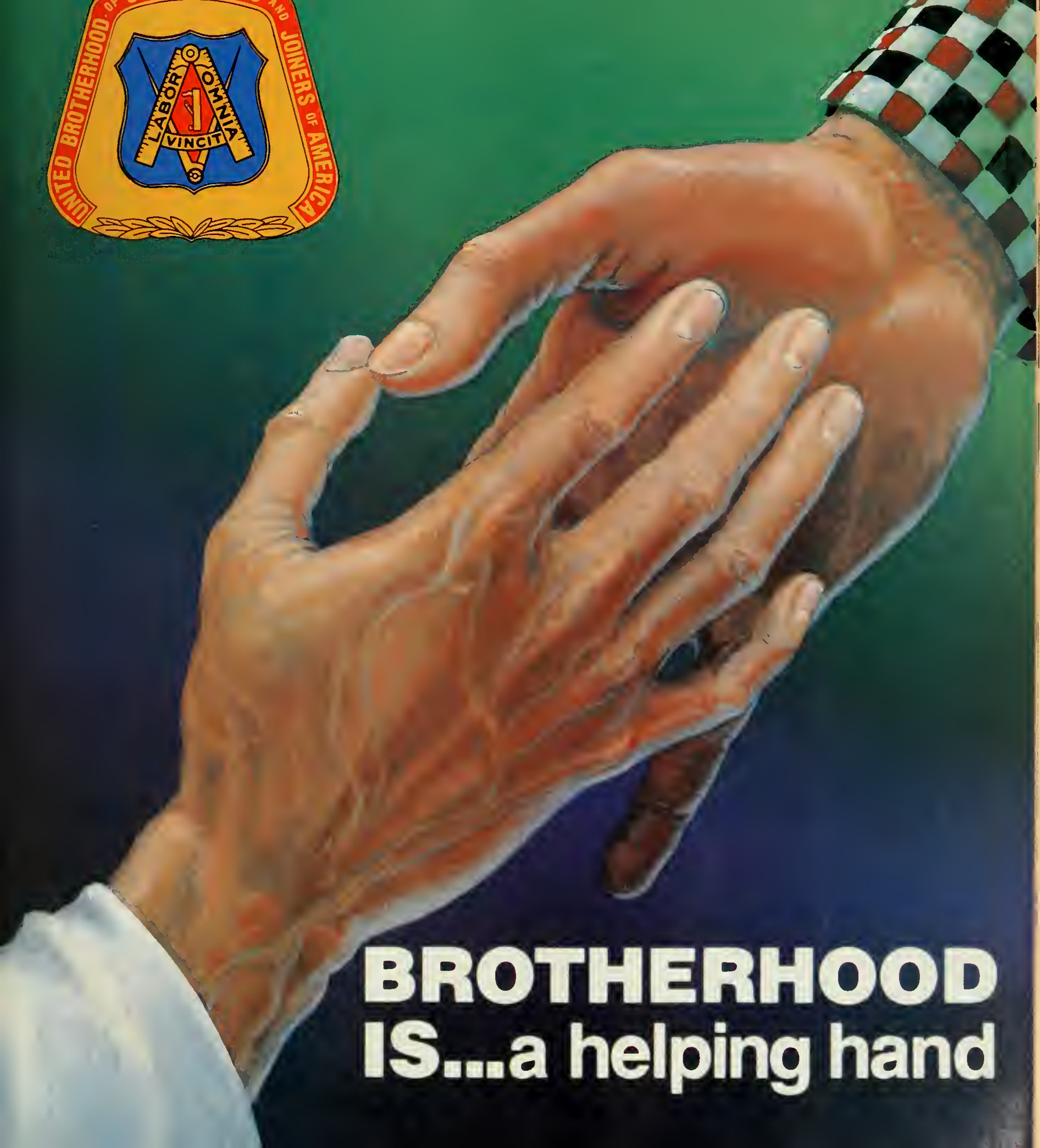

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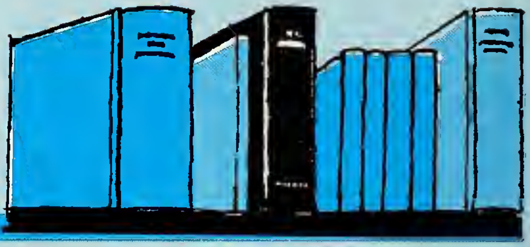

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William Sidell, *Chairman*
John S. Rogers, *Secretary*

Correspondence for the General Executive Board should be sent to the General Secretary.

## Secretaries, Please Note

In processing complaints about magazine delivery, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. When a member clears out of one local union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mailing list of the local union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary so that this member can again be added to the mailing list.

Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

## PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must also notify your local union . . . by some other method.

**This coupon should be mailed to *THE CARPENTER*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001**

NAME ______________________ Local No. ________

Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

NEW ADDRESS ______________________________

City ______ State or Province ______ ZIP Code ______

# CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 99 No. 11 NOVEMBER, 1979

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

*John S. Rogers, Editor*

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

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## THE COVER

Much has been written about hands . . . their strengths, their weaknesses, their perceptions.

The Apostle Paul urged the Galatians to extend their right hands in fellowship to those in need.

The poet Wordsworth said that it is "enough, if something from our hands have power to live, and act, and serve the future hour."

And it was Tennyson who wrote: "Ring in the valiant man and free . . . the larger heart, the kindlier hand . . . Ring out the darkness of the land . . ."

The strong hand of the Brotherhood member extends across our November cover and offers help to a victim of Parkinson's Disease . . . the silent crippler for which there is no known cure.

The United Brotherhood has taken up the cause of those suffering from Parkinson's Disease and is leading the campaign for funds, for research, for education, and for service to the sufferers. We urge you to join the campaign. Turn to Pages 2 and 9 for more about our work, and we urge you to pull out the enclosed envelope and make a contribution to the Brotherhood's drive for funds.

*NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.*

CARPENTER
BROTHERHOOD IS...a helping hand

# THE BROTHERHOOD LEADS THE FIGHT AGAINST A SINISTER DISEASE

## *Every Member Urged to Support Work of the American Parkinson's Disease Association*

Parkinson's is a creeping, sinister disease. The first sign of its attack might be a muscular tremor in one hand. The thumb and forefinger begin to move uncontrollably, as though you are rolling a pill between your fingers . . . or there is an uncontrolled movement of the hand like beating a tom-tom.

Then the other hand is affected, and later there is a tremor at the ankle.

In some cases, there is a continuing nodding movement of the head.

And so this disease — also called shaking palsy — progresses through the nervous system . . . relieved by medications . . . but always there . . . like an unseen scourge . . . gradually wasting away the body of a person until he or she can hold on no longer.

There are an estimated one million and a half victims of this disease in North America. To date, there is no cure for their ailment.

In 1975 a group of United Brotherhood leaders banded together and began to support the work of a small organization called the American Parkinson's Disease Association . . . APDA.

APDA is truly a grassroots, volunteer health organization. It has drawn together the families of victims, a small group of research scientists, and our United Brotherhood.

Four years ago, General President William Sidell agreed to serve as campaign chairman of the annual APDA drive for funds. Fund raising dinners were held by Brotherhood leaders in New York, Chicago and

*Dr. George Cotzias, shown at work below, provided the first major breakthrough with a drug called L-Dopa.*

*Pictures on this page show the Brotherhood's work with APDA at the General Convention, at fund-raising dinners, in the establishment of a research grant, and in promotion.*

New Orleans, and there was a tremendous outpouring of funds from the membership attending these dinners . . . enough to get APDA launched into a continuous program of research into causes and cures for the disease.

Parkinson's Disease Information Centers have been established at 15 medical institutions across the country, because of our work. A research fellowship in the name of the Brotherhood has been established. It is a costly undertaking, but a start has been made.

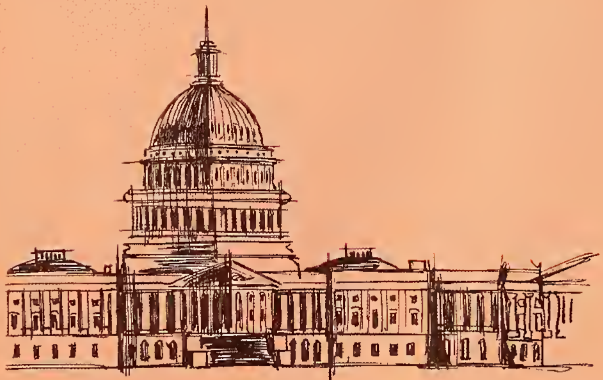
Much, much more must be done.

. . . And so we make this special plea, this November, to all members of the Brotherhood — almost 800,000 strong — to contribute to APDA. Between Pages 8 and 9 of this issue is a special envelope for your tax-deductible contribution. We urge you to pull out this envelope, fill in the coupon, and send a generous contribution by cash, check or money order to the General Office in Washington, D.C. Every local union should participate. Help to make your local 100% in support of this Brotherhood fund-raising effort.

The dollars you contribute go directly to the life-support work of the American Parkinson's Disease Association. Lend a hand to this mighty effort now!

Americana
of New York

# Washington Report



## AFL-CIO CONVENTION

AFL-CIO President George Meany and Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland have issued the call for the federation's 13th convention, scheduled to open at the Sheraton Washington Hotel in Washington, D.C., November 15.

The 1,200 delegates will meet at a critical time, they said, noting:

"Double-digit inflation continues, fueled by the energy crisis. Unemployment will grow as the recession, which started from the highest level in history, deepens.

"The Congress has yet to act on major items on labor's legislative agenda—meeting the energy crisis, achieving tax justice, providing job creation measures to put America back to work and reform the labor laws, health care system and the Hatch Act.

"Corporate America and its right-wing political allies continue an unrelenting attack on the labor movement and all elements of social progress."

## FOUR CITIES JOB-CREATION

The White House has announced that four urban areas will participate in a $1.6 million demonstration project aimed at targeting more federal contracts to areas of high unemployment.

The cities chosen are New York City, Detroit, Lawrence/Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Buffalo, N.Y. Each will receive up to $400,000 over a two-year period to set up programs to notify industries of upcoming contracts and to provide management and technical assistance to help firms obtain and complete federal contracts.

The aim is to show that local governments in these areas can help small and minority-owned firms secure and perform federal contracts. The benefits, according to the White House, will be job creation, tax base improvement and business stability.

The Labor Surplus outreach program is sponsored by the General Services Administration, Small Business Administration, and the Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Housing and Urban Development.

## CHINA OFFERS LABOR EXPORT

The Foreign Broadcast Information Service in Washington reported this broadcast by the Kyodo station in Tokyo:

"Chinese government officials have informed visiting Japanese businessmen they would like to send Chinese laborers . . . to overseas construction projects to (obtain) foreign currencies and broaden the skills of China's workforce . . .

"China previously sent 20,000 laborers to help build a railroad linking Tanzania and Zambia and now has workers in Iraq on an unpaid basis, but such overseas teams have always been connected with diplomatic aid programs. There is no precedent for sending Chinese laborers abroad as a simple business transaction.

". . . Japanese businessmen who met the Chinese said the offer has merits but expressed concern about the reactions of local workers if large numbers of low-paid Chinese were suddenly brought in."

## RARE II REPORT SOON

RARE II, the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation of U.S. Forest Service lands for Wilderness designation, is now entering its final stage.

The Carter Administration submitted to Congress its recommendation that some 15 million acres of land be designated as instant Wilderness, and Congress is now in the process of considering this proposal. In August, members of the House Interior Committee made an inspection trip of RARE II areas in the states of Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

## WHERE THE ACTION IS

When the Washington press recently reported the Labor Department announcement that U.S. unions had grown to an all-time record of 21.7 million members last year, most newspapers overlooked a very newsworthy angle. Much of the labor movement's membership growth has been female; and, today, women comprise about 25% of all organized workers.

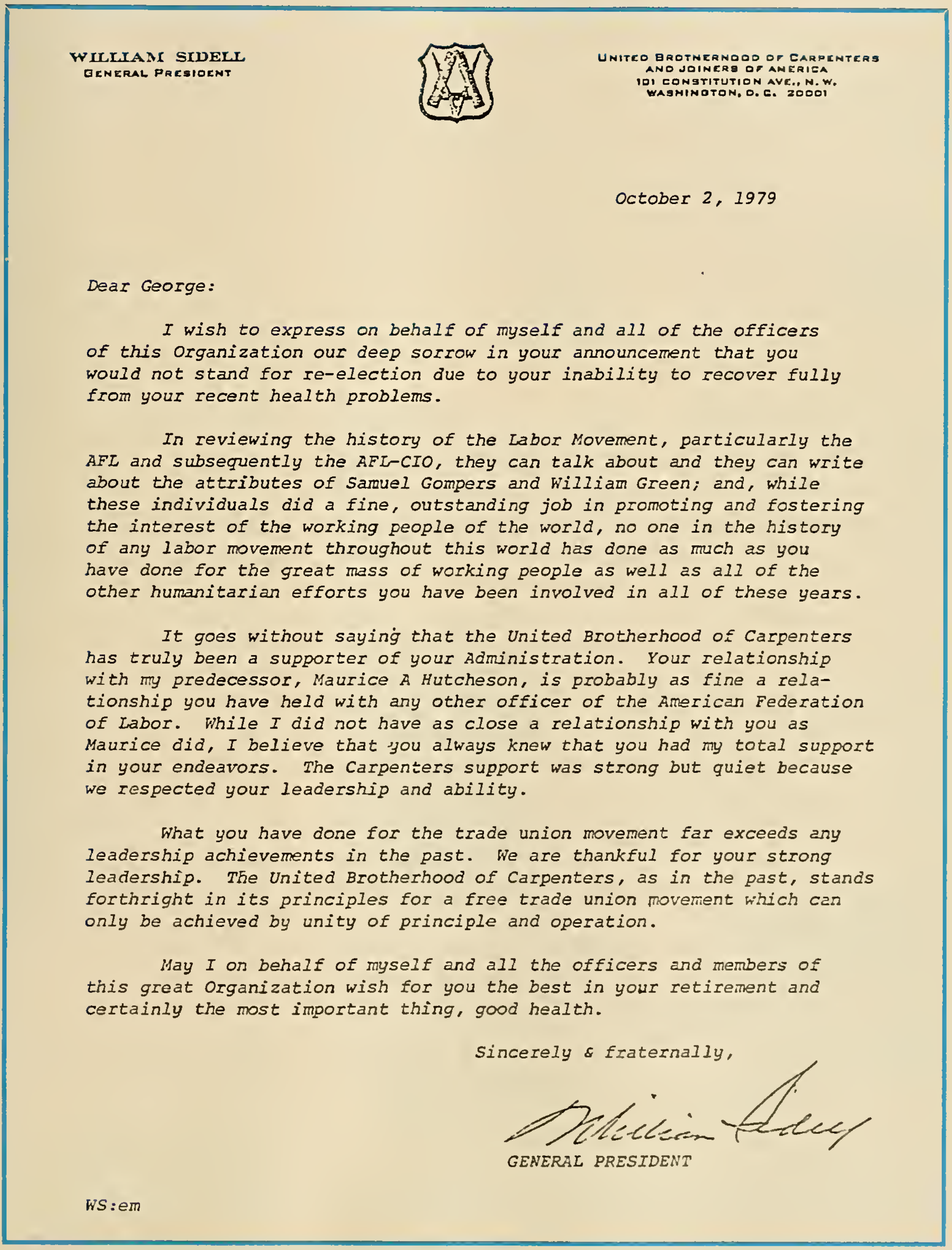
# AFL-CIO President George Meany Announces Retirement

AFL-CIO President George Meany informed the Executive Council that he will not be a candidate for re-election at the federation's next convention, slated to open November 15 in Washington.

Meany, 85, has been president of the AFL-CIO since it was created by merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955. Before that he had been president of the AFL, succeeding the late William Green in 1952.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland reported Meany's message at a news conference following the special council meeting, September 28. He said expressions from council members "reflected our deep love and respect for this great man who has meant so much to the trade union movement and to American workers for many years, who has stood on the firing line and taken the attacks and brickbats that come with the normal territory of someone who has the responsibility of advocating and defending the rights of plain people in this society."

General President William Sidell expressed a personal tribute and the best wishes of the Brotherhood upon Mr. Meany's retirement in the letter reproduced below.



WILLIAM SIDELL
GENERAL PRESIDENT

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
101 CONSTITUTION AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

October 2, 1979

Dear George:

I wish to express on behalf of myself and all of the officers of this Organization our deep sorrow in your announcement that you would not stand for re-election due to your inability to recover fully from your recent health problems.

In reviewing the history of the Labor Movement, particularly the AFL and subsequently the AFL-CIO, they can talk about and they can write about the attributes of Samuel Gompers and William Green; and, while these individuals did a fine, outstanding job in promoting and fostering the interest of the working people of the world, no one in the history of any labor movement throughout this world has done as much as you have done for the great mass of working people as well as all of the other humanitarian efforts you have been involved in all of these years.

It goes without saying that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has truly been a supporter of your Administration. Your relationship with my predecessor, Maurice A Hutcheson, is probably as fine a relationship you have held with any other officer of the American Federation of Labor. While I did not have as close a relationship with you as Maurice did, I believe that you always knew that you had my total support in your endeavors. The Carpenters support was strong but quiet because we respected your leadership and ability.

What you have done for the trade union movement far exceeds any leadership achievements in the past. We are thankful for your strong leadership. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, as in the past, stands forthright in its principles for a free trade union movement which can only be achieved by unity of principle and operation.

May I on behalf of myself and all the officers and members of this great Organization wish for you the best in your retirement and certainly the most important thing, good health.

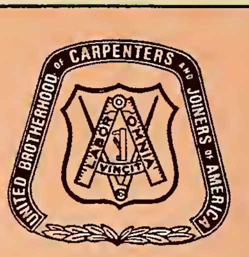
Sincerely & fraternally,

William Sidell
GENERAL PRESIDENT

WS:em

# Did You Know?

THIRD OF A SERIES


UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

*OUR OFFICIAL SEAL*

## Emblem first adopted

At the Fourth Annual Convention of the United Brotherhood in 1884, the 22 delegates in attendance took a major step towards unification by adopting an official emblem to symbolize their united purpose.

Assembled in Workmen's Hall, Cincinnati, O., these craft representatives from 16 different cities chose a symbol which was patterned after one adopted by the old National Union of Carpenters' executive board, which had been organized in September, 1865. The Latin inscription, "Labor Omnia Vincit," which appears on the emblem, has remained the official motto of the Brotherhood for almost a century. Translated into the English "Labor Conquers All Things," it is reflective of an ideology to which all serious workers have subscribed and dedicated themselves over the years.

In addition to the motto, the Brotherhood's official seal, or emblem, consisted in 1884, as it does today, of a rule, a compass, and a jack-plane contained within a shield. Each of these parts had special meaning for the delegates. By including the rule, the members indicated their pledge to abide by the Golden Rule — that is, "To do unto others as we would have others do unto us." With the compass, they expressed a desire to surround their members with better conditions, not only in the work place, but also in the social, moral, and intellectual world. The jack-plane was chosen as a symbol of the carpentry trade. Finally, the shield, which constitutes the outline of the emblem, signified that all those who wore the emblem were morally responsible for upholding and protecting the interests of the organization and its members.

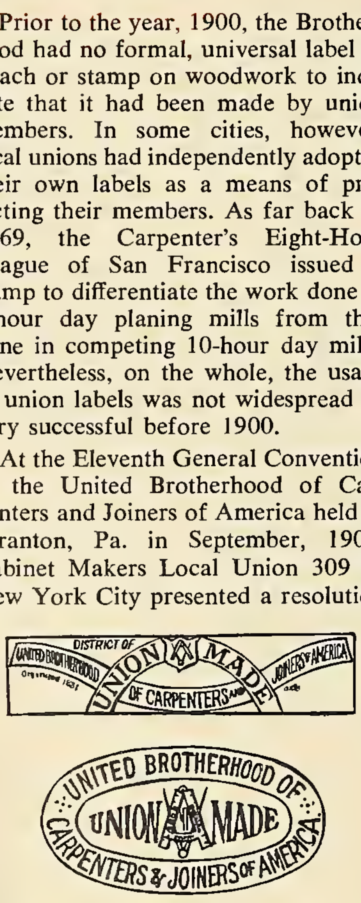
The colors of the Brotherhood's official seal were also carefully selected by those attending the 1884 Convention. Pale blue was chosen to symbolize ideals as clear, blue and lofty as the skies. The dark red was selected to denote that labor is honorable, and to represent the red blood that flows through the veins of all who toil with dignity.

The official label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been the symbol of "Union Made" for members of more than three-quarters of a century. Officially adopted at the turn of the century in response to the Brotherhood's proud desire to identify its work, the union label denotes the quality of all of the products upon which it appears, and it symbolizes the faithfulness to true unionism on the part of the men and women who have made these products.

## Early Local Labels

Prior to the year, 1900, the Brotherhood had no formal, universal label to attach or stamp on woodwork to indicate that it had been made by union members. In some cities, however, local unions had independently adopted their own labels as a means of protecting their members. As far back as 1869, the Carpenter's Eight-Hour League of San Francisco issued a stamp to differentiate the work done in 8-hour day planing mills from that done in competing 10-hour day mills. Nevertheless, on the whole, the usage of union labels was not widespread or very successful before 1900.

At the Eleventh General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held in Scranton, Pa. in September, 1900, Cabinet Makers Local Union 309 of New York City presented a resolution proposing the adoption of a Union Label for universal use. This was to be attached to all products manufactured in plants employing United Brotherhood members. After much deliberation, the Convention referred the matter of drafting a design for an official Union Label directly to the General Executive Board and the General Officers.



*The top label above is typical of early district council labels. The label below was adopted as the official Brotherhood label in 1901.*

On January 15, 1901, the General Executive Board adopted a design and directed the General Secretary to have it registered with the United States Patent Office in Washington, D.C. On October 24, 1902, the Patent Office replied that the Label could not be registered, for "the Trade Mark Act provides registration to an individual, a firm or a corporation . . ." and the Brotherhood did not fall under any of these categories.

In spite of this rejection, the Brotherhood was determined to make the Label operative. It learned that in order to do this, the Label had to be registered individually in each and every state of the union. By May, 1904, the Label had been registered in forty-one states.

Before the registration was completed, a different label had been adopted by the Brotherhood. At the 12th General Convention in Atlanta, Ga. in the fall of 1902, delegates from New York City proposed that the Brotherhood use the New York Union Label in place of the design prepared by the General Executive Board. This action was approved by the Constitution Committee.

## High standards set

The Union Label quickly became associated with high standards and respectable work conditions. Pursuing the goal of the early labor movement and the American Federation of Labor to establish an eight-hour day, the carpenters would only allow a shop or mill to use the newly adopted label if its work day consisted of eight hours or less and if it met minimum standards of pay. Furthermore, only a select Union Shop Delegate was authorized by the Constitution Committee to apply the Union Label. Under no conditions could an employer handle it. This concept still applies today.

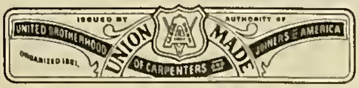
In 1912, at the 17th General Convention held in Washington, D.C., the First General Vice-President, newly assigned to the General Offices, was given full responsibility of administering the label.

At the 18th General Convention in Indianapolis, held in September, 1914, the Label Committee recommended: "that a rubber stamp be used in conjunction with the transfer label, and the electro-type die be discontinued."

In addition it proposed "that the advertisement of the label be left in the hands of the First General Vice-President and that the affiliation with the Label Trades Department of the A.F. of L. be only on the membership working on material bearing the label of the Brotherhood." These recommendations were adopted as law, and they also still apply today.

The colors of red, white, blue, and gold, appearing on the Union Label, were selected for special reasons. As with the official emblem, pale blue was chosen as it signified ideals as pure as the skies. Red again symbolized the honorable red blood flowing through the veins of these who work for their livelihood. White was added as a gesture of patriotism as it completed the colors of the flag. Finally, gold was added to give the label a more artistic appearance and to signify proper remuneration for those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow.

The Brotherhood's Union Label can be found today on furniture, in houses of worship, in the schools of America, through the halls of the Congress, as well as on manufactured items of the forest products industry and the building trades industries. It stands as one of the most important pillars in the structure of the United Brotherhood, as it shows that the products produced under this label are produced under fair working conditions and fair wages by workers united for their common welfare.



*Today's Union Label*

## IDEAL GIFTS FOR THE BROTHERHOOD MEMBER IN THE HOLIDAY SEASON

### CUFF LINKS AND TIE TACK

Beautiful set with emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship.

$8.00 Set

### EMBLEM RING

This handsome ring has been added to the line of the Brotherhood's official emblem jewelry. It may be purchased by individuals or by local unions for presentation to long-time members or for conspicuous service. Gift boxed. Specify exact size or enclose strip of paper long enough to go around finger.

Sterling silver, $40.00 each

### OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

Clutch back. Attractive small size. Rolled gold.

$3.00 each

The official emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is displayed in full color on the jewelry shown here. Such bright and attractive articles are a good way for Dad to show membership in our Brotherhood. He'll wear them with pride on special occasions. . . . The materials used in the official jewelry and their workmanship are strictly first-class. There is a continuous demand for these items—especially as birthday gifts, as Christmas gifts, and as gifts for special union anniversaries.

Please print or type orders plainly. Be sure names and addresses are correct, and that your instructions are complete. Also, please indicate the local union number of the member for whom the gift is purchased.

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CARPENTERS
MILLWRIGHTS

### BELT BUCKLE $5.50 each

The official emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is now emblazoned on special Carpenters' and Millwrights' belt buckles, and you can order such buckles now from the General Offices in Washington.

Manufactured of sturdy metal, the buckle is 3⅛ inches wide by 2 inches deep and will accommodate all modern snap-on belts.

The buckle comes in a gift box and makes a fine holiday gift.

### T-SHIRT $3.00 each

The General Office has small, medium, large, and extra large red-white-and-blue T-shirts like the one shown at right. They make good Christmas gifts. The price: $3 each, in any quantity. Send cash, check or money order.

Send order and remittance to:

JOHN S. ROGERS, General Secretary
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

*Participants in the third '79 seminar assembled with General Officers on the front steps of the General Offices in Washington.*

# Third and Final '79 Seminar Held at Labor Center

From September 9-14, fulltime local and district council officers of the United Brotherhood participated in the third and final 1979 training seminar at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in Silver Spring, Md.

Seminar participants came from all over North America, and they received training in leadership as well as instruction in labor law, collective bargaining, labor history, and information of a practical nature in carrying out their daily administration of local and district council work.

The program was coordinated by General Secretary John Rogers. One day was spent at the General Offices in Washington, D.C., where seminar participants toured the building and heard talks by the General Officers on such topics as apprenticeship training, legislative activities, and political action.

A total of 140 leaders obtained the special instructions this year.

**These are the names, titles, and home cities of participants in the training seminar, September 9-14.**

Ralph Barger, BR, Kansas City D.C., Kansas City, Mo.
Gary L. Bigley, Asst. BR, Local 1266, Austin, Tex.
John M. Bolton, BR, Local 112, Butte, Mont.
Edward R. Charvat, FS & BR, Local 857, Tucson, Ariz.
Victor Cristiano, BR, Local 350, New Rochelle, N.Y.
Merlin Dahnke, Asst. BR, Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nev.
Terry Davis, BR, Kansas City D.C., Kansas City, Mo.
Stanley Flight, BR, Local 41, Woburn, Mass.
James L. Flogel, FS & BR, Local 678, Dubuque, Ia.
Donald F. Fornear, BR, Local 857, Tucson, Ariz.
Franklin L. Fry, BR, Local 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
Frank Garcia, Asst. BR, Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nev.
Joseph M. Grigsby, BR, Local 194, Oakland, Calif.
David G. Hager, Asst. BR, Local 1650, Lexington, Ky.
Raymond O. Hamer, RS & BR, Local 548, St. Paul, Minn.
Bobby Hammonds, FS & BR, Local 1412, Paducah, Ky.
Harold V. Heath, BR, Five Rivers D.C., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Ted Higley, BR, Local 1708, Auburn, Wash.
Jerry J. Hoopes, Asst. BR, Local 1280, Mountain View, Calif.
Charles Hubbard, BR, Ohio Valley D.C., Cincinnati, O.
James Keith, BR, Ohio Valley D.C., Cincinnati, O.
Frank Kopachy, FS & Asst. BR, Local 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.
Vernon Lankford, FS, Local 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.
Elmer Laub, BR, Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nev.
Arance Leonard, Asst. BR, Local 1512, Blountville, Tenn.
Klaus G. Luck, FS & BR, Local 668, Palo Alto, Calif.
Doug McCarron, BR, Local 1506, Los Angeles, Calif.
Steve McClellan, BR, Local 1587, Hutchinson, Kan.
Walter Ralph Mabry, BR, Local 1102, Warren, Mich.
Glen Messerli, BR, San Diego D.C., San Diego, Calif.
Richard Mills, Asst. BR, Local 906, Glendale, Ariz.
Bob G. Moyer, FS & BR, Local 1327, Phoenix, Ariz.
Allen H. Nelson, FS & BR, Local 1100, Flagstaff, Ariz.
Lee Roy Nickerson, FS & BR, Local 1480, Boulder, Colo.
Bruce M. Niemi, Asst. BR, Local 1348, Virginia, Minn.
Edward M. Oliver, FS & BR, Local 526, Galveston, Tex.
Tony Pagan, Sr., BR, Local 2006, San Jose, Calif.
Roger L. Pearson, FS, Local 266, Stockton, Calif.
Arthur T. Tud, FS & BR, Local 1303, Port Angeles, Wash.
Charles A. Schmucker, Sec., Denver D.C., Denver, Colo.
Clyde Sharp, BR, Kansas City D.C., Kansas City, Mo.
Denis Sheil, Jr., Asst. BR, Local 1536, New York, N.Y.
William Stephens, BR, Ohio Valley D.C., Cincinnati O.
E. L. Switzer FS & BR, Local 1084, Angleton, Tex.
Verl A. Turner, BR, Local 2834, Westminster, Colo.
Hubert Ray Tyson, BR, Local 235, Riverside, Calif.
Robert W. Waller, BR, Local 298, L.I. City, N.Y.
George White, BR, San Diego D.C., San Diego, Calif.
James Earl Wright, FS & BR, Local 2070, Roanoke, Va.

# BROTHERHOOD IS A HELPING HAND . . .

## *. . . extend it to the victims of Parkinson's Disease*

Aid to those who suffer from the dreaded Parkinson's Disease is the special cause of the three-quarters of a million members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. If every member of the Brotherhood contributes *at least one dollar* to the American Parkinson's Disease Association's 1979 Drive, think of how much we can do to relieve suffering, aid research for a cure, and educate doctors and citizens to the nature of the disease. But give *more* than a dollar. (Every contribution of $5 or more will be gratefully acknowledged.)

GIVE GENEROUSLY to the Special Brotherhood Drive!

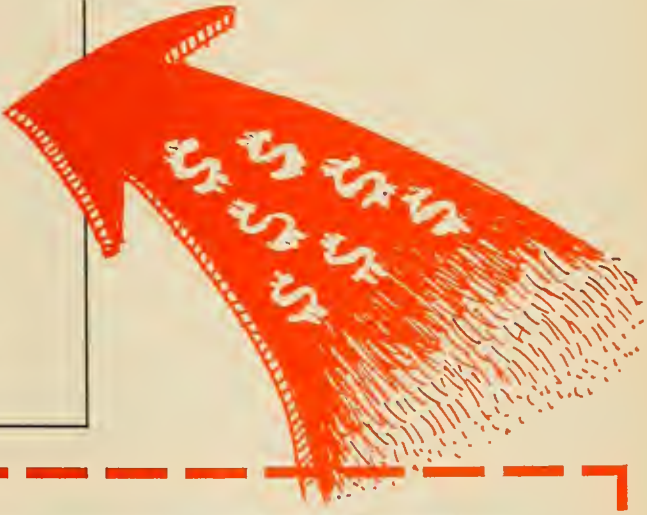
1. Pull Out The Envelope
2. Insert Your Contribution
3. Enclose The Completed Coupon Below
4. Mail It All Back To The General Office Right Away!

*The APDA is not one of the "glamour" charities. It does not share in revenues from the United Way or other federated drives. Your contribution is direct and more meaningful.*

**Send cash, check or money order. Make check or money order payable to: The American Parkinson's Disease Association.**

**Fill out the coupon below and mail with your contribution in this postage-paid envelope.**

**Be sure to give us your local union number, so we can credit your contribution along with those of your fellow members.**



*Won't You Help? Your contribution is tax deductible.*

**APDA**

*Yes, I want to help. I want to show what Brotherhood members can accomplish when they join in a worthy cause. Here's my cash, check or money order amounting to: $______________.*

NAME ____________________ LOCAL UNION ________

ADDRESS ________________________________

CITY ___________________________________

State or Province Zip

SIGNATURE _____________________________

# Ottawa Report

## U.S., CANADIAN ELECTRICITY

The United States and Canada have issued a study on the potentials for increasing electricity transactions between the two countries. Such a program could lead to the use of less oil for producing electricity and improved utility system reliability.

The study was prepared by the Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources; the Canadian Department of External Affairs and the U.S. Department of Energy. Electricity exchanges between the two countries were more than 20 billion kilowatt hours in 1977 and 1978.

The report identifies obstacles and makes several recommendations to utilities in both countries and to respective governmental regulatory agencies, including the following:

- Utilities and the regulatory agencies should increase communication and liaison.
- Governments should issue clear policies and guidelines for regulatory processes for international electricity exchanges.
- Pricing policies for exports should maximize benefits from international interchanges.

## AVERAGE INDUSTRIAL WAGE

The average Canadian industrial worker earned $289.63 a week during June, government figures released recently show.

Statistics Canada said the average weekly wage for all industries increased by 1.2% from the May figure of $286.12.

The federal agency's figures showed forestry workers made an average of $345.01 a week, miners $413.44, construction workers $430.29, factory workers $310.86 and employees in the service industries $194.14. Weekly wages varied across the country from a high of $383.86 in the Yukon to a low of $210.81 in Prince Edward Island.

## QFL WILL FIGHT FOR OSHA LAW

The Quebec Federation of Labour (QFL) says it will oppose any group that fights for the withdrawal of proposed provincial legislation on job health and safety.

QFL President Louis Laberge said that legislation proposed by Social Development Minister Pierre Marois falls short in a number of areas, but "constitutes an important tool for improving the work environment."

Among other provisions, it would allow a worker to refuse to perform a task if he believed it was dangerous. But it would not allow a union to halt work under the same circumstances, and does not forbid an employer from taking disciplinary action against a worker who downs tools. Laberge said there were many problems with the proposed legislation and his union will recommend changes during parliamentary committee hearings.

## NOVEMBER POSTAL TALKS

Canadians could be facing another postal strike in November if post office management refuses, as it did last year, to negotiate with the Canadian Union of Postal Workers, Jean-Claude Parrot, president of the union, said.

"In the November talks we'll be dealing with the same management, the same treasury board and talking about the same demands. There's nothing to be optimistic about," Parrot said.

The union president, sentenced to three months in jail and 18 months probation for violating a back-to-work order, is on bail pending his appeal later this fall.

## CLC ACTION ON HEALTH CARE

Organized labor has decided to lead a national campaign for easy access to free health care, Dennis McDermott, president of the Canadian Labor Congress says.

"Medicare has to be saved from the gradual erosion caused by irresponsible provincial governments and reactionary medical associations, and labor has already begun the fight," he said.

He said the congress and some church, consumer and co-operative organizations will hold a conference in Ottawa in early November to discuss the problem.

# MEMBERS in the news

## LADY SEABEE, UNION FAMILY

Challenge and opportunity—that's the name of the game for Juanita Vetos, daughter of Wayne H. Liebhart, Local 195, Peru, Ill. Working in the Construction Battalion of the U.S. Navy as a Seabee, Vetos does what was once considered a man's job. Standing a mere 4-feet-11-inches-tall amidst an imposing sea of 16-foot shelves, 26-year old Vetos acts as supervisor of the warehouse operations at Amphibious Construction Battalion One (ACB-1) in Coronado, Calif. Vetos' warehouse provides the battalion's Seabees with repair parts and consumable items.

Vetos enlisted in the Navy in 1973. A graduate of six Navy technical schools, and holder of seven honorable citations, Vetos says, "I'm not really a liberated woman, but I feel good knowing that I can do a man's job. I'm not pleased with the complaints that some men have about women taking shore billets. The way I look at it if the Navy were to put me on a ship I would take it with no complaints."

And complain she did not, when the Navy selected her as the first WAVE ever to be stationed in the Philippines. While in the Far East, Vetos made quite a few notable accomplishments. Besides receiving the National Defense Medal and the Good Conduct Medal, she was the first woman to be on the Navy's baseball team.

Four years later, Vetos was transferred to her present station in Coronado. That same year she married her husband Kevin, also a Navy man.

Vetos is not the first in her family to work in the construction world. Her great-grandfather, grandfather, and father were all members of Local 195 in Peru, Ill.

## LIFE SAVING ON THE JOB

On December 4, 1978, a work site in Antioch, Calif. became unforgettable for three members of Local 2046, Martinez, Calif. While on the job, apprentice carpenters Kenneth Stayton and Robert Gray saved the life of co-worker and journeyman Jerry D. Persons.

When Persons collapsed, Stayton and Gray were quick to react. Having completed a course in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, the two carpenters effectively performed heart massage and mouth-to-mouth for seven minutes until an ambulance arrived.

Members of Local 2046 expressed gratitude to the two young lifesavers in a ceremony on April 30, 1979, in which they presented them with plaques and a gift.

Pictured above, from the left, are: Anthony Viola, financial secretary-treasurer; Robert Gray; Jerry Persons; Kenneth Stayton; Deano C. Cerri, senior business representative; and Harry York, representing Assemblyman Daniel Boatwright of the 10th District.

*Right: Grega in shop. Insert shows Grega plane.*

## OHIO PLANE BUILDER

The ability to fly, to effortlessly float through the air like a bird, has been one of mankind's eternal quests. John W. Grega of Bedford, O., a retired member of Local 11, Cleveland, president of the Cleveland Union Label Council, vice president of the Ohio State Union Label Council, has come as close to achieving this dream as is humanly possible. For a hobby, he designs and constructs flyable and model airplanes and teaches both youngsters and adults the fine art of building these aircraft.

Grega's involvement with model and full-size flying apparatus goes back many years. Since 1930, he has been a competition model builder. In addition, he has been a member of the Academy of Model Aeronautics since 1940 and the organizer and director of Cleveland's Lake Erie Gas Model Club. During World War II, Grega worked as chief flight test mechanic in a Cleveland bomber plant, and, after the war, he built wind tunnel models and experimental prototype aircraft for the International Aircraft Corporation.

Except for certain necessary components, Grega's airplanes are made exclusively of wood. Once the EAA approves his full-size planes, Grega, a licensed pilot, flies them. In addition, his model planes have been winners in many contests over the years.

Grega considers scale model-building a worthwhile enterprise. "The young people of today, seeking an outlet of self-expression in this aerospace age, may take up model building as a form of relaxation and at the same time derive the type of aviation education which cannot be obtained in any school of learning. It is all done during their leisure time; therefore, the pressures of a formal method of teaching are not present."

In addition, a model builder develops many of the same skills as a full-scale aircraft builder, including blueprint reading, planning, tool use, wood, metal and fabric work, and an understanding of airfoil theory, aeronautics, and engine mechanics. Many flight instructors would prefer teaching the art of flying full-size airplanes to individuals who have had previous model-building experience.

Finally, Grega recognizes the abstract benefits of model building. "It is only through this method of self-teaching of craftsmanship, patience and understanding that we can produce the aviation and civic leaders of tomorrow."

## FROM SAWHORSES TO HORSES

For most carpenters, the most familiar "horse" is a sawhorse.

But former carpenter Chuck Connely of Pahrump, Nev., The longtime member and former business representative is equally knowledgeable about a horse of a different kind. of Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nev. is a breeder of paint horses—sometimes called the sports model of the quarter horse.

Connely has been chosen to represent the state of Nevada on the board of directors of the American Paint Horse Association.

# LOCAL UNION NEWS

## CHOP Reports from Illinois, New Jersey Show Residential Organizing Progress

Housing contractors of Southern Illinois, particularly those in Madison county, are taking notice of the Brotherhood's active CHOP (Coordinated Housing Organizing Program) activity in their area.

In his most recent report, CHOP Organizer Terry Thweatt announced from Granite City that a total of 13 contractors and 14 self-employed contractors, plus 31 individual workers, had signed CHOP applications for membership in the Brotherhood—a total of 58 members in the brief time that CHOP has been active in the lower section of the state.

Thweatt has entered discussions with the Madison County, Ill., Builders Assn., and he finds support for efforts to "get rid of the fly-by-night contractors who do shoddy work."

In another part of the nation, CHOP reports are also good. Frank Manto, business representative of Local 1107, Plainsboro, N.J., and a CHOP organizer, reports 535 new members recruited and 38 residential construction contractors organized. Manto predicts that more than 650 new members will have been signed up by the end of the year. Local 1107 is the CHOP local of the Central New Jersey District Council.

*Gen. Treas. Nichols receives a CLIC check from Ohio Sec. Milan Marsh.*

## Illinois, Ohio Tops with CLIC

Two Brotherhood state conventions donated record political-action contributions to CLIC in September, CLIC Director and General Treasurer Charles Nichols has reported.

The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC) received a total of more than $10,000 in two checks from the Third District — a check for $4,480 from Ohio State Convention delegates and a check for $6,008 from the 51st Illinois State Convention.

Nichols described the Illinois contribution as the largest ever received from a state group in a lump sum since CLIC was founded in the 1960s.

## Missouri Carpenters Elect New Officers

Ray Conklin, of Cape Girardeau, Local 1770, has been elected president of the Missouri State Council of Carpenters. Maurice Schulte, Local 945, Jefferson City, was named vice president and H. Keith Humphrey was returned to office as secretary-treasurer.

Named to the executive board were Jack Holley, Local 110, St. Joseph; George Mundell, Local 607, Hannibal; Ollie Langhorst, Local 1596, St. Louis; Charles Christy, Central Missouri District Council; Virgil Heckathorn, Kansas City District Council; Clyde Sharp, Springfield Local 978; Conklin and Les Keen, Local 618, Sikeston.

Representing Millmen are, from the Western District, Ivan Hebeler, Kansas City Local 61 and, Eastern District, Fred C. Redell, St. Charles Local 1987. Representing millwrights are, Western District, Harold McCord, Kansas City Local 1529 and, Eastern District Larry Daniels, St. Louis Local 47.

Among speakers were General Executive Board Member Frederick Bull; retired General Executive Board Member J. O. Mack; Assistant to the General President Richard Cox and General Representative Dean Sooter.

## CHOP Apprentices

*Two young women—Philomena Muniz and Karen Bachman, left and right, above—recently joined the apprenticeship training program of Local 1107, Plainsboro, N.J. They came in under the CHOP (Coordinated Housing Organizing Program) and they are now employed by United Carpenters of PA, Inc. Shown with them are, from left, Business Representative Frank Manto, John O'Donohue and Paul Adamec of the local apprenticeship committee.*

## First Pension Check

*Ed Koshin, center, 67-year-old member of Millwrights Local 1975, Calgary, Alta., was recently presented the first pension check from that local's recently activated pension fund. Peter R. J. Pittman, chairman of the fund and business agent of Local 1975, makes the presentation, with Mike Trimblett, right, president of the local union.*

## New Officers In Pomeroy, Ohio

*New officers were installed at a recent meeting of Carpenters' Local 650 Pomeroy, O. The group includes, seated from the left, Donald Moore, president, William J. Roush, vice president; Gary Saunders, recording secretary; Raleigh Hemsley, treasurer, and Mason Fisher, warden; back row, left to right, Sam Boston, new business representative and financial secretary; Robert Larkins, William Harris and Cecil Rice, all trustees and Henry C. Peery, installing officer, who has served as business agent for the past 25 years. Absent was Harold Wells, conductor.*

1979
1879
UNION
AMERICA'S UNIONS

VALLEY CARPEN

## Brotherhood Members on Parade

*Brotherhood members participated in many holiday parades across North America, this year. Here are pictures of some of them. In the top picture, members of Local 14, San Antonio, Tex., lead their city's Labor Day parade.*

*The next picture down shows members of Local 2112, Antigo, Wis., with their parade float, last July 4. Antigo is in Langlade County, Wis., which celebrated its 100th year in 1979, and Local 2112 members created a float depicting the log cabin of yesteryear and the frame structure of today. The float won second place in the "adult civic" class. Members in the picture are Floyd Vadoyen, Phil Zarda, Omer Meyer, and Tony Dolezal.*

*The bottom picture shows members from the Ohio Valley District Council, Cincinnati, O., and members of their families beside a St. Patrick's Day Parade float, which won a trophy. Constructed on a 32-foot flatbed truck provided by Fenton Rigging Co., the float contained more than 60,000 pieces of 4-in-square tissue stuffed into chicken wire frames.*

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## 9th District Conference

*The first staff conference to be held by Ninth District Board Member John Carruthers took place in Grand Falls, Newfoundland, during the past summer.*

*The conference was held in the office of Local 2564, the industrial local for the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. The local union is known throughout the province as "The Loggers' Union." It recently built and opened its own office building.*

*In addition to the logging industry, the local covers lumberyards, prefab-housing plants, and sawmill operations throughout the province.*

*Attending the conference were: Front Row, Allan Rodgers, General Representative; James Parker, Director of Organizing; John Carruthers, 9th District Executive Board Member; Rene Brixhe, Canadian Director of Organizing. Back Row, Guy Dumoulin, General Representative; Tom Harkness, International Representative; Derrick Manson, Canadian Research Director; and Gonzo Gillingham, International Representative.*

## Merged In Newfoundland

*Here is the newly-elected executive of merged Local 579, St. Johns, Newfoundland. Heretofore, there were three construction locals in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, which have now merged into one provincial local union. The executive of the local union was elected from a convention of delegates that met in Grand Falls on June 16, 1979. Attending the convention were General Executive Board Member John Carruthers, Director of Organizing James Parker, and staff members of the Ninth District, as well as Director of Organizing for Canada, Rene Brixhe.*

*Local 579 officers from left to right in the picture are: Tom Perry, financial secretary; Vincent Burton, vice president; John Hickey, Pat Healey, Carson Burt, and Ben Knee, trustees; Eric Lane, recording secretary; Cyril Parsons, conductor; Cyril Troke, president; and Howard Fudge, warden.*

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# WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

## CONFERENCE AWARD

*George Vest, Jr., left, president of the Chicago District Council, was honored recently at an event sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He and his district council were recognized for their efforts in providing equal opportunity in the Carpenters training and placement program. Shown with Vest is Arthur F. O'Neil, chairman of the board, W. E. O'Neil Construction Co., who served as chairman of the special reception. O'Neil is chairman of the Joint Conference Board for the peaceful settlement of jurisdictional disputes.*

## PRESIDENTIAL POST

*Joanne Rajoppi of Springfield, N.J., daughter of retired General Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi, is presented a medallion by President Jimmy Carter as she is sworn in as a member of the Presidential Scholars Commission—a special body created in 1964 by President Lyndon Johnson to select and honor the country's outstanding high school seniors.*

*Ms. Rajoppi is editor of the New Jersey Carpenters Training Fund publications, vice-chairperson of the Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and a candidate, this month, for the New Jersey state senate.*

## AID TORNADO VICTIMS

Members of Carpenters Local 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., joined other volunteer union craftsmen to help residents and homeowners determine the extent of damage and make repair decisions relating to approximately $32 million worth of destruction caused by a tornado that hit Cheyenne the afternoon of July 16.

The Wyoming State AFL-CIO, in cooperation with the Cheyenne Building Trades Council and signatory contractors, established an AFL-CIO Home Assistance Team program to provide free damage evaluation for residents of the stricken area.

The AFL-CIO home assistance teams, composed of carpenters, electricians, and plumbers were dispatched from the State AFL-CIO headquarters to homes of residents who had requested the service. Skilled craftsmen inspected homes, helped determine whether they were safe for occupancy, made minor repairs and advised the residents on further assistance possibilities.

Carpenter volunteers who helped with this program were: Val Call, Duard Dilday, Gerry Hammond, Ralph Hammond, Wayne Pratt, Ron Richardson, Arnold Rizor, and Tom Sterrett.

Rizor and Gerry Hammond were also active in a contact program operated by the Wyoming State AFL-CIO and Cheyenne Central Labor Union which identified over 200 members of union families affected by the destructive tornado.

Central Union volunteers contacted the families to offer emergency assistance in the form of food, clothing and housing. Information on available disaster assistance was distributed as well as bulletins advising people of possible pitfalls, and notifying them of updated disaster relief programs.

Other Carpenters Local 469 members assisted in additional volunteer efforts, including special emergency home repairs and Red Cross project assistance.

"These disaster-relief programs were successful through the cooperation and dedication of union members willing to help brothers and sisters in trouble," said Keith Henning, executive secretary of the Wyoming State AFL-CIO. "Carpenters Local 469 members and leadership, Gaylord Allen, business manager, T. C. Stogsdill, president, and Bill Bivens, assistant business agent, were especially helpful in the planning and implementation of the AFL-CIO Home Assistance Team program."

## SCOUTING AWARD

*Henry Littleton, Sr., left, a charter member of Millwrights Local 1357, Memphis, Tenn., is a 1979 recipient of the George Meany Award, presented to union members for outstanding leadership in the Boy Scout Movement. Presenting the award is Tommy Powell, president of the AFL-CIO Labor Council of Memphis.*

*Littleton helped to found one Boy Scout troop and is active in Eagle Scout work in the local scouting district. He is also a trustee of the local union trust fund and an apprentice instructor.*

## HIGHEST BSA AWARD

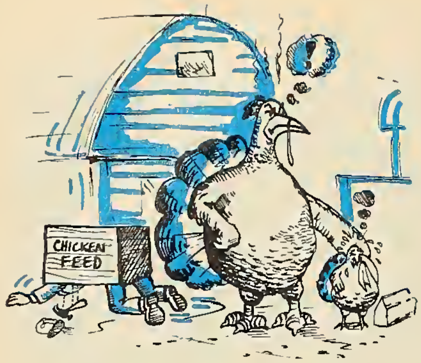
**Schultz**

Ed Schultz, a member of Local 964, Rockland County, N.Y., for more than 50 years, has given long and invaluable service to the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, and the youth of his community, along with serving a full term on the local school board.

He has been a Cub Scout commissioner, assistant scoutmaster, scoutmaster, a member of the camping and activities committee, and the maintenance committee, and currently holds the position of scouting coordinator for Troop 165, Thiells, New York.

Schultz is the proud recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal and the Silver Beaver, which is the highest award given to volunteer Scouters by the Boy Scouts of America.

With the volunteer help from members of carpenters, laborers, masons, electricians, plumbers, and iron workers unions, Ed built a youth center for his home church for the benefit of the entire neighborhood. They also built Berg, Rosenberg, two lean-tos, an addition to the garage, rifle range, Dunlop, and Mohigan cabins for the Boy Scouts in addition to several latrines, etc., the Emilie Bullowa Memorial All Faith Chapel; shingled, repaired and maintained all the buildings at Camp Bullowa for the benefit of all the Boy Scouts. Schultz and his two brothers have over 100 years of service in Scouting.



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### THIRD PARTY

A jealous husband was away on a trip but returned home a day earlier than scheduled. As he came in the door he found his wife in dishabille (look it up — that's what we had to do).

"There's another man in the house!" he shouted.

"No, dear," she tried to calm him.

"I'll bet there is!" he insisted, "and I'm going to find him!"

He dashed from one room to another but discovered nothing.

"Well, maybe I'm wrong," he said apologetically, "I'm going to wash up."

In the bathroom he noticed the shower curtain was pulled closed. It was an old-fashioned type shower in the center of the tub with the curtain formed in a circle. The husband pulled the curtain open — and you guessed it — there was a man. Before the husband could utter a word, the man jerked the curtain closed, saying,

"Please! I haven't finished voting yet!"

### THEY WENT THATAWAY

A cowboy was riding across the prairie, and he came upon an Indian lying on the ground with his ear to a wagon track.

INDIAN: "Wagon. Two horses. One horse white, one horse black with white feet. Man and woman on wagon. Man drive, smoke pipe. Woman have blue dress, wear bonnet, hold cake on lap."

COWBOY: "You mean to say that you can tell all that by listening to the ground?"

INDIAN: "No. Run over me, half hour ago."

— George G. Wickersham
Retired, Local 982
Clawson, Mich.

**ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?**

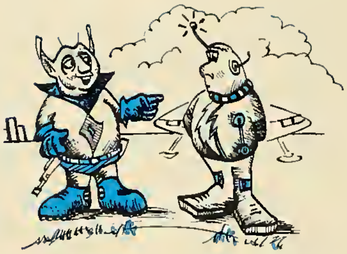
### PART-TIME HELP

WIFE: I think I'll join the "Women's Lib" movement. They are advocating that a man pay his wife for doing housework.

HUSBAND: Sounds good to me. I'll pay you $25 a day, but I only need you to come in on Thursdays.

— Ephraim Noll, retired,
Local 1367, Chicago, Ill.

**UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS**



### WHAT'S IN A NUMBER?

Two Martians landed on earth and ran into each other.

"Hi!" said the first Martian, "What's your name?"

"428,629,382! And what's yours?"

"Mine's 664,935,715."

"That's funny," said the first! "You don't look like a Carpenter!"

### THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There was a young farmer of Leeds,
Who swallowed six packets of
seeds.
It soon came to pass,
He was covered with grass,
And couldn't sit down for the
weeds.

— Sharleen Thoeny
Libby, Mont.

### VERY DRY

A cop approached three drunks on a park bench. The one in the middle was snoring peacefully, apparently passed out, but the two on either side were going through the motions of fishing, casting out their lines, jerking them, and reeling them in swiftly.

The cop watched for a while and then shook the middle man awake.

"Are these two guys friends of yours, buddy?"

The drunk nodded.

"Well, get them out of here and make it snappy."

The drunk agreed, saluted and began rowing vigorously.

**BE IN GOOD STANDING**

### NAME BRAND

This Texan checked into the Waldorf with his wife. They were about to step out for the evening, when she discovered that she had forgotten to bring along a girdle.

She asked her husband to go down to the specialty shop in the lobby and buy her a girdle size 27.

Sheepishly, he walked in, and an attractive young lady asked if she could be of assistance to him.

"I'd like a girdle in size 27."

The sales girl inquired, "Do you wanna Playtex?"

"Ah sure do, sweetie, but ah can't make it tonight. I'll call you first thing tomorra!"

**DON'T GET BEHIND IN '79**

### TWO BOSSES

The shipping room clerk screwed up his courage and went into the boss's office.

"Mr. Doe," he said in a timid voice, "I want a raise."

The boss looked up from under shaggy eyebrows. "What are you talking about, man? I gave you a raise two weeks ago."

"Really!" exclaimed the clerk turning red, "why doesn't my wife tell me these things!"

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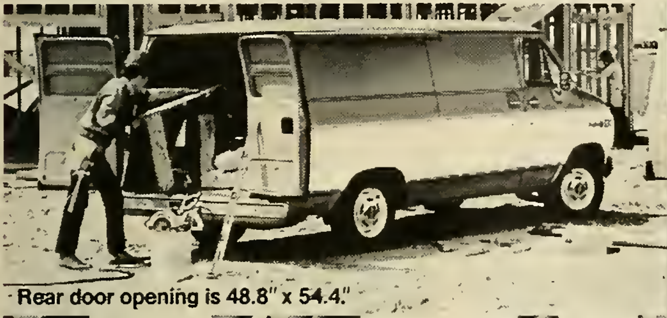
*Remember*: Compare this *EPA estimated MPG* to the estimated MPG of other trucks. Mileage may differ depending on speed, trip length and weather. Your actual highway mileage will probably be less than the estimated highway fuel economy. Lower in California.


Rear door opening is 48.8″ x 54.4.″

Chevy 125″ WB Sportvan.

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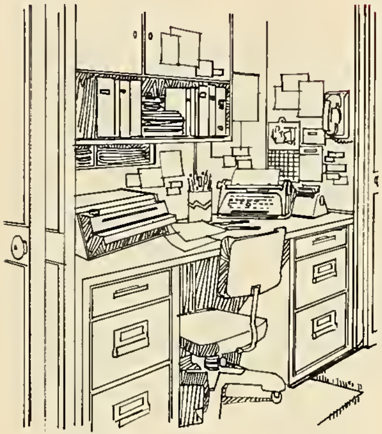
## CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

# *Setting Up A Home Office*



In today's world, it is quite a challenge to maintain a well-organized household. Barraged by the relentless flow of paperwork, characteristics of this age, people are simply overwhelmed by everything from check stubs to tax records to credit card receipts. To keep up with this deluge of paper, people are setting up home offices to organize their affairs. The home office — once considered a luxury — is becoming an everyday necessity.

It may be surprising to learn that it doesn't always require a great deal of space or money to create a home office. In fact, with a little bit of time and imagination, any nook or cranny can be converted into useful space that will serve the needs of the whole household.

There are three basic questions which one should consider before setting up a home office. First, who is going to use the office? Second, how much space will be required? And finally, what equipment will be needed?

Today's most efficient office should provide space for the records and personal papers of every household member. The traditional home office, designed for occasional use, just isn't adequate for the busy manager of today's complex household.

The space selected for an office should be out of the mainstream of family traffic. Peace and quiet are necessary for efficient work. An extra room in the home would make an ideal office, as it would provide an uncluttered atmosphere conducive to organizing the family's administrative concerns.

If free space is limited, however, there are other more practical ways to build a home office. A family of four, for instance, can organize itself in a space as small as five feet by four feet. With efficient planning, this is large enough to hold a small desk, a chair, file drawers and shelves.

There are all kinds of innovative ways to make limited space useful. Some potential and often-forgotten locations for a home office include a corner of a laundry room, where interruption by family members is at a minimum, or the space under the stairs of a two-story house. Another possibility would be to convert a sizeable closet into a practical working area. With little disruption of a family's established routines, folding doors can be used to close off the home office. When opened wide, they provide ample working space.

Proper equipment and efficient organization are necessary for a home office, regardless of its size or location. A good writing surface and adequate lighting are essential. A practical way to make a desk is to place a door on top of a pair of filing cabinets. With the door measuring approximately five feet from end to end, and each cabinet measuring 15 inches in width, there would be a 2½-foot knee hole left — enough space for a comfortable desk chair.

If space is especially limited, a hanging lamp would be the most appropriate lighting accessory. Containers for pencils, paper clips, and all other desk supplies help to maintain a clutter-free working area. Hanging type files insure maximum neatness and efficiency. Finally, shelves built on the wall over the desk can help to store standard equipment and reference materials.

A home office can be a welcome and useful addition to any household. With minimal financial outlay and family disruption, a well-organized and efficiently planned working area can enable an entire family to deal with the complexities of today's society.

# *Check the Checkers When Checking Out*

It's a good idea to doublecheck your cash register receipt slips because there's a pretty good chance you'll find a mistake.

The Journal of Retailing described a study in which a team of shoppers examined more than 300 checkout transactions at supermarkets, discount houses and department stores. They found that cashiers rang up errors about 15 per cent of the time.

Supermarkets had the worst record, about 20 per cent, probably because each transaction involved the largest number of items.

Overcharges were only slightly more numerous than undercharges—but their dollar value was more than twice that of the undercharges.

And shoppers in the study found that they could often spot cashiers likely to make mistakes while totaling up the bills: those who had a bad attitude about their work.

# *Don't Buy Land Sight Unseen*

The Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration has re-emphasized its warning to consumers about interstate land sales. Gullible consumers, the OILSR reports, are still buying land based on idealized photo brochures and lack of information, only to discover that the land is actually worth just a fraction of what they paid.

Before investing in real estate, always personally inspect the property before you sign the contract. In the case of interstate land sales, or land sold through the mail, the federal government requires that a property report be available to the buyer. If you aren't given a copy of the report at least 48 hours before going to settlement, you can revoke the contract by notifying the seller by midnight of the third business day.

# *Tips for Keeping The Car Rolling*

- Check tire pressure at least once a month. For best gas mileage and for driving with heavy loads, inflate your tires 3 to 4 pounds above the recommended pressure but do not exceed 32 psi. Underinflated tires can decrease fuel economy by as much as 1 mile per gallon.
- *Change oil and oil filter at recommended intervals. Dirty oil can seriously damage engine parts and cause friction and wear that rob gas mileage. A worn engine that burns oil will require more frequent tuning and get progressively poorer gas mileage.*

# APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

## 21st Annual Contest in California

The 21st Annual California Apprenticeship and Training Contest took place at Monterey, Calif., August 8-10, 1979. The contest was scheduled to coincide with the quarterly meeting of the California State Council of Carpenters. The contestants spent two days in keen competition building projects from blueprints and specifications provided through the auspices of the training department of the United Brotherhood.

The manipulative competition was witnessed by hundreds of interested spectators from the community, industry, and the ranks of the Brotherhood.

Winners were announced at a banquet, with National Committeeman Hans Wachsmuth serving as master of ceremonies and 8th District Board Member M. B. "Bud" Bryant, one of the featured speakers of the evening. Also featured in the contest besides carpenters, cabinetmakers, and millwrights were drywall installers and drywall tapers. In all, 17 contestants participated.

First-place winners who will represent California at the International Contest:

First Place Carpenter—Gary Philbin of Local 2308

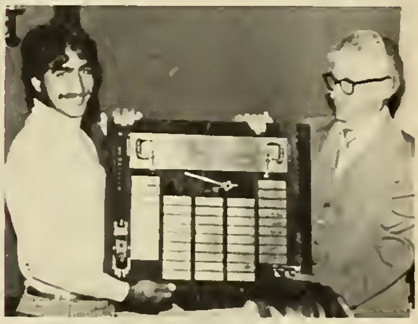
First Place Cabinetmaker—Matthew Goldstein of Local 2095, San Rafael

First Place Millwright—Jeff Area of Local 102, Oakland

First Place Drywall—Scott Oberle of San Diego

First Place Taper—Gerald Grimes of Altadena, who is affiliated with the District Council of Painters

*First place California carpenter apprentice, Gary Philbin of Local 2308, Fullerton, receives congratulations from C. C. Blenkhorn, director of the 11 Southern California Counties Apprenticeship Fund. Master of ceremonies and National Joint Committee Member Hans Wachsmuth is at the microphone.*



*A surprised cabinetmaker contestant, Matt Goldstein of Local 2095, San Rafael, Calif., accepts the Leo Gable perpetual trophy from 46 Counties JATC Director Robert J. Rath.*

## Missouri Winners

*Apprentice winner Stanley Philip Jones, left, receives a plaque from General Executive Board Member Frederick Bull, marking Jones' victory in the Missouri State Carpenters Apprentice Contest. Jones, an apprentice with Springfield Carpenters Local 978, will compete in the international apprentice contest in New Orleans in December.*

*Jim F. Rains, Kansas City Local 1529, first place millwright, Missouri.*

**CALENDAR REMINDER**—The 1979 Apprenticeship and Training Conference is set for New Orleans, La., December 3 and 4, to be followed by the 1979 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest, December 5 and 6, same city.

## Lincoln Grads

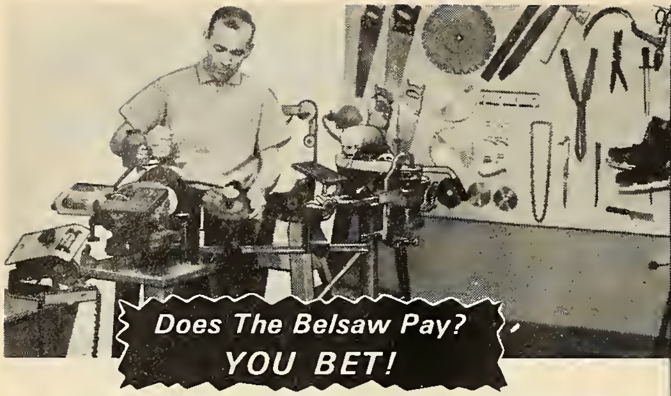
*Local 1055 of Lincoln, Neb., recently honored its graduating apprentices. They are shown with their instructor. Front row, from left, Lance Boye, Gary Schneider, and Joel Hallinan. Back row, Jerry Coleman, Instructor Marlyn Huber, Dan Janicek, and Curtis Kimbell.*

## Tops in Ventura

*Joe Fiano of Ventura County, Calif., left above, was judged outstanding carpenter apprentice of 1979 by the Ventura Area General Apprenticeship Committee. He is presented awards by J. D. Butler, secretary of the JATC. At the microphone is John Norton, JATC chairman.*

## NJ Apprentices

*Local 1743 of Wildwood, N.J., recently honored its apprentices at a pin presentation ceremony for senior members. Shown in the picture from left are: Chuck McIlvaine, Local 1743 president; Apprentices James Brannan III, Clarence Craver, and Douglas Ackroyd; and Business Representative Deno Venturi. Apprentices not present were Thomas Shute III and Michael Kubiak, Jr.*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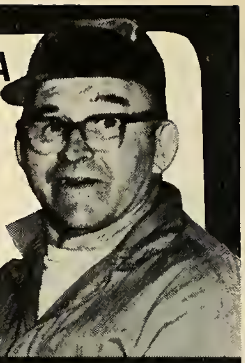

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# Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

## CHICAGO, ILL.

On March 31, 1979, Local 1367 held a banquet to honor its members with 25 to over 70 years of service. Those members who received pins are pictured in the following photographs.

**Picture No. 1** shows 25-year recipients Earl Albrecht, Fred Beaudette, Martin Bell, Robert Dierking, Joseph Fauci, Arthur Gerus, Tony Giambrone, Lief Halvorsen, Leonard Hoffman, Harold Huffman, Joseph Jaje, Henry Kaihara, Matt Kielek, Emmett King, Stanley Kubacki, Joseph Kurek, Elmer Mostowski, Michael Mazarchuk, Heinz Pactaue, Elmer Pfeiffer, Sven Svennson, Michael Wasiewicz, Sylvester Wilkoszewski, Fred Kitzing, and Joseph Zoubi.

**Picture No. 2** shows 30-year recipients Martin Andersen, Wilbur Anderson, Melvin Bergeson, Walter Brown, Ray Cerwin, Nick DiSanto, Casmer Jakubowski, Gunnar Johnson, Harry Kluch, Frank Kocanda, Lawrence Krawczyk, Nicholas Kummer, Theo Mellenthin, Joseph Nagel, Sverre Overland, George Palmquist, Walter Rajchel, Harold Reeg, Andrew Ried, Ray Schmidtke, Leonard Selby, Lawrence Walter, and Leslie Wendt.

**Picture No. 3** shows 35-year recipients John Freiman, Martin Jensen, and Leonard Anderson.

**Picture No. 4** shows 40-year recipients Gunnar Beckstrom, Edward Beran, Roy Hansen, Stanley Hudzik, John Lindmeier, Stanley Nash, Joseph Seidl, Omar Sove, Helge Nelson, and Alfonse Witt.

**Picture No. 5** shows 45-year recipients Stanley Gadacz and Herman Olsen.

Those members who were unable to attend the ceremony but who served an outstanding amount of time with the Brotherhood were: Arhur Asiala, 54-years; 103-year-old Alex Bermant, 56-years; James Brink, 56-years; Henry Brunkhorst, 54-years; Evar Carlson, 56-years; 97-year-old Henry Carlson, 68-years; 80-year-old William Christie, 56-years; 81-year-old Herbert Erickson, 63-years; 80-year-old Axel Finnberg, 63-years; 80-year-old Jacob Fox, 58-years; 96-year-old Jacob Gordon, 58-years; Hans Harr, 54-years; 93-year-old Fred Johnson, 74-years; 92-year-old Kappel Gottfried, 55-years; 81-year-old Charles Mascari, 56-years; 83-year-old August Nethalo, 64-years; Victor Oscarson, 56-years; 90-year-old Abraham Rofkind, 63-years; Frank Rosenbloom, 57-years; 87-year-old Simon Slov, 62-years; 88-year-old Carl Swanson, 53-years; and 95-year-old Berger Winquist, 60-years.

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

Picture No. 5

Bloomingburg, N.Y.
See identification below.

## BLOOMINGBURG, N.Y.

Service pins were recently presented to 277 members of Local 255. This was Local 255's first pin presentation ceremony since 1975, when the local was formed through the merger of Local 301, Newburgh; Local 574, Middletown; Local 2967, Port Jervis; Local 1038, Ellenville; Local 2372, Monticello; and Local 729, Liberty.

Two of the accompanying pictures show pin honorees who were once members of these six former locals.

In the picture above, the following members were present to receive their awards. Seated, left to right: Tom Gill, 38-years; sigurd Olsen, 43-years; Peter Egiziano, 42-years. Standing, Myron VanDeMark, 40-years.

The following list is of those members who were unable to attend the ceremony but were honored with pins.

**25-Year members:** John Kaczmar, Charles Kavecki, Raymond Kistner, David J. Koechel, Robert A. Kracht, Reuben Lake, Sr., William Lampreau, Sidney Lash, Raymond Lawrence, Arthur A. LeRoy, Sr., Fred LeRoy, Irwin Lipson, James H. Lounsbury, Glenford Lyons, Robert McConnell, Frank Martin, Louis Meckle, Sr., Karl R. Meyer, Robert C. Meyer, Herbert A. Middaugh, Harry C. Miller, Frank R. Mills, Murray Minkoff, George C. Newman, Jos. Niesolowski, Frank Niessen, Kenneth P. Nober, Bruce W. Nott, Franklin Obryon, Peter M. Olympia, Adam Papuga, Sr., Dominick S. Parisi, Joseph S. Piekarz, Gordon Piper, Albert Planishek, Albert A. Poshadel, Richard Potter, John H. Purroy, Vincent Radzieski, Arthur Raymond, Joseph Raymond, George Reeder, Thomas Reilley, Charles Roth, Ernest Schliermacher, Joseph Shamro, Michael Siegel, George Silverman, Roger Souchu, Edward Baldwin, Harold Barger, John Barton, David U. Bennett, Louis H. Bevier, Frank J. Biasini, Fred Bowers, Ralph Brasington, Paul Otto Bruning, Calvin R. Cantrell, Emil E. Casilli, Oscar Conklin, David Cypert, Henry Daubert, Vincent Decker, Richard Deighton, Salvatore DeLeo, Tony DiDonato, Joseph DiPietro, Raymond Dolan, Alfanso Dosch, Ellsworth Dunn, Arthur Economou, Edward Edwards, William Fairweather, Theodore Fiddle, Walter A. Fransen, Milfred Geiselhart, Ralph B. Gilbert, Mitchell Goldman, Earl J. Gorr, Jerome Greenstein, James Haas, Norman O. Hallenbeck, Walter Hamilton, Harry A. Hansen, Milford Hathaway, Herman Heinle, Harold G. Hemming, William Heotzler, John W. Herlihy, Henry Hey, Charles Hoffman, Earl E. Hotchkin, C. R. Huebsch, Lester Hummell, Sr., Vernon June, Sr., Louis Stephenson, Eugene Stratton, Vincent Stratton, Samuel Tanzman, Maurice Tartakoff, Wm. Tempel, John J. Tenbus, Clarence Terpening, Homer Terwilliger, Stanley Vanduzer, Edmond VanSleet, Philip Walsh, Robert Warren, David Wasserlauf, John M. Weiss, George Winters, Edward Witt, Ed Wlodarski, Charles Wood, Roy Wormuth, Ed Worzel, Paul F. Yonchik, Clinton Young, John Youngman, Jr., Hyman Zamansky.

**30-Year members:** Frank Arrao, Charles Baldwin, Elmer Baldwin, Herman G. Balle, Robert A. Ballentine, Gerald Barnhardt, Charles Behan, Walter Bennett, Thomas Brackman, Sr., Harry D. Carlsen, Russell Case, Stephen Chojnacki, Arthur L. Clark, Irwin S. Clark, George Coe, Wilson Connor, George Crawford, Stanley C. Davie, Elwood Dayton, Fred Decker, George Degraw, Martfela Delarose, Amos Deyo, Barney Dobrowolski, Joseph Earl, Sr., Fred Fischer, Frederick Gida, Harry Groves, Clarence Hall, Jr., Reinhard Hall, Jr., Charles C. Hamilton, Fred T. Hassenmeyer, Charles Holcak, Herbert Hortsch, Eric A. Johnson, Andrens Kalleberg, David Kramer, George Laird, George Langlitz, John W. Loeschhorn, Walter Losee, Walter Lowerre, Hugh McCullom, Chris Malano, Lloyd Mayer, M. L. Middleton, Carl A. Miller, George F. Moresco, John F. Nolan, John Norman, Howard O. Nott, Jr., Erich Olson, Patrick Pacenza, A. L. Pietschman, Orville Prindle, Walter A. Puppert, Robert C. Schellhaas, Howard C. Schmidt, John J. Schmidt, Edwin A. Schrader, Wallace Schultz, Jacob Sherman, John Sherman, Hudson Sillings, George Smith, Arthur L. Sojka, Sr., Mario Tarolli, Roger Terbush, Kenneth Vernooy, Edwin Wendler, Carl Westergren, William Wilhelm, William Woodruff, John J. Yack, Sr.

**35-Year members:** Fred Abplanalp, Vincent Allen, Clifton Beck, Sr., Nelson Beck, Jr., Joseph Berg, Joseph Biasini, Ben Bochner, Albert Bronner, J. S. Brundage, Stanley V. Dailey, George Diegel, Paul G. Edwards, Walter Eronimous, William Falkenberg, Joseph Fazio, Francis Frank, Joseph Garbinio, Frank Giambrone, Thomas A. Gill, Sr., Vito Girando, Andrew Gordon, Leonard Gorton, Frank J. Henning, Arthur Hyman, George Kaufman, Thomas Kelder, Roy Lewis, Robert J. Lind, Edward J. Lockwood, James J. Mosher, Howard Nott, Sr., Ben Pollack, George Owen, Nicholas Randazzo, George Raymond, Attilio Rigatti, Mario Salomone, John Sheley, Walter Shoemaker (deceased), Edward T. Smith, Joseph A. Stiller, Jr., Irving Stratton, Sidney Toms, Garrett VanDien, Ray VanWagner, Frank VanWyck, John Werner, Sr., Hilton Woodruff, Chester Yeaple, Albert Zagorski.

**40-Year members:** Julius Adarjan, Harold Anstey, Charles Berry, Stanley Booth, Peter Egizano, Amadeo Faella, Menzo Gorton, T. A. Hassenmayer, John J. Jockers, Webster Kohler, Edward LaBrenz, C. J. Langeland, Charles Mingus, Ernest Moshier, Sigurd Olsen, Joseph F. Olympia, James Otoole, Harry Peterson, Alex Rigatti, Charles Siegman, William Spooner, Myron Vandermark, Fern Winner.

**45-Year member:** Walter LaBrenz. **50-Year members:** Mahlon Dodd, Michael Ewanich, Robert Goldsmith, Bernard Murray, John Obermeier, Charles Shafer. **55-Year members:** Howard Keesler, John Singlesetter. **60-Year members:** John Barr, John Lindstrom, Ernest Thorn. **65-Year member:** Charles Cole. Cole, Local 255's member with the longest service, died on September 6, 1978.

*Members of the six former locals who were presented pins at Local 255 ceremonies, but who were otherwise unidentified.*

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## ASHLAND, WIS.

The following members of Local 1709 were honored at the annual Christmas banquet for continuous years of service. Oldest member Richard Feldt, 61-years is shown at right. Below: Seated, left to right: Einar Josephson, president, 40-years; Edward Carlson, 35-years; Olaf Westlund. 50-years; Peter Pieterek, 60-years; Dwaine Cameron, 35-years; Ivan Mackey, 30-years.

Standing, left to right: Don Nicholson, 25-years; William Lucas, 25-years; Ray Phillips, 25- years; Milo Munson, 30-years; John Jablonickey, 35-years; Garfield Carlson, financial secretary, 30-years.

Other members who received pins were: Bernard Kelly, Joseph Rill, and Donald Zakovic, 25-years; James Haus, Arvo Niemesto, and Edward Nordin, 30-years; Nels Olson, 40-years.

## NEW CASTLE, DEL.

The following members of Local 626, recently received pins for their long years of service with the Brotherhood.

**20-Year Members**—Left to right: Charles Short, Peter Wienkowitz, Patrick O'Donnell, Vincent Torres, and Joseph Barba.

**25-Year Members**—Left to right: Howard Wood, Harry Smith, Floyd Hardy, Clark DeMott, Henry P. Delecki, Jr., Peter DelGiorno, and John Anderson, Sr.

**30-Year Members**—Left to right: John A. Gray, Andy Havrilak, Robert J. Fontana, George W. Garber, Jr., Laurence Petrucci, Richard E. Toy, Sr., James A. McCann, Howard Mackey, Russell Belford, Charles H. Pote, Eugene Howell, Alfred W. Howard, Jr., Thomas Durnan, John Manning, Holly Jarrett, and Joseph Pedicone, Jr.

Attending the ceremony, but not pictured, was William Boozer who received a 40-year pin.

Ashland, Wis.

New Castle, Del.—25-Year Members

New Castle, Del.—30-year Members

New Castle, Del.—20-Year Members

Anaheim, Calif.

### ANAHEIM, CALIF.

On April 18, 1979, Local 2203 honored its 25-year members with a buffet, with family and friends invited for the awarding of the pins.

There were 53 members who qualified for the pin. Twenty recipients attended and are shown in the picture:

Front row, left to right, Wilson Elliott, John Martin, Jr., Alvin A. Cuelho, Paul Brattlof, Lyle Weber, Jack Rodriguez, George Siliznoff, Jim Cummings, Leonard Stine.

Back row, left to right, Lavern Halbrook, Matt Milosevich, Jr., Richard Serna, Donald Nation, J. T. Hearidge, Paul Sissung, Gino Andreazza, John Machernis, Charles Robinson, Kenneth Eaton, Vince Lupinacci.

Atlanta, Ga.

### ATLANTA, GA.

Local 225 honored more than 30 members for 25 to 50 years of service to the Brotherhood, at a January 25, 1979 banquet held at Valle's in Atlanta. In the accompanying photograph, Local 225 officers pose with some of the honored members.

Front row, left to right: William Nipper, international representative; Herbert Mabry, president; 50-year members E. P. Black and H. A. Peterson, Bud Cross, District Council representative; and James G. Brown, international representative.

Second row, left to right: D. G. Carroll, treasurer; Robert Price, business representative; 25-year members James Bensing, Hulett Miller, J. F. Walker, Jr., and John Henslee; J. V. Edmondson, recording secretary; and L. J. Dennis, conductor.

Back row, left to right: Jim Duke, vice president; Bill Worley, financial secretary; 25-year members B. G. McClung, Othell Moore, David Hendrix, Robert Johnson, Riley Jones, and Albert McDowell.

Members who received pins but were not present for the photograph are: 25-year members Herman Lee Allen, Paul L. Barker, William Boyd, Reuben Brogden, Donald E. Browder, Thomas F. Calhoun, O. G. Capes; J. E. Durham, L. G. Dutton, Milton Hayes, Virgil T. Hazelrig, Joseph J. Johnson, James E. Jones, James T. Lawrence, Benjamin Patterson, R. J. Prophett, John W. Thompson, J. R. Tweedell; and 50-year members Thurman Cash, B. F. Haley, C. A. Hunnicutt, J. L. Jones, Nels Nelson, L. D. Wofford, and T. R. Wofford.

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## SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

On March 24, 1979, Local 1300 presented service pins to members with 25 to 45 years of service with the Brotherhood. Those members receiving awards are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

**Picture No. 1**—Front row, left to right: Jesse Fox, and Lorne Dunseith.

Back row, left to right: Louis Tobin, Daniel Collier, and Clarence Savary.

**Picture No. 2**—Front row, left to right: 30-year members Edward Petek, Michael Sipich, and George Hinzo.

Back row, left to right: Kenneth Bolden, Theo Swing and Louie Le Brett.

**Picture No. 3**—Front row, left to right: 35-year members Leonard Pounds, E. L. Cardoza, J. C. Cody, Thomas Hoffman, and John Huckell.

Back row, left to right: Harmie Frieling, Olin Kirkland, Willis Maxted, Willie Maxted, E. J. Menke, and John Poutous.

**Picture No. 4**—Front row, left to right: 25-year members Jose Villigas, Henry Lara, Joe Cortez, kneeling, James Eppick, Buster Brown, and Bernard Long.

Back row, left to right: William Hill, Louis Oriol, Bobby Brown, Ralph Howards, Burnell Stockton and Louis Smith.

Members who are not pictured but received pins are:

25-year members—Manuel Cardoza, Luke Coats, Vincent Crivello, Bartolo Diaz, Fred Gaxiola, Lorenzo Giacalone, Robert Hanslip, Manuel Salazar, Pedro Sanchez, Jose Santoyo and Almerindo Simas.

30-year members—Reid Abbott, Eugene Arpia, Robert Billings, George Jacobson, John McKittrick, Manuel Moya, Harry Neuhalfen and Herman Strawald.

35-year members—Thomas Bayless, Charles Benbow, Sam Jensen, Roy Khilling, Sailes Morton, Harold Rogers, Vanentine Tamo, George Tyler, Henry Van Arum, Sterling Walker, Jack Warner and W. R. Williamson.

40-year members—Steven Chico, Guy Dalrymple and Omar Schmidt.

45-year members—Jens Nielson and Carl Jarboe.

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

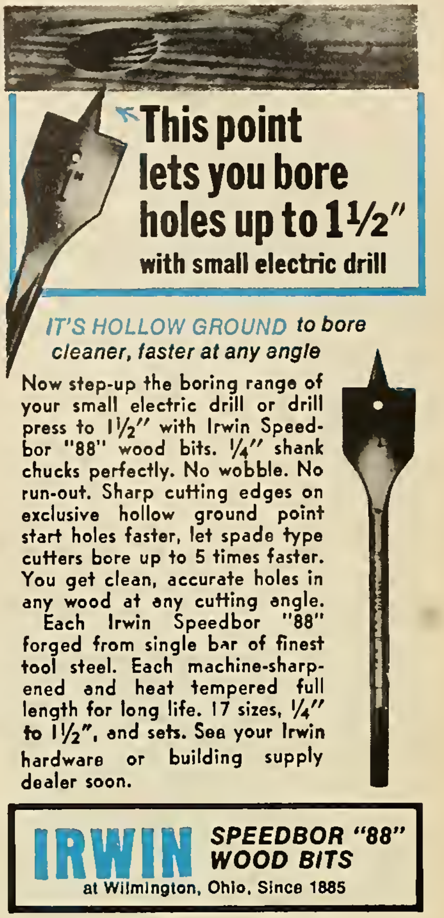
Picture No. 4

## LA GRANGE, ILL.

Local 1128 held its annual turkey raffle and 25 and 50-year pin presentation on November 7, 1978.

Pictured are, front row, left to right: President Lyle Allison, presenter of the pins, Fred Gindrig, Steward Lickberg, Conrad Priebe, Vincent DeStafano, Herbert Thorson.

Back row, left to right: Edward Vodicka, Marvin Shafer, Waldo Meeks.



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*IT'S HOLLOW GROUND to bore cleaner, faster at any angle*

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YOU BET!

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Workbench Magazine

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## LIMA, O.

On December 6, 1978, Local 372 held its recognition night to honor the following members for their continued service with the Brotherhood:

**Picture No. 1**—Seated: 40-year member Edgar Altstaetter.

Standing, left to right: Tom Dillon, business representative; Ted Kennedy, president; Bob Jones, executive secretary of Capital District Council.

**Picture No. 2**—Seated, left to right: 30-year members Francis Nichols, Walter Long, Bill Allen, Carl Markley, and Paul Miller.

Standing, left to right: Bob Jones, executive secretary of Capital District Council; Tom Dillon, business representative; 30-year members Elvin Pepple, James Fedele, Richard Risser and Ted Kennedy.

**Picture No. 3**—Seated, left to right: 25-year members Lloyd Paul, Eugene Clementz, and Ronald Hunsaker.

Standing, left to right: Tom Dillon, business representative; Ted Kennedy, president; Robert Jones, executive secretary of Capital District Council.

Absent from the ceremony, but receiving service pins were: 40-year members John Placie, Harold King, and L. T. Palmer; 30-year members Charles Barrett, Charles Jennings, James Kindle, Carl Klopfleisch, George Brenneman, Forest DeLong, Paul Fickel, Evan Huffman, Cyrillus Huelsman, Philip Hut, Ben King, Leo Mershman; and 25-year members Paul Buckloh, William Pickens, Richard Rider, Max Van Horn, and Clarence Wise.

Lima, O.—Picture No. 1

Lima, O.—Picture No. 3

Lima, O.—Picture No. 2

# IN MEMORIAM

*The following list of 810 deceased members represents a total of $994,894.15 in death claims paid for the month.*

**EDITOR'S NOTE: (S) following names below indicates death of spouse.**

**Local 2, Cincinnati, O.**—Ivan P. Bixler (S), Arvil N. Dameron, Thomas Graham, Howard Medert.

**Local 5, St. Louis, Mo.**—Danny Lee Curtis, Edward F. Hopmann (S), Joseph C. Kleba, Sr., Fred J. Ruck.

**Local 7, Minneapolis, Mn.**—Christian Dahl, Elmer Freeman, Charles Jiracek (S), Francis L. Mortensen.

**Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Domenic Petrarca.

**Local 9, Buffalo, N.Y.**—Steward C. Gardner.

**Local 10, Chicago, Ill.**—Ernest Bones, Ernest Conte, Joseph Figlik, Daniel Venstrom.

**Local 11, Cleveland, O.**—Herbert Jarmuth, Bernard H. McEwen, Joseph W. Riedl, Lawrence Rumskey.

**Local 12, Syracuse, N.Y.**—Andrew P. Holm, George Pfeiffer, Isadore Siegel (S).

**Local 13, Chicago, Ill.**—Nicholas Zahn.

**Local 14, San Antonio, Tex.**—William S. Cunningham, Joe Muehr, Philip J. J. Scheffler, James W. Taylor (S).

**Local 15, Hackensack, N.J.**—Andrew Buis (S), Rudolph Seifert (S).

**Local 16, Springfield, Ill.**—Abner Bagwell.

**Local 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada**—George Polder (S), John Sanchuk, George C. West.

**Local 19, Detroit, Mich.**—Philip J. Legault, Glenn H. Shreve.

**Local 20, New York, N.Y.**—Arthur N. Omholt.

**Local 22, San Francisco, Calif.**—James E. Hull, Nils D. Lenander.

**Local 24, Central Conn.**—Vincent J. Luppino (S), Burleigh McLaughlin (S).

**Local 25, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Manuel Ramirez.

**Local 27, Toronto, Ont., Canada**—John W. O'Hanlon.

**Local 28, Missoula, Mont.**—Robert N. Dunn.

**Local 34, Oakland, Calif.**—Jesse J. Brokaw, Dan T. Groff, Trygve M. Hov, Johnny W. Morrison (S).

**Local 35, San Rafael, Calif.**—Emory L. Ramey.

**Local 36, Oakland, Calif.**—Herman E. Bostrom (S), William M. Bowles, Carl Brown (S), Andrew Skovmand, Albert R. Taylor + (S).

**Local 37, Shamokin, Pa.**—Harry Wolverton.

**Local 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Canada**—Frank Wira.

**Local 40, Boston, Mass.**—Nathan Mercer (S), Warren B. Tracey (S).

**Local 42, San Francisco, Calif.**—Marino Galliera, Kermit McAlpin, Ralph O. Mack, William Susoeff.

**Local 43, Hartford, Conn.**—Roman S. Remlinger, Francis P. Walsh.

**Local 44, Champaign, Ill.**—John H. Burwell (S).

**Local 47, St. Louis, Mo.**—Lynn R. Gray, Lawrence W. Petty.

**Local 48, Fitchburg, Mass.**—Peter Gianakis (S).

**Local 50, Knoxville, Tenn.**—Cyrul D. Barham.

**Local 53, White Plains, N.Y.**—Peter J. Lucanera.

**Local 55, Denver, Colo.**—James R. Barclay, Sr., Ulric Mathena, George A. Metzler, Sr.

**Local 56, Boston Mass.**—Herbert Day (S), Paul R. Howard, Preston J. McDougall.

**Local 58, Chicago, Ill.**—John A. Ellin, Hubert J. Hansen, John Pinkos (S), Albert T. Wigert.

**Local 60, Indianapolis, Ind.**—Charles S. Brewer, Edward G. Erby, Earl W. Webster (S).

**Local 61, Kansas City, Mo.**—Harlie C. Berry, Sam C. Doumitt, Theodore W. Godard, Jr., Adolph P. Grasher, Don P. Gray, Ober L. Morlan, Samuel C. Ratliff, William G. Tobell, Roy E. Welch.

**Local 62, Chicago, Ill.**—Rence Keel.

**Local 64, Louisville, Ky.**—Ennis P. Adkins (S), Ralph Robb, Ernest Sutherland.

**Local 65, Perth Amboy, N.J.**—Vincent J. Leone.

**Local 67, Boston, Mass.**—Carl B. Carlson, Bernard Z. D'Entremont (S).

**Local 69, Canton, O.**—Olen E. Nihart.

**Local 71, Fort Smith, Ark.**—D. L. Cook.

**Local 73, St. Louis, Mo.**—Charles A. Zimmerman.

**Local 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.**—Robert H. Rogers.

**Local 78, Troy, N.Y.**—Melvin Lahue.

**Local 80, Chicago, Ill.**—Thorvald D. Larsen.

**Local 83, Halifax, N.S., Canada**—Alexander H. Hardiman, Patrick Ryan, Emery Thompson.

**Local 85, Rochester, N.Y.**—William May.

**Local 87, St. Paul, Minn.**—Rudolph Benert, Oscar I. Blegen, Robert M. Brisbois, Clyde M. Capistrant, Ruben L. Johnson (S), Ernest T. Miller, Theodore J. Osowski, Levi Osterhus, Clifton O. Stafne, Michael Stryk.

**Local 89, Mobile, Ala.**—Herbert B. Savell, Rufus G. Smith (S), Ernest J. Steineker.

**Local 90, Evansville, Ind.**—Fred J. Batteiger (S), Emory E. Cunningham.

**Local 91, Racine, Wisc.**—Jens Knosgaard, Peter Poulsen (S), Nels Westergaard.

**Local 94, Providence, R.I.**—Joseph D. Boisvert, Elbert L. Carter, Arthur J. Faubert (S), Joseph Hemberger, Michael T. Idzik (S), James F. Keneally (S), Robert Moorehead, George A. Payette, Sam Weiner.

**Local 98, Spokane, Wash.**—Raymond L. Aydelott (S).

**Local 100, Muskegon, Mich.**—Clyde Ecker.

**Local 101, Baltimore, Md.**—Walter J. Stansbury.

**Local 102, Oakland, Calif.**—Frank A. Byram, Daniel Legino, Sr., William E. Rich, Paul E. Vigus.

**Local 104, Dayton, O.**—Ralph W. Casey, Eldridge Schilling.

**Local 105, Cleveland, O.**—Albert J. Verbsky (S), Sylvester Vleck.

**Local 106, Des Moines, Iowa**—Edward E. Moll.

**Local 109, Sheffield, Ala.**—Milton C. Hurt.

**Local 111, Lawrence, Ma.**—Malcolm Doliber (S).

**Local 120, Utica, N.Y.**—Anthony Giruzzi (S).

**Local 131, Seattle, Wash.**—Garland Anderson, Clarence Atkisson (S), Edward Maiers.

**Local 132, Washington, D.C.**—Luther H. Golden, Tonnes Jacobsen, Everette R. Rudd, James E. Spicer, Edmund R. Wright, Sr.

**Local 133, Terre Haute, Ind.**—Charles Bensley (S), Jesse L. Taylor, Winford F. Taylor.

**Local 134, Montreal, Que., Canada**—Erik Hansen.

**Local 135, New York, N.Y.**—Ralph DiMassi, Genaro Iazzetta, Andrew Treglia.

**Local 141, Chicago, Ill.**—Carl F. Johnson, Kenneth Moraw, Sigfrid J. Olson.

**Local 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Richard Maffei (S).

**Local 149, Tarrytown, N.Y.**—Eric H. Anderson, Rudolph Lukacovic.

**Local 159, Charleston, S.C.**—Adelard W. LeBlanc, Robert R. Parnell.

**Local 161, Kenosha, Wisc.**—Walter E. Hurst.

**Local 162, San Mateo, Calif.**—Florian E. Fregon.

**Local 168, Kansas City, Ks.**—William C. Williamson.

**Local 171, Youngstown, Ohio**—Joseph Martinko (S), Paul J. Scheetz.

**Local 174, Joliet, Ill.**—Norris G. Forsythe Sr., John W. Van Duyne, Leslie F. Walters.

**Local 181, Chicago, Ill.**—Ole Hanson, Elmer A. Koch, Steve Macie.

**Local 183, Peoria, Ill.**—Joseph A. Groeper, William Hamilton, William E. Lawson (S).

**Local 184, Salt Lake City, Utah**—George W. Joffs, Arthur T. Lacy (S), James MacNaughton (S), Norman E. Willden.

**Local 185, St. Louis, Mo.**—Jacob W. Watkins.

**Local 188, Yonkers, N.Y.**—Reginald Hoare.

**Local 189, Quincy, Ill.**—Chester R. Beucke.

**Local 191, York, Pa.**—Fred P. Klippel.

**Local 195, Peru, Ill.**—Lester Link.

**Local 198, Dallas, Tex.**—William M. Edwards, Edward J. Mikus, Sr., W. Gerald Stoker.

**Local 199, Chicago, Ill.**—John Erickson.

**Local 200, Columbus, Ohio**—Charles E. French, Loren R. Stewart.

**Local 210, Stamford, Conn.**—Norman B. Lawrence.

**Local 213, Houston, Texas**—Ludvik R. Krenek, Robert Niemeyer.

**Local 218, Boston, Ma.**—Louis Glazer (S), George Hillyard, John Iorio, Douglas Penny.

**Local 225, Atlanta, Ga.**—L. E. Austin (S), Doyle W. Bailey, Winfred Pugh, Willie R. Russell, Cecil Wilson.

**Local 226, Portland, Ore.**—Donald Ayres, Ivan E. Carr, Almond Graham, Jr., Jesse H. Kirkpatrick, Leo E. Moriarty, Carl J. Watt.

**Local 242, Chicago, Ill.**—Nick Brehm (S).

**Local 246, New York, N.Y.**—Michael Edl (S), Erwin Heilemann, Fred C. Newell.

**Local 248, Toledo, Ohio**—Howard F. McBride, George C. Thompson.

**Local 254, Cleveland, Ohio**—Leo G. Reck, Andrew W. Zelina.

**Local 255, Bloomingburg, N.Y.**—Edward Baldwin (S), Edward LaBrenz.

**Local 256, Savannah, Ga.**—Henry B. Spivey, Johnnie A. Von Bergen, Jr.

**Local 257, New York, N.Y.**—Andres Borresen, Salvatore Cardona, Walter O. Hagnell, Lyall A. Watson (S).

**Local 259, Jackson, Tenn.**—Max A. McKibben.

**Local 261, Scranton, Pa.**—Theron Hummel (S), Walter Zaleski.

**Local 262, San Jose, Calif.**—Manuel Luis, Harold E. Sutter, Earl H. Wyckoff.

**Local 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Joseph L. Chvosta, Olaf B. Holstrom, John H. Soulen.

**Local 266, Stockton, Calif.**—Ross Trewhitt.

**Local 267, Dresden, Ohio**—Burrel Ruffner.

**Local 268, Sharon, Pa.**—Charles E. Osborne.

**Local 280, Lockport, N.Y.**—Howard Brigham (S).

**Local 281, Binghamton, N.Y.**—Wesley E. Sherman.

**Local 283, Augusta, Ga.**—David W. Sanders, Sr. (S).

**Local 284, New York, N.Y.**—Edward J. Goenner.

**Local 286, Great Falls, Mt.**—Willard E. Delger.

**Local 287, Harrisburg, Pa.**—Albert Elliott, Walter A. Ritchey (S), Samuel I. Sollenberger, John E. Zeigler, Jr. (S).

**Local 298, New York, N.Y.**—Howard Ackerman.

**Local 303, Portsmouth, Va.**—Jessie L. Mozingo.

**Local 311, Joplin, Mo.**—Bruce B. Bollinger.

**Local 316, San Jose, Calif.**—Robert Adair, Aaron G. Birkemier (S), Raul Castillo (S), Peter Leal (S), Alfred J. Mortimer, Asher A. Raynor.

**Local 320, Augusta & Waterville, Me.**—Carl T. Russell.

**Local 325, Paterson, N.J.**—Henry Pohl.

**Local 329, Oklahoma City, Ok.**—Glen D. Baker, John L. Stacey.

**Local 334, Saginaw, Mich.**—Clarence A. Parth (S), Stanley W. Stimpson.

**Local 337, Detroit, Mich.**—Joseph Artz, Joseph Randall.

**Local 338, Seattle, Wash.**—Willie Earl Street, Arthur Thompson.

**Local 345, Memphis, Tenn.**—Robert A. Cannon, James B. Pardue, Oliver L. Vickery.

**Local 359, Philadelphia, Pa.**—William Schilling, Jr.

**Local 361, Duluth, Minn.**—Einar K. Bredenberg.

**Local 363, Elgin, Ill.**—Fred E. Anderson.

**Local 368, Allentown, Pa.**—Stephen Boshko.

**Local 379, Texarkana, Texas**—Ralph W. Kidd, W. E. Sherrer (S), Gerald L. Smith (S).

**Local 385, New York, N.Y.**—Harold B. Ayres, Frederick Hereth.

**Local 388, Richmond, Va.**—Carl A. Brown.

**Local 393, Camden, N.J.**—Jacob E. Barrner, Nicholas J. Fecenko (S).

**Local 396, Newport News, Va.**—George F. Mowry.

**Local 404, Mentor, Ohio**—Forest M. Eggleston, Casburn L. Lundstrom, Frank McClure, Robert Magnuson, John E. Postman.

**Local 413, South Bend, Ind.**—S. Odell Bounds.

**Local 415, Cincinnati, Ohio**—Gregory D. Ryle.

**Local 434, Chicago, Ill.**—Robert J. Husar, William Prince, Albert Senovitz.

**Local 437, Portsmouth, Ohio**—William E. Bernthold.

**Local 455, Somerville, N.J.**—Cole Van Nevius, Sr.

**Local 461, Highwood, Ill.**—Peter Maln.

**Local 470, Tacoma, Wa.**—Edwin Blilie, William E. Milton, Ole Wollan, Clarence A. Workman.

**Local 472, Ashland, Ky.**—Clyde E. Clark (S).

**Local 475, Ashland, Ma.**—Louis P. Cardellichio (S), Paul H. Gleed.

**Local 480, Freeburg, Ill.**—Anthony Dulle, Jesse Swacker.

**Local 483, San Francisco, Calif.**—Fred Kalinowski, Walter Stohlman, Ralph Stokes, Frank R. Templeton.

**Local 488, New York, N.Y.**—James Airlie, Joseph Johnson, Charles Kahler.

**Local 493, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.**—Robert Johnson.

**Local 494, Windsor, Ont., Canada**—Heinz Wind.

**Local 501, Stroudsburg, Pa.**—Charles E. Schumacher.

**Local 504, Chicago, Ill.**—Sven H. Swanson, Joe P. Torrez.

**Local 507, Nashville, Tenn.**—John N. Choate (S).

**Local 508, Marion, Ill.**—Henry C. Coffey.

**Local 515, Colorado Springs, Co.**—Everett Wikoff (S).

**Local 530, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Aggie (Agapita) Ramirez (S).

**Local 532, Elmira, N.Y.**—Rudolf Dieg.

**Local 535, Norwood, Ma.**—Robert J. Crawley.

**Local 538, Concord, N.H.**—Albert Rainville.

**Local 556, Meadville, Pa.**—Alta J. Burt, Richard Nilson (S).

**Local 562, Everett, Wash.**—Marvin C. Hanson.

**Local 563, Glendale, Calif.**—Gordon W. Weaver.

**Local 578, Chicago, Ill.**—Albert Shannon.

**Local 586, Sacramento, Calif.**—Elmer H. Fassett, George D. Peckovich.

**Local 602, St. Louis, Mo.**—Curt A. Preston.

**Local 603, Ithaca, N.Y.**—John Heath.

**Local 608, New York, N.Y.**—Ingvald Andresen, Edmond Heffernan, Albert MacDougall, William T. Mahon, Michael Wells.

**Local 609, Idaho Falls, Idaho**—Andrew W. Tam.

**Local 622, Waco, Tex.**—Leslie B. Walker.

**Local 624, Brockton, Ma.**—Walter F. Mirka (S), Ralph Philbrick (S).

**Local 625, Manchester, N.H.**—Leon L. Gosselin.

**Local 626, Wilmington, Dela.**—James J. White, Jr.

**Local 627, Jacksonville, Fla.**—David F. Cartwright, Harry N. Ray, Emmett E. Ward (S).

**Local 639, Akron, Ohio**—Frank S. Dean, Sr., Albert Shaffer (S).

**Local 644, Pekin, Ill.**—John Hancock, Sr.

**Local 665, Amarillo, Tex.**—Homer E. Close, Salvatore DeLeva, LeRoy Richardson.

**Local 695, Sterling, Ill.**—John Jondahl.

**Local 696, Tampa, Fla.**—Arthur J. Breakey (S).

**Local 701, Fresno, Calif.**—Charles L. Steele.

**Local 705, Lorain, Ohio**—Robert Grubbs.

**Local 710, Long Beach, Calif.**—Paul B. Hoff, Richard E. Huston.

**Local 715, Elizabeth, N.J.**—James Buckle, Camille E. Lecureux, Sr.

**Local 720, Baton Rouge, La.**—John E. Wainwright.

**Local 721, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Cecil E. Hunter (S), Arthur R. Martinez, Joe Negrete, Hector P. Sequeida, Carl J. Swanson.

**Local 727, Hialeah, Fla.**—Henry G. Graves.

**Local 732, Rochester, N.Y.**—Adolph Lohrer.

**Local 734, Kokomo, Ind.**—George F. Anthony, Sr., Loyal G. Lowery (S), Lawrence O. Whitehead.

**Local 742, Decatur, Ill.**—Rudolph Dreschel, Arthur M. Pinkley.

**Local 743, Bakersfield, Calif.**—Robert J. Brackett, William E. Sceales (S).

**Local 745, Honolulu, Hawaii**—Hareyuki Fujikawa (S), Tomoya Kasahara, Mitchell K. Leleo, Tokio Matsui, Yoshihiro Yoshino, Tesuke Wasada.

**Local 747, Oswego, N.Y.**—Harold Gould.

**Local 755, Superior, Wisc.**—William L. Deeds.

**Local 756, Bellingham, Wash.**—Chester A. Hughes.

**Local 764, Shreveport, La.**—William T. Wells.

**Local 769, Pasadena, Calif.**—Berend (Bart) Barton, George A. Gavel, John R. Tuinhoff (S).

**Local 770, Yakima, Wash.**—Jerry O. Bush (S), Harold G. Hoffman.

**Local 792, Rockford, Ill.**—Kenneth Delaney, William E. Vines.

**Local 798, Salem, Ill.**—Verdie A. Coble, John M. Green.

**Local 812, Cairo, Ill.**—Cecil H. Schwieger.

**Local 815, Beverly, Mass.**—John H. Xarras.

**Local 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.**—Lawrence Arsenault, James T. Hammond.

**Local 829, Santa Cruz, Calif.**—Samuel R. Combs.

**Local 839, Des Plaines, Ill.**—Harry D. Larsen (S), Erwin F. Maihack.

**Local 845, Norwood, Pa.**—Walter S. Jennis.

**Local 849, Manitowoc, Wisc.**—Elmer J. Braun.

**Local 857, Tucson, Ariz.**—Gerald Bolinger (S), William A. Shotwell, Archie Thomas.

**Local 871, Battle Creek, Mich.**—James M. Dunn.

**Local 873, Cincinnati, Ohio**—Harry J. McMillin (S).

**Local 902, Brooklyn, N.Y.**—Giuseppe Farinacci (S), Joseph Geosits, Albert Steed, Irving Suben.

**Local 904, Jacksonville, Ill.**—James G. Sansom (S).

**Local 906, Glendale, Ariz.**—George Bartlett.

**Local 911, Kalispell, Mt.**—Grant L. Carpenter.

**Local 925, Salinas, Calif.**—Roy Simpson.

**Local 929, South Gate, Calif.**—Eddie J. Harris.

**Local 930, St. Cloud, Mn.**—Robert M. Siltman.

**Local 937, Dubuque, Iowa**—Theodore E. Hense.

**Local 938, Richmond, Mo.**—George Buchanan.

**Local 944, San Bernardino, Calif.**—Bill V. Doyle (S), John W. Hicks, Rafael Lucero, Robert M. Vickers, Sr.

**Local 958, Marquette, Mich.**—Melvin Harkins (S), Swan Leonard Johnson.

**Local 964, Rockland Co. & Vic., N.Y.**—Andrew Weka (S).

**Local 965, DeKalb, Ill.**—Allan S. Anderson.

**Local 971, Reno, Nev.**—Jeff Clark, Thomas Kouns, Daniel F. Lund.

**Local 973, Texas City, Texas**—William J. Gill.

**Local 977, Wichita Falls, Texas**—Joe Liles, Albert Maeckel, Leland G. Pollard.

**Local 982, Detroit, Mich.**—Richard Allgood, August Brosch, Percy H. Hackney, Howard A. Smith.

**Local 993, Miami, Fla.**—Jack E. Nogal.

**Local 998, Royal Oak, Mich.**—Eugene Mihay, George Penney (S).

**Local 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill.**—Thomas T. Johnson.

**Local 1000, Tampa, Fla.**—Laurence J. Sparrowhawk, Jr., Ira T. Youngblood.
**Local 1001, Northbend, Ore.**—Herman W. Cavanagh, Edward N. Lorsung.
**Local 1005, Merrillville, Ind.**—A. W. Magee, Glen Snow (S).
**Local 1006, New Brunswick, N.J.**—Joseph A. Roberts (S), Palmer H. Wohr.
**Local 1020, Portland, Ore.**—Homer J. Gibson, Frederick C. Krahn, Swan Ohman.
**Local 1040, Eureka, Calif.**—Leslie M. Spinas.
**Local 1049, Poplar Bluff, Mo.**—Clarence R. Haywood, Loy D. Pierce.
**Local 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.**—John Miculion, Edward Reyes, Gaetano Terlizzi.
**Local 1052, Hollywood, Calif.**—Glenn I. Casler, Ike Zirlin.
**Local 1053, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Alfred Wiedenhoeft, Leo L. Wiza.
**Local 1062, Santa Barbara, Calif.**—Antonius Nielsen, Sigurd Rosendal.
**Local 1065, Salem, Ore.**—James E. Houtz.
**Local 1074, Eau Claire, Wisc.**—Robert C. Bauer.
**Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.**—Hector DiCenso, Carl G. Heinrich, William H. Nicholson, Joe Lee Price, Ray E. Pringle.
**Local 1093, Glen Cove, N.Y.**—Michael Macedonio.
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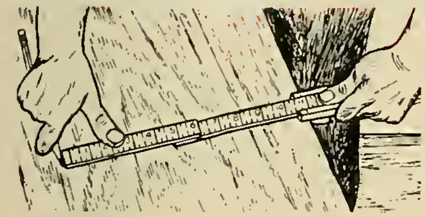
## RULE GUIDE



One day Joe Knight of Knox, Pa., was ripping plywood roof sheathing, and he picked up three big splinters in about 15 minutes, using his hand as a rule guide. He figured there had to be a better way of marking out lumber, so he developed the rule guide.

It's a simple gadget: A piece of solid, grooved aluminum with a perpendicular mortise cut for marking, and a nylon or plastic knob for rolling along the edges of wood. It sells for $3.98, plus 50¢ for shipping and handling . . . , a total of $4.49. (Pennsylvania residents add a 6% sales tax.) Send your order to: Knight Tool Co., Box 150, Knox, Pa. 16232.

## BLUE-STAINED WOOD

That attractive, blue-streaked, marble-like wood product appearing in retail yards and on building sites across the nation in increased volumes is really good old-fashioned western pine lumber in every way but looks.

This "blue-stained" stock, most of it ponderosa pine, is found in trees which have been killed by drought or pests while still standing in the woods.

During the past few years, extraordinary volumes of such sawtimber have been stricken, and aggressive steps have been taken to log it and convert it to lumber.

You'll recognize it when you see it, because of the characteristic blue stain in the wood, which in no way affects the strength, workability, paint-holding quality, glueability, nailability or other properties of the wood, reports the Western Wood Products Association.

This distinctive material also is showing up as wall paneling in houses, stores and offices, and as chairs, coffee tables and other casual furniture. It's not evident in a finished house, but it's also used for studs and other framing lumber.

The stain is caused by a fungus growth which lives on the water soluble materials within the cellular structure of wood, not upon cellulose or lignin, which comprise wood's structural components.

Stain is not decay, WWPA officials point out. Decay is caused by organisms which attack the cellulose or lignin to break down wood's structure while the stain thrives only on water soluble nutrients.

The stain fungus continues to grow only as long as the lumber is unseasoned, and stops growing when the lumber is dried.

Drought conditions in the western pine forests in recent years have weakened vast acreages of trees, making them susceptible to girdling by beetles, causing the trees to die.

The Forest Service has increased salvage timber sales in these areas, as the downed trees must be removed, sawn and dried as soon as possible to conserve this valuable natural resource.

Western Wood Products Association, whose member mills produce 30% of the softwood lumber in the U. S., is responsible for overseeing quality control of 13 billion board feet of lumber annually.

## PLEN-WOOD DETAILS

If you have questions about underfloor plenum home heating and cooling systems, you'll find the answers in "The Plen-Wood System," the American Plywood Association's newly revised 36-page brochure.

The publication contains the complete NAHB Research Foundation, Inc. "Underfloor Plenum Manual," as well as an expanded preface by APA covering cost and performance benefits, code acceptances and a summary of construction features.

For a free copy, write the American Plywood Association, P.O. Box 11700, Tacoma, Washington 98411. Ask for Form B480.

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*PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.*

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## IN CONCLUSION

# Labor Weighs the Lessons of the '29 Depression As It Convenes in the Midst of '79 Uncertainties

On October 29, 1929—just 50 years ago, last month—America suddenly changed from the land of promise and prosperity into an area of economic desolation and joblessness.

Six months after the stock market crash of that date, four million Americans were out of work, and unemployment was spreading throughout the 48 states and into Canada.

It was a difficult time for North America . . . and a particularly difficult time for labor.

Jobless veterans of the First World War marched on Washington and demanded their promised bonuses. Bonus money would feed hungry mouths back home, and the veterans set up tarpaper shanties on the Anacostia Flats near the US Capitol, hoping to get support for their cause from President Herbert Hoover and the Congress. Instead, they were pushed and clubbed by the Army and the police, and their shanty-town was burned to the ground. If this tragic episode in our history were to happen today, it would be almost in the view of our General Office—a view only obstructed by the US Capitol.

Men began "riding the rails," and banks closed in many communities.

There was no unemployment compensation, no Social Security, no insurance of bank deposits, almost no protection against economic disaster.

It was a time of dayworker kickbacks, breadlines, soup kitchens, and hobo jungles—only faint memories for many senior Brotherhood members, but, because we do not always learn from history, unexplained phenomena for the affluent young people of the Seventies.

For me and for millions of others in today's labor movement, it was a time of soul searching and adjustment. Even today, a half century later, I often reflect on the simple things that kept us alive those days—the apple vendors on street corners, the furniture made from wooden crates, and the meager farm surpluses doled out to people waiting in long relief lines. And I am reassured in a belief that, if hard times come again . . . and I mean *really hard times* . . . the American spirit will come through, and we will recover.

When we look back on those desperate days of the Thirties, we can see that we have accomplished much in protecting ourselves from a similar economic catastrophe. We now have laws governing the exchange of stocks and securities and a federal commission to protect us from excessive stock speculations and another stock market crash. We have Social Security to make life easier for workers and their dependents in retirement years and when we are disabled. We have, in most states, adequate unemployment compensation programs. And we have many other safeguards built into our free enterprise system to stave off another depression and see us through the setbacks of a recession.

And, yet, we *do* get apprehensive as we consider today's recession, today's inflation, and the uncertainties of tomorrow.

The AFL-CIO has issued a Convention Call for this month in Washington, D. C. The Federation's top officers have stated that the convention "will meet at a time when American workers and all their fellow citizens will be facing many grave and pressing problems.

"Double-digit inflation continues, fueled by the energy crisis. Unemployment will grow as the recession, which started from the highest level in history, deepens. The Congress has yet to act on major items on labor's legislative agenda—meeting the energy crisis, achieving tax justice, providing measures to put America back to work . . ."

When we read this Convention Call, we ask ourselves: Must it always be so? Must we always be on the brink of economic uncertainty? Are the labor veterans of the Depression of the Thirties—so long ago—still carrying the fears of The New Deal days?

The 1200 delegates to the biennial convention of the AFL-CIO will come to grips with the problems of our times. As representatives of millions of union workers, they have grave responsibilities. We have surging prices in a slumping economy. It's a phenomenon that is hurting wage earners and industries, both. It is an economic situation unlike any other in America's past.

Delegates to the AFL-CIO Convention will ask themselves: Do the old economic remedies still apply?

Organized labor has always contended that the best way to overcome an unbalanced economy is to get money into the hands of wage earners . . . put dollars into circulation. Sometimes this is accomplished through "pump priming" by the Federal Government, by feeding federal funds into public works and giving financial advantages to certain key industries.

While such approaches still apply, they are often distorted and neutralized by the fact that today's money is not only circulated within the confines of a single nation, but it is, more and more, flowing in foreign exchange and through multinational manipulations.

Today the dollar is losing its value, while gold and other metals skyrocket in value. The Japanese yen and the German mark are often more sound than the US and Canadian dollars.

Today, inflation and recession are conditions which exist in most of the major nations of the world.

In each of these nations, wage earners are suffering economic hardship. Their income is falling rapidly behind all guidelines. New guidelines are needed, as unions approach the bargaining tables of the Eighties.

One sign of the times is the current energy crisis. Never before in our history have we had to concern ourselves with energy shortages or with such exhorbitant windfall profits as are now enjoyed by the major energy companies.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at a meeting earlier this year, called for strong measures to assure energy independence and bring the oil monopoly under control. The Federation's leaders spelled out a series of actions to solve both the long-term and the short-term aspects of the crisis, involving conservation, a crash program to develop alternative sources of energy, the creation of government agencies to mobilize and fund the programs, and to enact a meaningful windfall profits tax.

Another sign of the times is the current high interest rates permitted by the Federal Reserve Board. The AFL-CIO Executive Council has warned that there must not be a replay of the deep 1973-75 recession and that "nothing will be gained by inaction and delay." Interest rates must be brought down. The Council pointed out that the current recession is "starting from the highest level of unemployment experienced in any postwar recovery period." The unemployment rate at 5.7% is well above the 4.6% rate just before the 1973-75 recession, when joblessness eventually rose to 9%.

The council pointed out that "a comprehensive, mandatory, legislative-based, anti-inflation controls program would be more effective than the current Administration program."

The AFL-CIO has entered into an historic national accord with the Carter Administration. At a special meeting in Washington, in September, the Executive Council adopted an accord covering general fiscal, anti-recession, pay-price and international economic policies, energy, human environment and other matters. AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland called it an American adaptation of the concept of a social contract between labor and government, an approach "never tried before" in the United States.

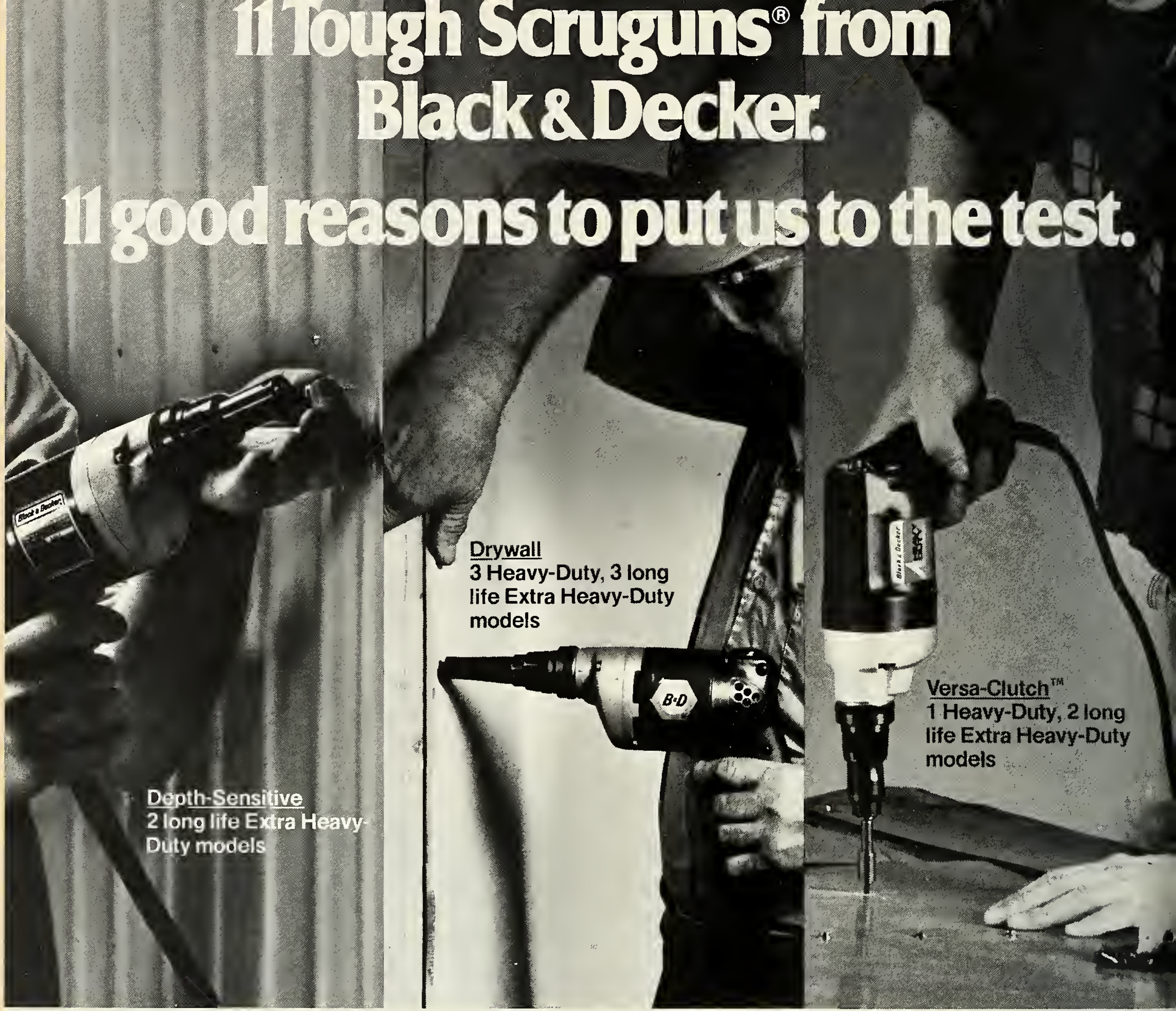
The accord is a declaration of hope and determination for both labor and the Carter Administration, and, in a way, it is a belated indication that the White House recognizes all that labor has done to fight inflation and recession.

The 7% wage guidelines set by President Carter more than a year ago was adhered to whenever possible by organized labor, while retail and wholesale prices rose all around us, and retailers and wholesalers ignored the President's pleas.

Trade unions have always gone the extra mile when the good and welfare of North America is concerned, and they will continue to do so. They have faith in the system, and they will continue to fight for fair wages and working conditions and for an improved standard of living for all of North America.

William Sidell

GENERAL PRESIDENT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December 1979

# CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881

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# CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 99 No. 12 DECEMBER, 1979

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

*John S. Rogers, Editor*

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# THE COVER

In many homes nothing suits the holiday season more than a slow-burning candle.

Santa Claus, reindeer, dimpled angels, and snowballs can add to the glow.

No matter what its size or shape, the candle, a source of light for countless centuries, rates a place with the Christmas tree and "Auld Lang Syne."

The traditional light has come a long way since some ingenious ancient discovered that he could coat a fibrous wick with fatty substances and produce a light superior to pitch knots or grease-soaked reeds.

The creative designs of today's candles cover almost every festive occasion.

Today, modern machines speed the work that early craftsmen knew so well, but some chandlers still hand-dip or mold the finest candles. Unlike the candlemakers of old, however, modern craftsmen use special ingredients—excellent waxes, paraffin, and stearic acid—to produce a candle that is odorless, dripless, and smoke-free.

Candles brighten some homes every night of the year. "A candle," says one glowing enthusiast, "is the necktie of home furnishing—the final, perfecting touch."

*NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.*

# Building Trades Map Offensive Against Union Busters and Recession

### *Struggle to preserve prevailing wage laws in the states continues*

Leaders of America's building trades are ready to take the offensive against union-busting contractors, their right-wing political allies — and especially the powerful corporations that have been calling the tune in a conspiracy to turn the entire construction industry into a low-wage, open-shop preserve.

President Robert A. Georgine told delegates to the 60th convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Department that the tide has turned, and the building crafts have been strengthened by adversity.

With the help of a new organizing division, he reported, the Building Trades repulsed a move to make Los Angeles County an open-shop area.

The battle began when 275 building contractors withdrew from the master collective bargaining agreement and declared their intent to start using non-union subcontractors.

It ended, Georgine reported, with more than 10,000 additional workers in the area's construction unions and 95% of the construction work being awarded to union contractors.

"This effort must and will be duplicated all over the country," he said.

But Georgine told the delegates that the most dangerous enemies of their unions have been the big corporations that have been pulling the strings in the drive to destroy construction unions as a first step towards a "union-free environment." The Business Roundtable, he charged, was formed 10 years ago to use the vast purchasing power of billion-dollar corporations to pressure contractors into going non-union in order to bring down construction costs.

Georgine called on the construction crafts to form alliances with other victims of the abuse of corporate power and profiteering. A resolution brought to the convention floor by the department's executive council spelled out goals towards this objective. They include a corporate counterpart of the Landrum-Griffin Act, to assure democratic decision-making in the governance of corporations, disclosure of pertinent information and strong curbs on wrongdoing.

The resolution called on Building Trades members to "join hands with other groups in our society who are the victims of the abuse of corporate power . . . to head off a total corporatist takeover in our land."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, in an address to the delegates, assailed the latest sharp rise in bank interest rates as "more than anything else, strangling the construction industry."

The new "National Accord" between labor and the Administration gives the trade union movement an opportunity to make its case, Kirkland said, and to participate in devising "effective policies that will address the nation's real problems and real needs."

But Kirkland warned that there is no assurance that the trade union movement's voice will be heeded, "either by the Administration or Congress, unless we can demonstrate that labor itself is united and determined to bring about the changes that are needed."

U.S. Labor Secretary Ray Marshall assured the delegates that labor's voice is and will continue to be heeded — in the White House as well as in the Labor Department.

President Carter addressed the convention the day after Marshall's appearance, and the Secretary of Labor suggested that the National Accord negotiated with the AFL-CIO could become the President's "greatest domestic accomplishment."

Reports to the convention highlighted the successful defense of the Davis-Bacon Act against right-wing assaults in Congress and the still-continuing struggle to preserve prevailing wage laws in the states.

Georgine warned bluntly that the battle in the states is "critical and urgent," with prevailing wage laws repealed in two states, saved by gubernatorial vetoes in two other states and under court or legislative attack in other states.

The battle will be intensified when legislatures now adjourned are reconvened early in 1980, Georgine warned. And he stressed that in this as in other issues, "it is crucial to win support outside of the labor movement."

Throughout the opening days of the convention, speakers talked with affection of a card-carrying member of the Plumbers & Pipefitters — AFL-CIO President George Meany — who, as Kirkland noted, had probably attended more of the department's conventions than anyone else present.

A special resolution presented by the department's executive council expressed the "gratitude" of union members for Meany's lifelong leadership for a better life for all Americans and for freedom throughout the world.

Of his achievement in building a united labor movement, the convention hailed him as "a good mechanic," which it noted is "the highest professional accolade a building tradesman could accord a brother building tradesman."

If there was a cloud over a generally optimistic convention, it was the threat of deepening recession on a construction industry that, as Georgine noted, had been showing "faint signs in 1978 and 1979 of working its way out of its deepest depression in four decades."

As for the blame for inflation, one thing delegates were sure of was that no one could point the finger at the nation's largest industry.

In the face of soaring living costs, construction wages went up a modest 5.9% last year, up from only a 5.5% increase the previous year.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADE DEPARTMENT

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BUILDING AND CONST
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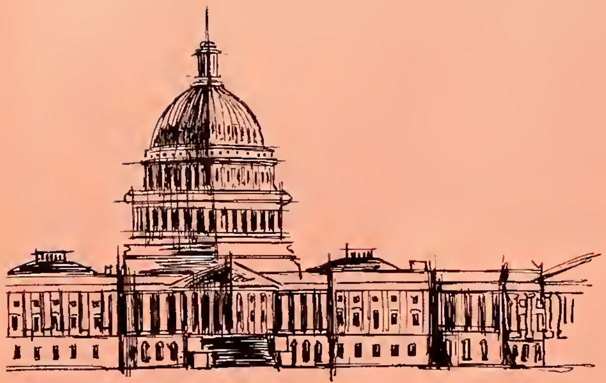
AFL-CIO
JOSEPH F MALONEY
SEC TREAS

8.

1. *Site of the Building and Construction Trades Convention was a big tent on the grounds of the Islandia-Hyatt Hotel in San Diego.*
2. *Brotherhood delegates applaud a convention speaker.*
3. *General President Sidell greets President Jimmy Carter as he arrives at the convention.*
4. *Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons, a guest, assures Building Tradesmen that Teamsters will continue to honor BCTD boycotts.*
5. *US Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall, with BCTD President Georgine, acknowledges welcome.*
6. *AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland speaks to the convention delegates.*
7. *District 10 Board Member Ron Dancer and other Canadian delegates at a convention table.*
8. *General President William Sidell delivers a report to the convention.*

# Washington Report



## 100 MORE CANDIDATES!

More than 100 Americans figure they can do a better job than President Jimmy Carter and have registered with the Federal Election Commission as candidates for the nation's chief executive job in next year's balloting. But only two, both writers, have had the wit to file for Vice-President. One is Ray Rollinson, a poet, and the other Richard Grayson, a short story writer, both of New York.

## GENTRY, UNDER SECRETARY

President Carter has announced he will nominate John N. Gentry to be under secretary of labor. Gentry would replace Robert Brown, who resigned.

Gentry is the principal labor-management relations adviser to Alfred Kahn, the President's adviser on inflation and chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

After serving in a number of positions with the Labor Department, Gentry entered private practice in 1970 as a member of a law and public interest consulting firm--Wirtz and Gentry--with former Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz. In 1978, Gentry chaired the President's board of inquiry under Taft-Hartley to investigate issues in the bituminous coal strike.

## OSHA CONSTRUCTION AIDE

Eula Bingham, who heads the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, has chosen Stephen D. Cooper as her special assistant for construction. Cooper, a Denver corporate safety director, in his new post "will be the main spokesperson for OSHA's programs and policies as they affect construction," Bingham said.

## UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES UP

National Labor Relations Board Chairman John Fanning announced that the five-member board issued a record 1,185 unfair labor practice decisions during Fiscal 1979. Also, 338 such decisions were issued by NLRB Administrative Law Judges and adopted by the board in absence of an appeal. The board also issued 635 decisions in representation cases.

## PENSION FUNDS TO WATERGATE

The National Capital's most famous hotel complex, the $60 million Watergate, is now half-owned by British union members. This startling disclosure came when it was discovered that pension funds of Britain's National Coal Board, the governmental agency that administers the retirement benefits of the Miners' Union, had purchased 50% of the complex, which includes the hotel, the adjoining office building of "break-in" fame, and shopping malls.

## EDUCATION NEED CITED

While big business and industry continue to whine that the press is against them, Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall pointed his finger the other way. He indicated not only "the anti-union bias of most of the media" but also the nation's education systems. "I think our education system, especially higher education, does relatively little to help the present generation understand the value of collective bargaining and the need for a strong, free labor movement."

## OSHA ON 'CONFINED SPACES'

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has called for information to help it develop safety standards for work in confined spaces.

The standards would protect workers in tanks, boilers, pressure vessels, sewer vaults, manholes, trenches and other confined compartments.

"Job hazards are magnified in confined spaces," declared OSHA chief Dr. Eula Bingham. In confined spaces where oxygen and escape routes are limited, hazards such as toxic fumes, fires and explosions "become especially deadly."

Comments should be submitted by December 15, 1979, to: OSHA Docket Officer, Docket S-019, Room S6212, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

PUBLIC CLINIC

# Family Health Suffers from Inflation

## FRINGE-BENEFITS PACKAGES DRAINED

Millions of Americans appear to be paying the price of inflation in the most valuable currency of all: good health.

And wage earners covered by medical and hospitalization plans are finding that excessive doctor bills and unnecessary laboratory tests are draining the financial resources of established health-care programs and increasing costs for the consumer. Brotherhood members covered by health plans in their fringe-benefit packages are finding that medical fringes are eroding away their take-home pay. Union negotiators have little defense against rising hospital costs.

The cost of medical care is rising at an annual rate of about 9%, and the overall inflation rate is in the 13% range. The result, according to a new survey on family health, is that millions of American families are making dollars-and-cents decisions that are a threat to their physical well-being.

- Some 19% of American families, according to the survey, are cutting back on the quality of their daily diets.
- 16% report holding off on having dental work done.
- 13% are putting off going for an annual physical examination.
- 11% are not getting new eyeglasses they need.

The findings were reported by the research firm of Yankelovich, Skelly & White, Inc. in the third of a series of reports on the American family sponsored by General Mills. The results of the newest report, on "Family Health in an Era of Stress," were derived from a survey of 1,254 families including 2,181 interviews with various household members.

The findings add up not only to hard evidence of the effect of today's inflation on the health care of Americans, but underscore the need for long-range and substantive efforts to make such care affordable in the years ahead.

The survey found that as many as three out of four family members feel that medical checkups today cost too much for the average family to afford.

While 48% of all families studied reported that inflation has caused them to cut back on one or more health practices, the problem becomes even more severe for select groups. Some 56% of low-income families have cut back, while the figure rises to 60% for minorities and 72% for single parents.

While the elderly were not considered as a separate group on the question of cutbacks, the survey did find that nine out of ten senior citizens were concerned about rising hospital costs and doctors' fees, while more than four out of five worried about increased prescription drug costs.

The survey found that many of the money-saving cutbacks were occurring in the area of preventative practices—in effect, people were avoiding expenses now at the risk of incurring even heavier financial burdens later.

In general, significant majorities viewed the government as having an important role to play in the effort to keep America healthy.

The survey found 58% of the family members surveyed "favor a national health bill because it will help all Americans." A minority 42% said they "oppose a national health bill because it will just be another giveaway program that will cost the taxpayer money."

The concept was favored by 62% of 18-to-34-year-olds and 65% of persons 65 years and over; 75% of minorities and 54% of whites; and 68% of those in a "low" socioeconomic status and 58% in a "medium" status. Of all categories surveyed—age, race and socioeconomic status—the only category in which a majority of those polled said they were against a national health plan were those in the "high" socioeconomic ranking. In that group 47% favored the plan while 53% were opposed.

The surveyors also found support for government rules and warnings on product safety, although many persons said such cautions often can be confusing. Still, 72% said "it is better to be safe than sorry"—the government should warn them even if the danger has not been absolutely proven. And 65% wanted the government to do even more to protect them from questionable products.

Clearly, the survey found, millions of Americans are being hard-pressed to maintain proper health care in this period of inflation. Clearly, it found, the majority of Americans want to see their government play a role in making health care affordable, and in assuring that unsafe products are identified as such. And just as clearly, it would appear, the government should heed that mandate.

## National Health Plan Bills Filed

A renewed effort to enact national health insurance moved ahead in Washington recently as Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) formally introduced the Health Care for All Americans Act in the Senate and House and asked for early hearings.

Kennedy, who first made the details of the plan public last May, said the government's latest data shows that "this nation spent a staggering $192 billion on health care in 1978, an increase of $22 billion in one year."

"We spent $863 for every man, woman and child in 1978, compared with $768 in 1977. Of the $22 billion one-year increase, private expenditures accounted for $13 billion, public expenditures for $9 billion.

"We spent an unacceptable 9.1% of our GNP (Gross National Product) on health," he declared, adding:

"I ask my colleagues — when will it stop? When will we act? Who will assume the responsibility for allowing health care costs to bankrupt the nation?"

Kennedy pointed out that the labor-backed Committee for National Health Insurance (CNHI) developed his proposal after working many months to accommodate objections of the Carter Administration.

The resulting proposal, Kennedy said, embodies principles which cannot be compromised: universal coverage; comprehensive benefits; across-the-board cost controls, including prospective budgeting; system reforms to promote Health Maintenance Organizations and disease prevention; and quality controls.

Kennedy attacked catastrophic health insurance proposals as "grossly inflationary" and devoid of cost controls and other reforms. The Carter Administration proposal, still to be introduced, features catastrophic coverage as does a plan favored by Senator Russell Long (D-La.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Kennedy's bill, S-1720, has bipartisan sponsorship.

In the House, Waxman introduced his counterpart bill, HR-6191, with 59 co-sponsors.

Waxman said the proposal would provide a national health care budget ceiling and a mechanism "for streamlining the care delivery system.

## Tax Crackdown On Independent Contractors

According to the Internal Revenue Service, the United States Government loses at least $1 billion a year because of tax evasion by independent contractors, or nonemployees.

A new IRS study shows that more than half of the 7,109 independent contractors audited did not report all the money they earned. 46.9% did not report anything at all.

The Treasury Department is asking Congress to require tax withholding for workers who contend that they are independent contractors, in an attempt to prevent further abuse. The department proposal would also substantially stiffen the penalties imposed on employers who fail to file the information returns on nonemployee compensation.

Under current law, independent contractors are supposed to estimate their taxes and make quarterly payments to the Government. They are also supposed to pay into Social Security, but at the lower rate of 8.1% as compared with the combined employee-employer rate of 12.26%.

Attempts to crack down on those not paying their full share have run into opposition in Congress, with heavy lobbying against the IRS measures coming from the independent contractors.

The "independent contractor" tax dodge has been a problem in the floor covering industry, and in other areas of the building trades.

## Italian Labor Leader Visits General Office

*Luca Borgomeo, secretary general, Rome Provincial Org., Italian Confederation of Labor Unions, right, was a recent visitor to the General Office in Washington. He is shown with an interpreter, Mario Leboffe, and General President Sidell in the President's office.*

## Totaling ½ Million and Still Adding

*The Carpenter,* the Brotherhood's official monthly journal, has broken the half-million circulation barrier, and we're still adding names and addresses . . . thanks to the diligent work of many local financial secretaries and the Office of the General Secretary in Washington, D.C.

Since last January, when the circulation stood at 434,311 members, the magazine mailing list department has added more than 65,000 new and correct addresses. Last month, the total stood at 499,122. This month, with the names and addresses of many former Lathers who have now affiliated with Brotherhood locals, we've passed the half-million mark.

There is still, however, a long way to go.

There are three-quarters of a million Brotherhood members scattered across North America, but, in recent years, less than a half million of them have been receiving their monthly *Carpenter* to which they are entitled as part of their per capita dues.

Many Building Tradesmen are on the move, following construction jobs, and we don't have the new addresses. Some local secretaries have not updated their lists. General Secretary John Rogers urges that all local officers participate in the strong, current effort to get the official magazine to every dues-paying member in the 1980's.

## Union Officials Are 'Safest' Risk

One would never know it from some of the stories in local newspapers around the nation, but labor leaders rank among the most trustworthy of America's citizens.

In fact, when ranked in terms of honesty, labor union officials fall in the same class as clergymen, Red Cross officials, and leaders of fraternal organizations.

George Provost, a representative of the National Surety Association which makes such ratings, said trade unionists have remained remarkably trustworthy in the midst of an explosion in white collar crime and embezzlement, reports *The Los Angeles Citizen.*

According to the Association, bonding companies consider labor union officials to be in the safest risk category for policies paying for losses caused by dishonesty. In fact, the trade union movement has the best bonding experience in the U.S., it found — and that includes all banks, business and fraternal organizations.

# Lathers' Locals Continue Affiliation Procedures

The more than 200 local unions of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers, across North America are making steady progress in the paper work, record transfers, and other details of affiliation with the United Brotherhood.

They are following procedures defined by an affiliation agreement signed by leaders of both organizations early this year. The day-to-day activity is under the direction of Second General Vice President Pat Campbell, who is working with former Lathers' President Charles Brodeur, who is now assistant to the General President, and Representative Jack Diver.

Mergers of Lathers and Carpenters locals have already been completed in parts of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Nevada, and more are in the offing in several other states and provinces, this month.

*General President William Sidell and Second General President Pat Campbell attended the final convention of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union in Atlanta, Ga., last August, and officially arranged for the affiliation of that organization with the Brotherhood. In the picture at left above, President Sidell is greeted by Lathers' President Charles Brodeur, who is a special assistant to the General President. In the picture above, the two General Officers are assembled with the Lathers' former officers, as follows: Front row, from left, former Vice Presidents Robert A. Georgine, and Henry Sheerin, former Secretary-Treasurer Michael Brennan, former President Brodeur, General President Sidell, Second General Vice President Campbell, and former Vice President Harry Sullivan; second row, from left, former Vice Presidents James Sweeney, Charles Clother, James Eby, and Paul Welch.*

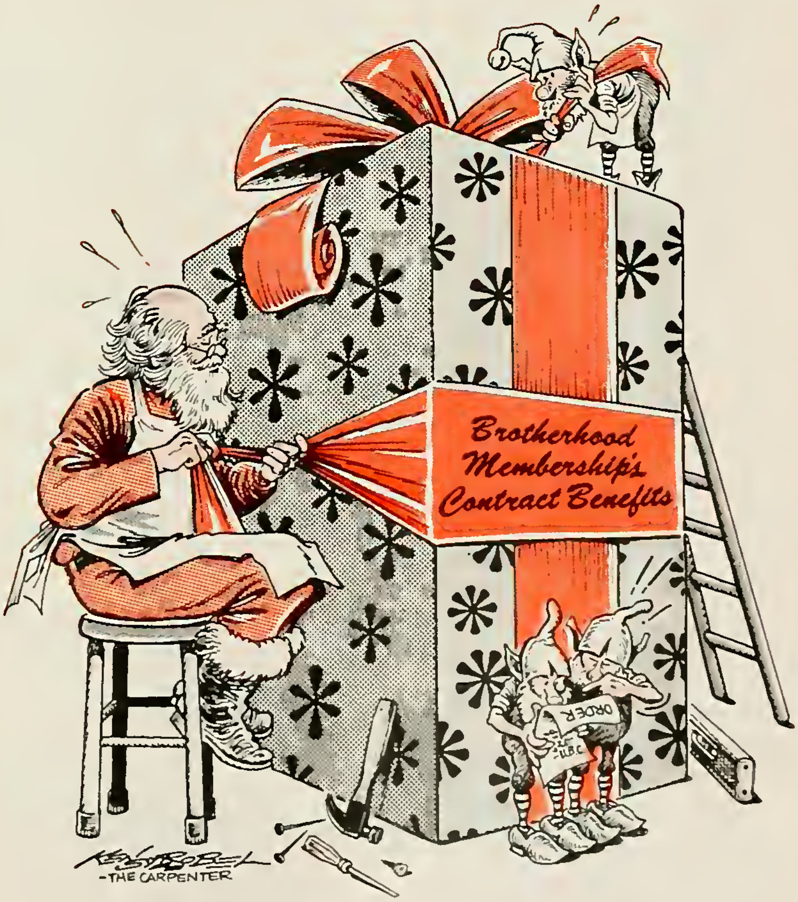
## Welders Warned Of Exploding Lighters

Though no official warning has been issued by a government regulatory agency, there is evidence to suggest butane lighters can endanger the life and safety of welders and burners.

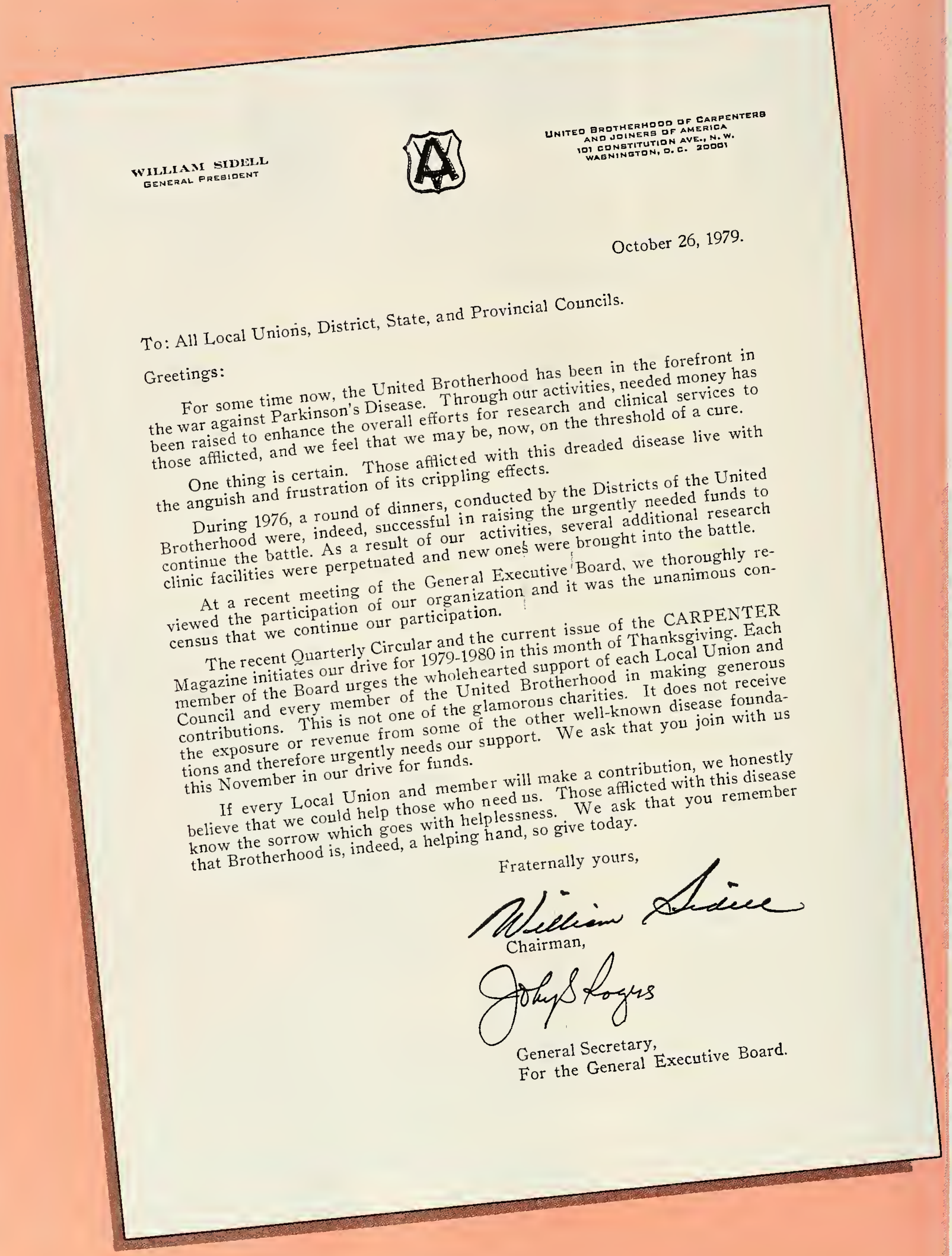
*The Building Tradesman* newspaper of Detroit, Mich., reported that two welders died in one incident and two others were seriously injured in separate accidents involving exploding lighters.

One source cited was the National Safety Council, which published an article about butane lighter hazards. Another was a warning issued by the Chessie System, an Ohio Railway company.

*The Tradesman* warned that in every case, workers had their lighters in an accessible pocket, usually on the front of their work clothes. A bead from an arc weld bounced to the pocket, burning a hole through the lighter housing and causing an explosion. (PAI)



"..an' This Order Gets Bigger Every Year!"



WILLIAM SIDELL
GENERAL PRESIDENT

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
101 CONSTITUTION AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

October 26, 1979.

To: All Local Unions, District, State, and Provincial Councils.

Greetings:

For some time now, the United Brotherhood has been in the forefront in the war against Parkinson's Disease. Through our activities, needed money has been raised to enhance the overall efforts for research and clinical services to those afflicted, and we feel that we may be, now, on the threshold of a cure.

One thing is certain. Those afflicted with this dreaded disease live with the anguish and frustration of its crippling effects.

During 1976, a round of dinners, conducted by the Districts of the United Brotherhood were, indeed, successful in raising the urgently needed funds to continue the battle. As a result of our activities, several additional research clinic facilities were perpetuated and new ones were brought into the battle.

At a recent meeting of the General Executive Board, we thoroughly reviewed the participation of our organization and it was the unanimous consensus that we continue our participation.

The recent Quarterly Circular and the current issue of the CARPENTER Magazine initiates our drive for 1979-1980 in this month of Thanksgiving. Each member of the Board urges the wholehearted support of each Local Union and Council and every member of the United Brotherhood in making generous contributions. This is not one of the glamorous charities. It does not receive the exposure or revenue from some of the other well-known disease foundations and therefore urgently needs our support. We ask that you join with us this November in our drive for funds.

If every Local Union and member will make a contribution, we honestly believe that we could help those who need us. Those afflicted with this disease know the sorrow which goes with helplessness. We ask that you remember that Brotherhood is, indeed, a helping hand, so give today.

Fraternally yours,

William Sidell
Chairman,

John S Rogers
General Secretary,
For the General Executive Board.

***Have You Sent Your Check In Yet? The Names of Donors Will Be Listed in the Magazine.***

*Won't You Help? Your contribution is tax deductible.*

**APDA**

*Yes, I want to help. I want to show what Brotherhood members can accomplish when they join in a worthy cause. Here's my cash, check or money order amounting to: $_______________.*

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS**

1. *Pull out the envelope*
2. *Insert your contribution*
3. *Enclose the completed coupon above.*
4. *Mail it all back to the General Office right away!*

*Fill out the coupon above and mail with your contribution in this postage-paid envelope.*

*Send cash, check or money order. Make check or money order payable to: The American Parkinson's Disease Association.*

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Dr. Leo Treciokas
University of California,
Los Angeles 90024
Department of Neurology—
School of Medicine
The Center For The Health Sciences
Mrs. Lupe Beaver—
Director of Information (213-825-0587)
Mrs. Shirley Diamond—
Associate to Dr. Markham

**San Francisco, California**
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University of California at San Francisco
Department of Neurology
School of Medicine
(415-666-1487)

**Atlanta, Georgia**
Dr. John E. Lee
25 Prescott Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
Penny L. Rodzewicz, R.N.
(404-892-6995)

**Chicago, Illinois**
Dr. Donald H. Harter
Northwestern University
303 East Superior—Room 11-465
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Mrs. Luciella Donckers, R.N., B.S.—
Coordinator-Clinician (312-649-8989)
Clinic Telephone (312-649-7950)

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Ms. Margaret Kelly-Hayes, R.N., M.S.
Boston University School of Medicine
Department of Neurology
Neurological Referral Center
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Boston, Massachusetts 02118
Melisa Bourassa—Coordinator
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Methodist Hospital
6500 Excelsior Boulevard
St. Louis Park, Minnesota 55426
Mrs. Deanne Magnusson—Director
Communicative Disorders
(612-932-5495)

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Dr. John A. Byer
University of Missouri-Columbia
School of Medicine
Department of Neurology
Columbia, Missouri 65212
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Peninsula Hospital Center
Far Rockaway, New York 11691
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Cornell Medical Center
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10021
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Seattle, Washington 98195
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Georgetown University Hospital
3800 Reservoir Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
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Mrs. Angela Neal, R.N.—Patient
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(202-625-7875)

# EARLY DONORS *to the Parkinson's Disease Drive*

*We go to press with this December issue of* ***The Carpenter*** *shortly after publication and distribution of our November issue. But, already, hundreds of members have sent in their contributions to the Brotherhood's fund-raising drive for the American Parkinson's Disease Assn.*

*Listed here are the first contributors. We plan to publish others in the following issues.*

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***Administration bill supported:***

# Georgine Urges Pension Law Changes To Aid Weak Multiemployer Plans

Stressing the need to insure against the "dying industry" problem, Chairman Robert Georgine of the National Coordinating Committee for Multiemployer Plans urged changes in pension law provisions affecting multiemployer plans.

Georgine told a House pension task force the Administration had developed "a significant and comprehensive set of proposals" on termination insurance for multiemployer plans "substantially different" from terms of the current law. Although he called for some modifications, Georgine favored enactment of H.R. 3904.

Generally, a multiemployer plan is not "substantially affected" when one or more contributing employers goes out of business, said Georgine, who heads the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department.

"The situation which must be insured against," he stressed, is the "dying industry" problem—where an entire industry or that part of an industry covered by the bargaining agreement under which the plan exists is "in serious financial hardship."

The NCCMP was organized to represent the interests of some 8 million participants in collectively-bargained multiple employer plans. The plans were set up mainly in industries where there was little if any likelihood that individual employers would or could establish single employer plans, Georgine explained.

This was the case because the workforce was very mobile or transient, as in certain parts of the construction industry, or because an industry was characterized by hundreds of thousands of small employers, with many going into or out of business each year as in the garment, maritime and service industries.

The proposals for a revised system were developed for the Administration by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation—a self-financing, wholly-owned government corporation set up in 1974 to guarantee basic pension benefits in covered private plans that terminate with insufficient assets.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, who is chairman of the PBGC Board of Directors, noted the key elements of the legislative proposal:

- An employer who leaves a multiemployer plan would be required to pay its fair share of the plan's vested liabilities.
- The minimum funding standards for the plans would be revised to help insure sufficient funds will be available to pay benefits.
- A program of plan reorganization would provide financially weak plans with a chance to restore the balance between benefit promises and contributions. Reorganization also would provide relief from escalating costs.
- A multiemployer plan would terminate if it were amended to end the crediting of additional service for any purpose or if all employers withdraw. Employers would be required to continue funding vested benefits.
- Plan insolvency would be the only event insured by PBGC. Financial assistance provided by the corporation would be repaid by a plan if and when its financial conditions improved.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman recommended some modifications in the Administration's legislative proposal, but testified that "in general" the AFL-CIO considers provisions of the bill "are meritorious and deserve support."

## Did You Know?

FOURTH OF A SERIES

# The Organizational Structure of Our Union

The United Brotherhood is three-quarters of a million members strong. It is one of the oldest and largest unions in the world, with local unions scattered throughout North America.

How does it function? What makes it "tick?"

This, in brief, is the governmental structure of our union.

## The General Convention

The first General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held on August 8, 1881 at Trades Assembly Hall in Chicago, Ill. The four-day session began at 3:00 P.M. on that summer day when 36 delegates from 14 local unions in 11 cities were called to order. They represented 2,042 members.

Out of their deliberations came the decision to establish a single international union, rather than remain a group of independent area unions. They held elections for the offices of General President and General Secretary, gave local unions the right to establish their own bylaws, and adopted a preamble to a constitution that contains many of the policies and objectives followed by the Brotherhood today. The actions and decisions of this historic first gathering have affected the Brotherhood for almost 100 years. It is clear from the record that the Brotherhood's General Convention established itself from the start as the supreme decision-making body of the organization.

For the first few years after 1881, the General Convention was held annually. Then, from 1884 to 1920, it was held every two years. Since 1920, it has met every fourth year. In 1981, when the Brotherhood celebrates its centennial anniversary, the General Convention will once again meet in Chicago. From that point on, it will be held every five years.

## Convention Today

The General Convention of today's United Brotherhood, when in session, has supreme executive, legislative, and judicial authority over the union. All local unions in North America, whose members are in good standing, are represented at the General Convention. The number of delegates representing each local depends on the number of members in the local.

The Convention follows democratic procedures and Roberts Rules of Order. Every delegate has a right to speak on issues. The bulk of the convention work is performed by committees which have regional and subdivisional representation. Debate and concensus govern convention policy decisions.

The nominations of the General Officers and their election by secret ballot or unanimous ballot are always held at the General Convention. Among those elected are a General President, First and Second General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer, and members of the General Executive Board. The next convention of the Brotherhood, scheduled for August, 1981, is a special convention, which will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the organization. Beginning with this convention, General Officers will be elected for five-year terms.

## General Executive Board

The General Executive Board is composed of the General Officers and one member from each of the Brotherhood's 10 geographical districts. The Board meets four times a year and is chaired by the General President. In order to give unity to the Brotherhood and to maintain the discipline that is the key to union strength, the General Executive Board exercises general leadership and broad authority over the Brotherhood between conventions and it is always guided by convention mandate. It directs activities which are geared entirely to the interests of the union and provides for the administration of its 10 districts. The Board has the power to intervene in the affairs of local unions and district councils, to order and authorize strikes, and to approve or disapprove agreements with employers.

## Board of Trustees

The members of the General Executive Board are also members of the Brotherhood's Board of Trustees. This Board is responsible for managing all of the business transactions of the Headquarters and for controlling the real estate and other assets of the Brotherhood.

## General President

Between the years of 1881 and 1915, there were 13 General Presidents of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Beginning with the first General President, Gabriel Edmonston, elected in 1881, the average term of office was two years. Finally, in 1915, things began to stabilize when William L. Hutcheson, known to his fellow workers as "Big Bill," was elected as General President. He held this position for 36 years and was succeeded by Maurice Hutcheson in 1952, and later by our current General President, William Sidell, who has maintained office since 1972.

Besides acting as chairman of the General Convention and the General Executive Board, the General President has many important functions. He supervises the interests of the entire union and oversees the operations of each department within the Brotherhood. He signs and issues all charters, and, with the consensus of the Executive Board, he may fill any vacancy which might arise in the General Offices. In addition to his demanding role as chief of the Brotherhood, he serves as a delegate to AFL-CIO conventions and to the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department.

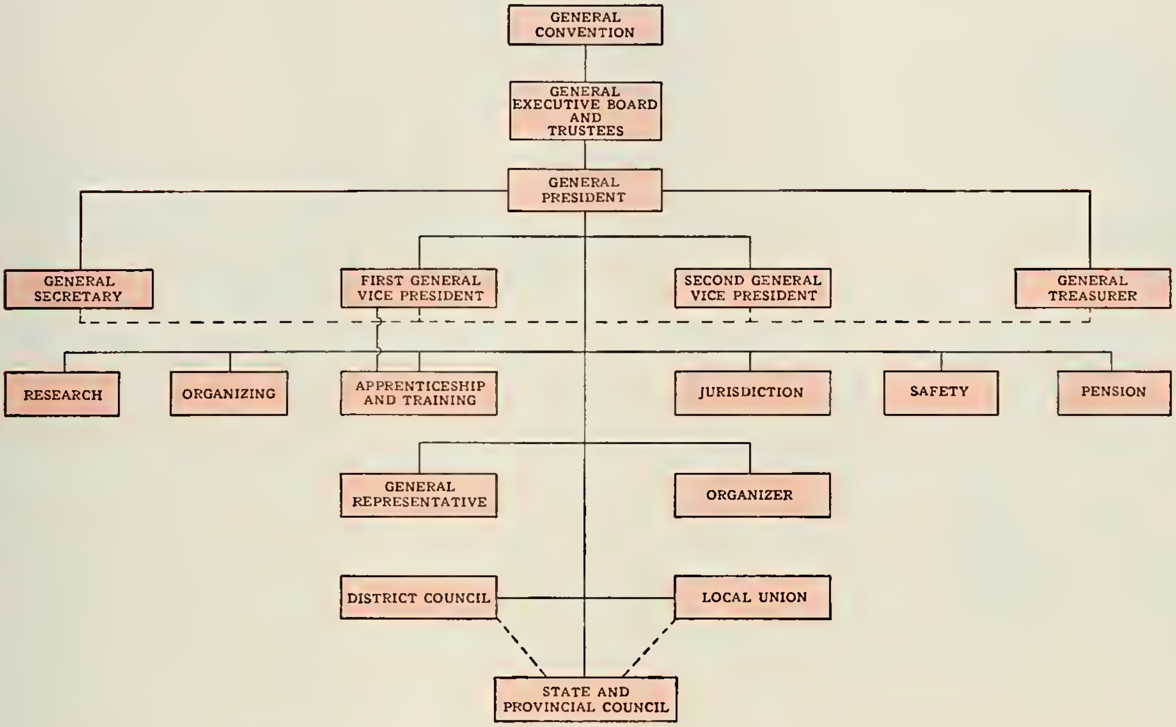
## First General Vice-President

The First General Vice-President holds the position directly under that of General President. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the General President, the First General Vice-President automatically assumes that office, as stated in the Brotherhood's Constitution. In similar succession, the Second General Vice President would assume the vacant office of First General Vice President.

The First General Vice President is in charge of approving or disapproving the laws of all local unions, district, state, or provincial councils, and he keeps a record of all union and non-union shops, mills, and factories, along with their wages, hours, and working conditions. As stated in the Constitution, he is also in charge of issuing the Union Label and serves as a delegate to the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department. The First General Vice-President

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

ORGANIZATION CHART



directs the Brotherhood's apprenticeship and training department and is in charge of establishing international agreements between the Brotherhood and various management and industry groups. He also assists the General President in other duties.

## Second General Vice-President

The Second General Vice-President is in charge of jurisdictional matters, and heads the Committee on Contract Maintenance, established in 1956. This committee works towards administering agreements which enable employers of union building tradesmen to compete for maintenance contracts in industrial plants. The Second General Vice-President also assists the General President in administrative duties.

## General Secretary

The United Brotherhood is one of the few unions in the labor movement that have separate posts for General Secretary and General Treasurer. One hundred years ago, Peter McGuire was elected as General Secretary-Treasurer of the union, but, as his job demanded so much time and travel, the Brotherhood decided to divide his position into two separate offices, and this policy is still followed today.

The General Secretary is in charge of the Brotherhood's record keeping. It is his job to preserve all important documents, papers, and charters, and to keep a membership record of all who contribute to the Brotherhood and of those who owe dues, have resigned or been expelled from the union, or are deceased. The General Secretary keeps a financial account of transactions between local unions and the Brotherhood. He also keeps a record of work hours, wage rates, meetings, and holidays of all local unions and district councils, and he makes these statistics available to the membership. Quarterly issuance of the Circular and Information Bulletins, the printing of the Brotherhood's Constitution and Laws, and the editing of the monthly *Carpenter* magazine are the responsibilities of the General Secretary. He is education director, and, in addition, he handles money matters related to the good and welfare of the organization.

## General Treasurer

The General Treasurer is in charge of recording the Brotherhood's financial affairs and of providing an itemized financial statement to the General Executive Board at each of its meetings. The General Treasurer handles all death and disability claims. The Brotherhood's legislative and political activities are also under the supervision of the General Treasurer. The legislative department acts as a liaison between the Brotherhood and the Congress, following for example, bills concerning wage protection, job safety, anti-union legislation, unemployment, and wage and price controls. The General Treasurer also directs CLIC—the Carpenters' Legislative Improvement Committee—which is the Brotherhood's voluntary political program.

## The Departments

Within the Brotherhood, there are a number of departments which have different purposes and functions. These include the research, organizing, apprenticeship and training, safety, legal, industrial, and pension departments. Working under the Director of Organizing are general representatives and organizers, who are full-time field representatives. The organizing department is answerable to the General President. The apprenticeship and training department is directed by the First General Vice-President.

## Various Councils

Members of the Brotherhood belong to local unions which have high degrees of autonomy in dealing with employers on matters concerning working and pay conditions. Within each local union,

**Continued on page 14**

'Workers helping workers...

to better their lives . . . UBC . . . We do it better.' That's what the T-shirt says on back and front in red, white, and blue.

*The General Office in Washington has small, medium, large, and extra large like the ones shown in the pictures. They may be ordered in quantity for a local organizing drive, a social event, a local-union bowling team . . . or singly, if you just want to show your pride in the union.*

**The price: $3 each in any quantity.**

*Send cash, check or money order payable to: General Secretary, c/o Organizing Department, UBC, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. (Be sure to list size and quantity.)*

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## Job Programs Called Essential To Stem Housing Recession

Predictions that the recession already under way in the housing industry will slide to a "soft landing" won't be fulfilled unless the Administration and Congress put more emphasis on curbing the unemployment rise now shaping up.

AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter issued that warning, stressing that if the current trend is allowed to run its course, "depression conditions" like those that sent construction unemployment to over 20% and as high as 40% in skills primarily related to housing in 1974-75 are almost certain to recur in the months ahead. Schechter cited the record level of household debt — installment-type obligations and mortgage debt — as a major factor in the prospective rise of unemployment.

Noting that 23% of disposable income is now committed to household debt obligations, Schechter said many families "have to devote 40 or 50% of their income" to meeting contractual debt repayment — obligations that were incurred "on the basis of two income-earners — a husband and wife working." He said that when one of the income-earners becomes unemployed, that family has to make "drastic cuts on expenditures, and that gives you the next round of unemployment."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Schechter said housing production, which is already running about 12% behind last year, will probably continue to decline if the high-interest-rate and tight-money policies are continued as the recession deepens.

## DID YOU KNOW?

**Continued from page 13.**

there is a set of officers. A key figure in modern union affairs is the business agent who is able to devote full time to the union's interests. Since the interests of all locals are interrelated, district councils serve to unify all locals in a given metropolitan area.

Finally, state and provincial councils are set up to deal with political and legal matters of a state and provincial nature which affect the members of the Brotherhood.

The platform of the Brotherhood, adopted in 1881 states that "we must form a union broad enough to embrace every carpenter and joiner in the land . . . one that will protect every man in his labor and in his wages . . ."

The structure set up to govern our union almost a century ago does just that. It still stands us in good stead, as we enter the uncertain 1980's.

# Ottawa Report

## LABOR NOTES STUDY OMISSION

The country's largest construction union organization said it will not participate in an industry study aimed at paving the future of management-labor relations at massive energy projects.

But a spokesperson for the Canadian Construction Association, which launched the study aimed at developing principles for industrial relations at energy construction sites, said it will proceed even if labor does not cooperate.

Union spokesperson James A. McCambly said the study was initiated without any consultation with labor representatives about the study team or its terms of reference.

"It is simply too late for labor to be of influence in the study," McCambly said. "The only course of action for the trade unions is opposition to the study and strict avoidance of it and of any efforts by the study team to involve labor."

## BC OFFSHORE DRILLING

British Columbia's NDP leader Dave Barrett says that the federal government must set environmental standards before any offshore drilling is permitted off the BC coast.

Joe Clark recently promised that the federal government will transfer federal control of offshore oil and mineral resources to the BC government, and Barrett says he wants to know what conditions will be imposed.

"I want to know what the fine print is, on the offshore rights. I'm not opposed to the offshore rights, but I believe that the federal government must have control, or a role in environmental standards, for any offshore drilling," Barrett said.

## PILKEY ON INTEREST RATES

The labor movement wants the federal government to hold the line on interest rates following the latest United States move, which increased its key lending rates to banks to 12%.

Cliff Pilkey, Ontario Federation of Labor president, said Finance Minister John Crosbie has to resist interest increases or face skyrocketing unemployment again.

"A lot of domestic investment will dry up if interest goes up," Pilkey said.

## STRIKE SUPPORT IN WINNIPEG

The Winnipeg Labor Council has banned the Free Press from covering its meetings as part of a boycott against the newspaper for buying newsprint from strikebound Boise Cascade Ltd.

The move follows a Manitoba Federation of Labor decision last month to support striking woodcutters in Kenora and Fort Frances, Ont., by calling for a boycott of the company's customers.

The woodcutters have been on strike against Boise Cascade for more than a year over a plan to switch them from hourly wages to piece-work rates. The Labor Council said the Free Press will also no longer be given news releases from the organization.

## LABOR RALLIES ON U.I. CUTS

In Vancouver, B.C., more than a thousand people protesting unemployment insurance cutbacks boosted the BC Federation of Labor's latest effort to stop the attack on Canada's unemployed.

An estimated 250,000 jobless Canadians were disqualified from the UI program due to drastic changes in eligibility requirements introduced by the former Liberal government last year. The Clark government has already announced its intention to overhaul the program

## PEI FED BACKS ANTI-SCAB LAW

The Prince Edward Island Federation of Labor recently called on the provincial government to enact anti-scab legislation that would ban the use of imported labor during legal strikes as a means to breaking the strike.

In its annual brief to the cabinet, the federation also asked the government to review existing labor legislation in use in PEI.

# LOCAL UNION NEWS

*Washington, D.C., members prepare a massive outdoor altar for Pope John Paul II's Mass on the Mall. In the foreground are Apprentice Nancy Meyer, Local 1590; Ken Reed and Francis Hardesty of Local 132.*

*Another view of the Washington altar and backdrop with Brotherhood members at work.*

## Pope's Visit Brings Out the Carpenters

Pope John Paul II's recent visit to the United States generated some special construction projects for Brotherhood members in Boston, New York, Chicago, Des Moines, and Washington, D.C. On short notice, they created big papal altars, walkways, and other facilities for the distinguished visitor.

In Chicago, two shifts of 16 Carpenters each worked day and night for 10 days to build a 17,000-square foot, three-tiered altar in Grant Park. The cross-shaped structure required more than 50,000 board feet of lumber and 20,000 square feet of plywood.

In a little rural community in Iowa, members of Local 106, Des Moines, quickly put together facilities for the Pontiff's visit there.

On October 7 Pope John Paul II celebrated the Mass on a union-built structure created by members of the DC District Council and other Building Tradesmen. Approximately 180,000 people assembled before the Smithsonian Institution in the nation's capital for the special event.

*Art Cray of the Crough Co., left, job superintendent, confers with an official on plans.*

*A Chicago member trims a plank on one of the many steps of the cross-shaped altar in Chicago.*

*Robert Oliver of Lake Forest, Ill., notches one of the more than 500 stringers with a Skil saw.*

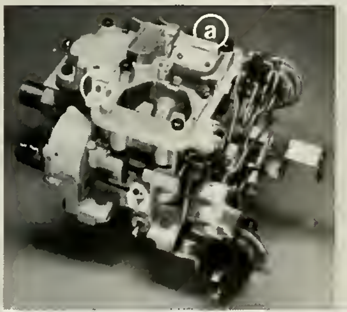
## Ontario Industrial Council Established

Thirty-four delegates from industrial locals in the Province of Ontario met for two days in Toronto recently to adopt bylaws and perform other tasks necessary for the formation of an Ontario Industrial Council. The Brotherhood's Director of Organization Jim Parker and the new Canadian Director of Organization Tom Harkness worked with provincial leaders to establish the organization. Bylaws have been sent to each local union for referendum action.

*In the picture at left, from left, are Robert Reid, sec. treas., Ontario Provincial Council; Organizing Director Parker; Walter Oliveira, bus. rep., Local 2679, Toronto; Nick Hoekstar, Local 802, Windsor; Paul LeBlanc, bus. rep., Local 802; Adam Salvona, bus. rep., Local 3054, London; Nels Hilborn, bus. rep., Local 3189, Cambridge; and Canadian Organizing Director Harkness.*

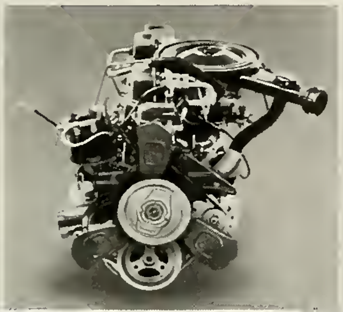
# DOUBLE-BARRELED POWER & ECONOMY.

**The 4.1 Liter (250 Cu. In.) Six engine** has a staged, two-barrel carburetor to help it give impressive horsepower and fuel economy. A plus this year is the new 1980 Chevrolet Three-Year Perforation-From-Corrosion Limited Warranty. See your Chevrolet dealer for details. And ask him about leasing a tough Chevy truck.



**STAGED, TWO-BARREL CARBURETOR** uses one barrel (a) for normal operation and a second, larger barrel (b) for more power.

**DUAL TAKEDOWN EXHAUST MANIFOLD** reduces exhaust back pressure. The emission's control system uses engine exhaust manifold vacuum pulses that eliminate an air pump, pulley, belt, and about 15 pounds.



| EPA EST. MPG | EST. HWY. |
|---|---|
| 18 | 24 |

Remember: Compare the "estimated MPG" to the "estimated MPG" of other vehicles. You may get different mileage, depending on how fast you drive, weather conditions and trip length. Actual highway mileage will probably be less than the estimated highway fuel economy. Lower in California.

CHEVY TRUCKS

*Chevy C10 Fleetside pickup*

*Chevy pickups are equipped with GM-built engines produced by various divisions. See your dealer for details.*

**BUILT TO STAY TOUGH**

## Women Members Noted In Three Newspapers

As the number of women entering the building trades increases, more of our women members are getting recognition in the press.

The May 27, 1979 issue of *YOU, The Spokesman Review,* a Spokane, Wash., Sunday newspaper supplement, featured as its cover story an article on Deborah Lynch, a member of Carpenters Local 98 of Spokane.

Twenty-five-year-old Lynch, an apprentice carpenter from Savannah, Ga., tried her hand at various jobs, including working as a stenographer for the Savannah Fire Department and as an aircraft firefighter for the International Guard of the Air Force before moving West and joining the construction ranks as a union carpenter apprentice. In the traditionally male-dominated world of construction, Lynch, an earnest worker and an avid union meeting participant, has found quick acceptance and comraderie among her fellow workers.

The July 12, 1979 "District Weekly" section of *The Washington Post* featured as its headline story an article on Washington, D.C. women working in construction. Since 1975, the number of Washington women who have donned hard hats and entered the construction domain as laborers, apprentices, and journeymen has grown from 65 to almost 150, the newspaper reports.

Marcia Baham, a 29-year-old apprentice carpenter and mother of three, describes her work as hard and splinter-filled. Twenty-nine-year-old Karen McDermott, a resident of Bowie, Md., works as a carpenter to support two children and to help pay $60,000 a year in medical bills for her husband, who was injured last summer in a motorcycle accident. Both are Brotherhood members.

Other women who were recognized by *The Washington Post* include Nancy Meyer, a Northwest Washington apprentice carpenter; 21-year-old Gay Jeffreys, operator of a massive earth roller at an Arlington, Va. construction site; and 37-year-old Linda Davis, operator of a material hoist in Maryland.

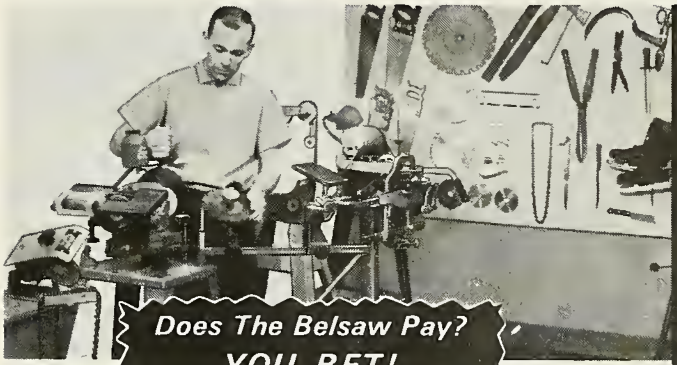
Watson

Three women carpenters were written up in the July issue of *Carpenters' News,* the monthly publication of western Connecticut's Local 210. Rita Galstaun, Donna Macek, and Cecilia Watson have all participated in Local 210's apprenticeship and training program. Galstaun a 16-month apprentice, has been putting in ceilings for the past nine months. Macek, a 3-month apprentice, is part of a work crew that raises decks. Watson has spent two months in the training program. Her work also has included raising decks.

## California Member To Contractors Board

Brocker

Paul Brocker, an officer and long-time member of Local 1486, Auburn, Calif., as well as a licensed general contractor, has been named by California Gov. Jerry Brown to the State Contractors License Board. The appointment is for a four-year term. Brocker was originally a member of Local 1016, Rome, N.Y., until he moved to California 15 years ago and joined Local 1486. He has served that local union as vice president and treasurer and has held various other positions in the local union and the community. He was mayor of Auburn, Calif., in 1977-78.



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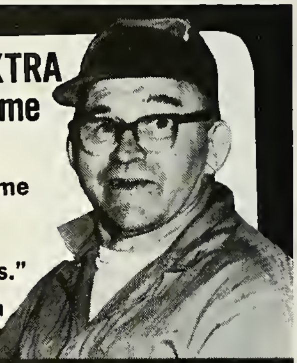
**DAVID SWANSON—Utica, Michigan**



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*Tampa, Florida 33614*

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# APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

## Southeast Arizona Lauds Its '79 Winner

*Instructors and sponsors of the Southeastern Arizona Apprenticeship program, shown at right, recently honored top apprentices. Judd Starr of Codd Construction Co., center, kneeling, won the Cliff Maddox Award.*

## Wisconsin Winners

*The Wisconsin State Apprenticeship Contest was held in the Port Plaza Mall in Green Bay, and Donald Jochem, Local 314, Madison, left above, was declared winner for carpentry. He is shown with Floyd Johnson, contest committee secretary, and Gary Dannenberg, Local 836, Janesville, second place winner. Kraig Klapperich, Local 1741, Milwaukee, took third.*

## New York Finalists

*Eighteen apprentices from seven different joint apprenticeship committees in New York State vied for honors at the 11th Annual New York State Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest. The manipulative contest was held at the Colony Center Shopping Mall in Albany, N.Y., on August 13 before hundreds of spectators.*

*Seated, Eric Anderson, New York City, first place carpenter; Arthur Godsell, Nassau County, second place; Michael DiSisto, Westchester, third place. Standing, Joseph Lia, Board Member First District; Patrick J. Campbell, Second General Vice President.*

## Alberta Award

ty Awards Banquet

*Bruce Campbell, left above, president of Camwil Construction Co. of Alberta, is well known to Brotherhood apprenticeship and training leaders. He has served on the International Contest Committee and has been a training leader in Canada. For the past two years his firm has earned a "maximum merit rebate" from the Alberta Workmens Compensation Board for its outstanding safety record. (In Alberta, construction firms have payroll assessments for workmen's compensation; rebates are given for outstanding accident-free performance.) Campbell is shown with Camwil Supt. Dick Chambers, winner of the Camwil Safety Award, and John McPherson of Occupational Health and Safety.*

## Who'll Be a Winner?

*The 1979 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest will be held December 5 and 6 in New Orleans, La. It is preceded by an Apprenticeship and Training Conference, December 3 and 4. A full report on these two events will appear in the February, 1980, issue of The Carpenter.*

**Carpenters,**
**hang it up!**

Norman Clifton,
member, Local 1622,
Hayward, Calif.
(Patent Pending)

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### CLEANED UP

A hill-billy type woman brought her little boy to the county school. When questioned about her husband, she confided, "I never knew much about this boy's father. He came through here, courted me and we got married. Soon afterward I found out he was a hobosexual."

"You mean homosexual," came the embarrassed correction.

"No, sir, I mean hobosexual. He was just a no-good, passionate bum."

ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?

### YE OF LITTLE FAITH

A faith-healer ran into his old friend Robert and asked him how things were going.

"Not so good," was the pained reply. "My brother is very sick."

"Your brother isn't sick," contradicted the faith-healer, "he only thinks he's sick. Remember that, he only thinks he's sick."

Two months later, they met again and the faith-healer asked Robert "How's your brother now?"

"Worse," groaned Robert. "He thinks he's dead."

### NOW FOR THE NEWS

The wife's extravagant ways were getting on her husband's nerves.

After dinner, she announced, "Darling, I was at the doctor's today, and he ordered a change in climate!"

"Fine!" he retorted. "According to the weather girl on TV, it's coming tomorrow!"

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

### SHORT CIRCUIT

The lady was on her way to the optometrist, but enroute, she stopped at a shoe store and began to try on several pairs of shoes. As the clerk bent over to measure her foot, this lady, who was very nearsighted, saw the clerk's bald head and thought it was her bare knee showing. She quickly pulled her skirt over it.

Instantly she heard a muffled cry. "Darn it," shouted the clerk. "There goes that light fuse again!"

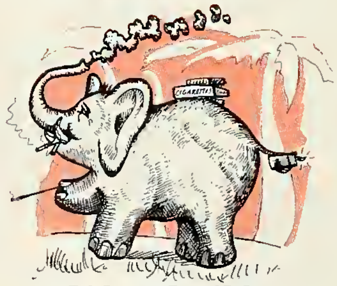
BE IN GOOD STANDING

### HONEST REPORT

NEW STUDENT: What did you put in the space marked "parents estimated worth?"

FRIEND: Sentimental value only.

DON'T GET BEHIND IN '79



### FOR THE KIDS

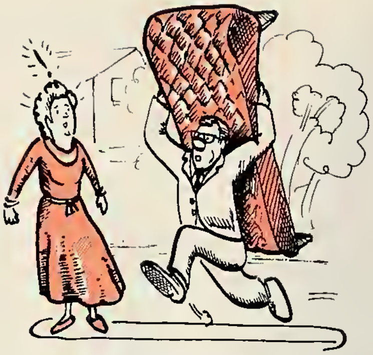
BUYER: That piano is old. The keys are yellow.

CLERK: That's not it. They came from an elephant who was a heavy smoker.

### THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

A cheerful old bear at the zoo,
Could always find something to do.
When it bored him, you know,
To walk to and fro,
He switched it and walked fro
and to!

—Sharleen Thoeny
Libby, Mont.



### PSYCHED OUT

A woman was walking in the street. She was startled to see her psychiatrist running down the street with a couch on his back.

She rushed up to him and said, "Dr. Shnure, what are you doing?"

"Making house calls!"

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

### ETERNAL FLAME

My wife is even a religious cook. Everything is either a burnt offering or a sacrifice.

— S. Recevello
Bloomfield, N.J.

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

### A CARPET-BAGGER

Wealthy sportsman, showing off tiger-skin rug: "When I shot him, it was a case of him or me."

Unimpressed guest: "Well, the tiger does make a better rug."

ARE YOU STILL CLICING?

### OF THIS AND THAT

Some siblings get along like two peeves in a pod.

* * *

These sometimes seem to you the worst of times? How'd you like to compute your income tax in Roman numerals?

* * *

Scientific observation: nothing attracts grease like an accordion pleated skirt just back from the cleaners.

* * *

One thing harder to put up with than a poor loser is a rich winner.

* * *

A friend of mine always buys tickets to a lecture series she has no intention of attending. Says it's more fun to stay home from something she doesn't want to go to than to just stay home.

—Jane Goodsell

For A Sparetime or Full Time Business, There's Good

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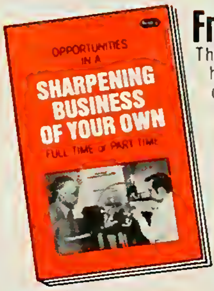

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This booklet tells how to start your own sharpening business; how to operate it profitably; who your potential customers are; and what kind of money you can make.

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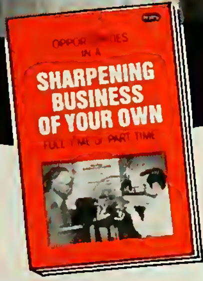

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## CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

# ALCOHOLISM

## healing is a "family affair"

BY MARION WELLS

*Research Director, American Physical Fitness Research Institute*

An important element in an alcoholic's relationship to alcohol may be relationships within the family.

Not for nothing has alcoholism been called a "family illness." Those closest to the problem drinker are apt to pay the highest emotional tab.

The family and the alcoholic always interact, points out Rev. Joseph L. Kellermann, Retired Director of the Charlotte (N.C.) Council on Alcoholism and long an advocate of family approaches.

*The question is whether these interactions will be creative or destructive.*

Betty Ford credits her family's caring, but candid, confrontation with helping her decide to seek treatment for medicine and alcohol dependency.

"Recovery begins with the family," Kellermann writes. But he adds that "Home remedies for alcoholism are notoriously injurious."

That's because the more emotionally involved loved ones become, the less helpful their efforts to help may be.

He illustrates with the hypothetical case of the "bad check." The alcoholic may write it during, before or after a drinking spree. But he (or she) has no money to cover it. So the family's anxiety builds, and finally they find the funds to pay.

This may bring temporary relief, but it really *makes matters worse*. The alcoholic may come to expect to be rescued from the consequences of drinking. At the same time, the family's actions finalize failure. Says Kellermann, "The alcoholic can not undo what others have already undone."

Results may be increased feelings of guilt and failure for the alcoholic, and heightened resentment and hostility on the family's part.

Loved ones may also join the problem drinker on the "merry-go-round named denial" by refusing to admit for years that a problem even exists. Or they may play into the disease's progress in other ways, without meaning to.

Step one in solving the problem, Kellermann believes, is to go for help yourself. Possible sources of aid include Al-Anon, an Alcoholism Information Center, a Mental Health Clinic or a competent counselor or clergyman with experience in this area.

Among other suggestions in his *Guide For The Family Of The Alcoholic*:

"Encourage all beneficial activities of the alcoholic and cooperate in making them possible."

"Don't lecture, moralize, scold, praise, blame, threaten, argue when drunk or sober, or pour out liquor. You may feel better, but the situation will be worse."

"Learn that love can not exist without compassion, discipline, and justice, and to accept it or give it without these qualities is to destroy it eventually." (In other words, alcoholics need the kind of "tough love" that allows them to be confronted with the consequences of their drinking and *is willing to suffer with them, not for them. Alcoholism is a potentially fatal disease. To protect them from pain may well be to "kill them with kindness."*)

A recent government report notes: "Many therapists have begun to treat the whole family rather than the individual when alcoholism is present, although additional research on the efficacy of this approach is needed."

Kellermann observes, encouragingly: "Within the family system, healing is as contagious as sickness."

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IT'S PEOPLE WHO GIVE DRINKING A BAD NAME.

# Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

Angleton, Texas

## ANGLETON, TEX.

On May 19, 1979, Local 1084 gave a pin presentation party to honor its members with 25 or more years with the union. The ceremony was held at the American Legion Hall in Brezoria, and approximately 200 people attended. Business representative E. L. Switzer presented certificates to 62 members. Secretary Sue Blagraves presented pins to the other honored members. A barbeque followed the ceremony. The following members, some of whom are pictured above, were honored.

25-year members—C. E. Baty, M. C. Beasley, Eugene Berney, A. H. Bertram, G. M. Hawkins, David Hayden, J. K. Magouirk, Joe Paul, E. M. Roff, J. C. Singleton, Sr., W. A. Terrell, B. E. Thompson, A. J. Tomlinson, H. C. Weathers, R. C. Yarbrough, David Carlson, and Frederico Weishiemer.

30-year members—R. C. Bean, Henry G. Boles, A. K. Borders, W. C. Brewer, W. C. Colson, J. E. Draper, Louis Gordon, E. J. Groth, Jessie Hubbard, R. K. Klopt, Leno Leder, J. O. Leflet, O. E. Masters, Jerry McGraw, E. R. Miller, M. O. Parker, Andrew Schnettler, Charles Shepard, A. B. Smith, C. A. Vance, and S. T. Watson.

35-year members—Frank R. Baethe, J. F. Baker, William Blackman, Roy L. Bruce, C. A. Dotson, John H. Duncan, E. C. Field, A. O. Guthery, Floyd Holloway, J. J. Kubricht, G. W. Lincecum, R. G. Porter, W. C. Powell, D. R. Price, Jr., Roy T. Quinn, Todd Rayburn, Frank Rutherford, Clyde D. Scott, H. L. Sissan, John D. Steulin, Roy Walker, and A. W. Williams

40-year members—V. J. Martin, and Joseph Badger.

●

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Local secretaries or correspondents who send pin-presentation pictures in for publication are urged to list the names of all persons shown in the picture from left to right, starting from the front row and continuing, row by row. Please indicate titles of officers and guests also.*

## CAMBRIDGE, ONT.

Local 785 honored its senior members in the form of a printed scroll which was distributed to all of its members on May 23, 1979.

The following names appeared on the scroll:

55-Year Member—Fred Jordan.

50-Year Member—H. J. Chappel.

40-Year Members—John Beattie, George Kramp, Ed. Traugott.

35-Year Members—Alvin Beisel, Harry Brenner, Ezra Brown, Albert Ellert, Frank Goetz, William Grantham, George Harrison, Sam Houghton, Basil Misner, Percy Postill, Henry Soehner, Wilfred Staats, George Stevens, James Walker.

30-Year Members—Edwin Angliss, Albert Arndt, Harvey Bennewies, James Boyle, Charles Burry, William Chalmers, Clarence Cramm, Terry Durand, George Emsley, Jerome Forwell, Ian Fraser, Francis Goodwin, Donald Gullen, L. R. Gummow, Stanley Harper, John Hipson, Charles Klassen, Frank Kochem, Alexander Masyk, John Materick, Alphons Moyer, Robert Moyer, Wm. Robertson, Wilfred Shantz, Howard Silverthorn, George Squires, Lyle Stewart, Karl Weiss, Wm. Zinkewich.

25-Year Members—Kenneth Ardnt, Herb Bellamy, James Bennett, Charles Coombs, Marcello Cremasco, John Eppich, James Golan, Stephen Heiszek, Lorne Hill, Stephan Koehler, Ephrem Landry, William MacPherson, Edward McIver, Maitland Misener, Harvey Pritchard, Rudi Schaar, William Stephens, M. Van Domselaar, Walter Wentzlaff.

20-Year Members—Ernest Arsenault, Gordon Auld, Karl Ball, Otto Bandmann, Peter Baronosky, Conrad Beauvais, Lucien Beauvais, Donald Becker, Walter Bellamy, Percy Blackman, Mike Bremer, Daniel Butler, Harold Cunningham, Carl Downey, Maurice Downey, Peter Fitzgibbon, Victor Gies, Percy Hall, Franklin Huras, Fred Immel, Fred Kahlmeier, Hans Kahlmeier, Erich Kaminski, Neil Kamp, Arthur Kearns, John Klein, Alfred Kurt, Rudulf Kutschenreuter, Bruce Lehman, R. J. MacDonald, Jack Marsh, Stuart Martin, John McFarlane, Ken McMillan, Ray Miller, Ronald Moore, Edward Nixon, Thomas Pacey, Vinicio Paolini, Frank Penner, Edward Polzin, Robert Rayner, Rudy Reimer, James Rettinger, Henry Roth, Arthur Rudy, Ludvig Ruud, Walter Sawicky, John Schinker, Russell Scott, Norman Sherren, Leonard Sloat, David Sparry, Helmut Strauss, Angus Walker, Archie White, Wenzel Woeschka.

## FORT WORTH, TEX.

On December 11, 1978, Local 1822 had a pin presentation to honor 25 to 55-year members. Sixth District Board Member Frederick Bull and Executive Secretary of the State Council C. N. Shirley were also present at the ceremony. The following members were presented with pins and certificates:

**25-Year Members**—Louis Atterbury, Gene Marson, Alfred Osgood, Wm. G. Owen, Howard Ratcliff, M. D. (Mack) Reid, T. O. Reed, Henry F. Souder, Will Pittman.

**30-Year Members**—Billy Adams, R. A. Adcock, Robert Alexander, David Askew, Willard Barr, Theo Barron, Robert L. Bates, Thomas Beasley, Loyd Bodkin, Bobby Booth, James T. Briggs, J. T. Brown, Urban Brown, J. A. (Jeff) Brownlee, J. D. (Jack) Brownlee, Webb Burns, Jr., A. W. Carlock, Odis B. Carlson, L. E. Christopher, W. W. Claunch, A. L. Cole, L. L. Cole, E. F. Collard, Charlie R. Daniels, Floyd W. Daniels, J. D. Davis, Jennings P. Davis, W. A. Dysart, Virgil L. Earp, Elmer E. Eubanks, C. E. Fuller, W. R. Gann, Odis W. Gilbert, Francis Gilbow, Jerry Goetz, Samuel Goostree, Dan Gotthardt, Willie Gray, Jr., S. E. Gregory, Robert L. Hachtel, George Hallmark, Jr., A. R. Haren, H. L. Harris, Bun M. Haynes, Charles Herbinko, W. R. Hillard, Robert Hoffman, Merlin Hoiseth, Aubrey J. Hooker, Herbert Horn, Otto Humphrey, E. O. Jackson, Haskell G. Johnson, R. Dee Jones, John N. Kennard, Harold Koenig, R. T. Koonce, Leo P. Lance, Willie Lemons, J. P. Long, Jr., Willie Lough, Orville P. McCauley, Otis McCaughon, Edgar McConnell, J. F. McConnell, Joe C. McGill, George C. Miller, L. G. Miller, Wm. G. Miller, A. J. Mitchell, O. O. Moore, Earl W. Myers, Ray Myers, Woodrow W. Neal, Sam Neill, David C. Newman, L. A. Patterson, R. H. Pearson, R. R. Peugh, L. W. Phillips, Roger Portwood, Mac Pugh, Edgar M. Renfro, Marvin Rich, E. G. Ricketts, W. K. Riddle, Theodore Robbins, Walter L. Roberts, N. C. Saunders, W. A. Sefcik, A. A. Shackelford, C. N. Shirley, H. V. Singletary, H. M. Singleton, J. H. Smith, Willard C. Smith, Brice Stone, Donald R. Stone, G. W. Stewart, Louis M. Stone, James N. Story, D. O. Tally, John C. Tarwater, Morris V. Taylor, Vernon J. Taylor, Sidney Teal, Charles R. Trotter, B. D. Webb, Jr., Myers O. Wilkinson, W. J. Williams, Wayford H. Williams, Lee Wisdom, Jr., C. W. Worthington, Jr., J. D. Wright, H. G. Wulff, Willie E. York.

**35-Year Members**—Leonard Adams, Wade Armstrong, A. C. Baker, H. A. Ball, F. C. Barker, D. J. Barry, S. D. Bassham, Thomas Bennett, Berlin Bergeron, Jesse Bird, F. W. Bishop, J. D. Bivens, Alvie Bledsoe, Jr., Mert Bloomfield, J. O. Blue, W. L. Breeding, Aaron L. Burton, Melvin Butler, Cecil Byrd, Charlie Campau, George Chadderdon, H. E. Chapman, Harry Chastain, Marvin Childers, Lester Childs, D. T. Choate, Sr., Ray Coldiron, W. D. Collard, R. G. Cornelius, E. L. Crane, W. C. Cropp, Riley J. Cullins, O. M. Curry, J. B. Dennie, Oscar L. Dennis, A. D. Earp, R. L. Fortenberry, P. C. Fronbarger, Richard W. Garrison, D. L. Gilliam, Henry Girard, Tom Goldston, Walter Griffin, James Grimsley, R. C. Hardin, O. H. Hargis, P. A. Harris, John Harrod, Horace Hatcher, Roy Hausenfluck, C. T. Hearn, M. C. Hickman, C. A. Higginbotham, Harley Hilbun, St. Elmo Hodges, Stanley Huckaby, T. S. Huckaby, F. D. Hutton, Burleigh R. Hurd, Floyd Johnson, J. L. Johnson, Raymond C. Johnson, J. T. Jones, John Kahlstorf, A. J. Kiesling, D. N. Lancaster, John W. Lee, Vernon P. Lewis, H. G. Logsdon, Richard Long, B. R. Looney, H. E. Luster, J. F. McConnell, Charles McDonald, L. R. McKinney, R. E. McManus, Amos G. McMurray, J. T. Maddera, F. M. Martin, John Hudson Martin, Wm. D. Mathis, Sam T. Mitchell, H. D. Moore, Loyd E. Moore, R. W. Morgan, J. F. Morrison, Delmar B. Neal, Paul T. Nelson, James D. Newman, Wm. B. Norwood, M. W. Paslay, Carl H. Pettijohn, Elmer Pilotte, Elmer R. Pool, Wm. E. Rains, R. M. Reed, T. O. Reed, Irvin O. Reeves, L. E. Reinhart, Ramond S. Richter, James Rigby, W. O. Ross, Roy G. Rucker, W. M. Sager, D. I. Sessums, Alva O. Smith, Leonard F. Smith, J. W. Stewart, Chester R. Stricklin, A. A. Taylor, Charlie Thomas, Harvey Thomason, Elva Tucker, M. J. Vinson, M. C. Wade, J. A. Werner, Clyde White, Alvin E. Whitley, M. E. Wilcox, Frank B. Williams, L. T. Williams, W. A. Wilson, Bob Wood, L. H. Wood, Will Wright, Joseph L. Wynn, Jr., W. D. Yates, Pat Yeary.

**40-Year Members**—Homer Ashcraft, Howard Barr, J. L. Booth, Henry Buffington, O. J. Canady, Howard Caveness, Thomas A. Dunn, Roy Gifford, R. E. Goddard, M. J. Grubbs, E. E. Gustafson, James M. Howard, Joe Jenkins, H. J. Jez, C. A. King, George C. Kleinhert, H. E. Martin, Charles Murphy, R. E. Proctor, Roy Pitts, Howard Roberts, M. A. Ross, G. A. Sims, Lewis H. Stephens, Kenneth Stevens, J. H. Stevenson, Carl Zich.

**45-Year Members**—G. G. Adams, L. E. Graber, O. S. Hawkins, J. W. Holman, E. B. Keeter, John N. White.

**50-Year Members**—George Tharp.

**55-Year Members**—Carl Bradshaw, Ray C. Corbin, Wm. F. Knudson, R. L. Leggett, J. E. Nelson, Joe W. Youngblood, Sr.

## CHICAGO, ILL.

Local 181 called a special meeting on July 11, 1979 for the presentation of pins to those of its members with 50 years of continuous membership with the Brotherhood. Henry Staalesen and Carl F. Jensen, now a resident of Solvang, Calif., received pins.

In the accompanying photograph, retired president and 50-year member Charles M. Christensen, left, presents a 50-year pin to Henry Staalesen.

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## WICHITA, KANS.

In celebration of its 80th anniversary, Local 201 had a party on April 14, 1979 and presented its members with their service pins. Sixth District Board Member Frederick Bull and Joint Representative Morris Eastland were present at the ceremony to award the service pins. The following members received awards.

**Picture No. 1**—20-year members, left to right: Fred Bull, Jim White, Erwin Wiechman, Joe Clasen, and Ray Hartman.

**Picture No. 2**—25-year members, front row, left to right: Leland Hoch, Harold Pearson, Clyde Maddox, Walt Peare, Wilbur Strain, Art Bernritter, Gilbert Ukena, and Roy Hurford.

Back row, left to right: Fred Bull, Clarence Frederick, Howard Clark, and Leo Beugelsdyl.

**Picture No. 3**—30-year members, front row, left to right: Wilbur Poland, Dale Jerome, Chuck DeShazo, Ted Stormont, Ted Tracy, Alvin Parks, and John Kroeker.

Back row, left to right: Fred Bull, Les Hodge, L. E. Parks, Dale Holon, Ed Graves, and Gene Bongiorni, business agent.

**Picture No. 4**—35-year members, front row, left to right: Herbert Wright, Monroe Douglas, W. C. Shelton, and Henry Mans.

Back row, left to right: Fred Bull, Jim Edson, Babe Kennedy, and U. A. Lawrence.

**Picture No. 5**—40-year members, left to right: Hugh Evans, Ivan Harwick, and Leo Benoit.

**Picture No. 6**—50-year member, Leroy Phillips.

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

Picture No. 5

Picture No. 6

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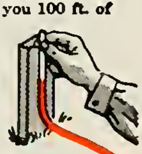

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## VINELAND, N.J.

On May 12, 1979, Local 121 held its annual pin presentation ceremony. Members who received their 25 and 30-year pins are pictured in the accompanying photographs, along with Business Representative Deno J. Venturi and President Faustino Wulderk.

**Picture No. 1**—Left to right: Deno J. Venturi, business representative; 30-year members George Dyer, Gustav Carlson, Steve Gallo, Rudy Wulderk, Bruno Bertucci; and Faustino Wulderk, president.

**Picture No. 2**—Front row, left to right: 25-year members Angelo Mazza, Alvin Pierce, Frances Blinn, and Minous Carney.

Back row, left to right: Deno J. Venturi, business representative; 25-year members Ed McLaughlin, Richard T. Donaghy, Anthony Mazzeo, Frances Pierce, Gil Leeds, Gabe Lacioppa; and Faustino Wulderk, president.

## TACOMA, WASH.

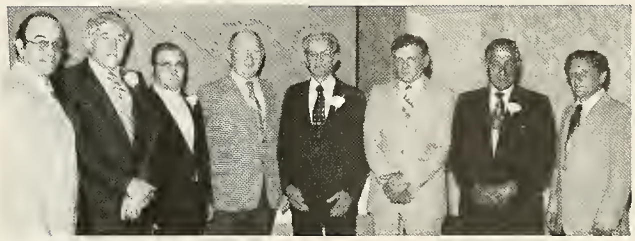
Local 470 held its eighth annual 35-year pin presentation and its fifteenth annual 25-year pin presentation on March 31, 1979. Members were honored at a cocktail party and smorgasbord dinner. Wives were invited to attend the celebration, and International Representative Roy Parent was also a guest. The following members received service pins:

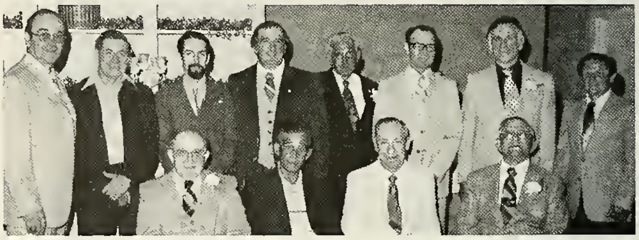
**Picture No. 1** shows 25-year members Donald Gores, Elvet Whitelock, Alvin Lakin, Clyde B. Woods, Robert Gauge, Paul Treyz, Donald Zuber, Alfred Mennenga and Willis Chambers.

**Picture No. 2** shows 35-year members Melvin Cosgro, Hugh Gonyeau, Sam Classen, A. W. Burns, John Paul Jones, Norman Porter, H. C. Grant, Delmar Jordahl, and Martin Stenbak.

Tacoma, Wash. — Picture No. 1

Tacomo, Wosh. — Picture No. 2


Vineland, N.J. — Picture No. 1


Vineland, N.J. — Picture No. 2

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# IN MEMORIAM

***The following list of 802 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $1,044,571.30 in death claims paid for the month.***

*Local Union, City*

**1, Chicago, Ill.**—Helge Fredrikson, Mrs. Edwin Hookanson, Johan R. Wilson.
**2, Cincinnati, Ohio**—Clarence E. Rea.
**7, Minneapolis, Mn.**—Clifford Doran, Ronald W. Hayes, Walfred Johnson, Mrs. John C. Nelson, Harley W. Norstrom, Herman L. Palmer, Earl R. Perry.
**8, Philadelphia, Pa.**—James H. McKelvie.
**10, Chicago, Ill.**—Calvin F. Rarrat, Lawrence P. Travis.
**11, Cleveland, Ohio**—Bill S. Alley, Lawrence T. Ward.
**12, Syracuse, N.Y.**—Gurney E. Perkins, Mrs. James H. Stimler.
**13, Chicago, Ill.**—Samuel Kaplan, Carl A. Knutson, Martin J. McIntrye, Mrs. Arnold Nystrom.
**14, San Antonio, Tex.**—Nat Davis, Jesse Ellis, Frank D. Garza, Ysidro Lopez.
**15, Hackensack, N.J.**—James Bryant, Thomas F. Derlinga, Alexander Henderson.
**18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.**—David McGuigan.
**19, Detroit, Mich.**—Thomas A. Holt, Byard J. Winters, Forrest F. Winters.
**22, San Francisco, Calif.**—George S. Way.
**24, Central Conn.**—Mrs. Michael Fitzpatrick, John Geremia, James Russell, David Tuckman.
**25, Los Angeles, Calif.**—John H. Bolitho, George W. Erno, William C. Palmer, Jr.
**32, Springfield, Ma.**—Mrs. Walter E. Cowles, Mrs. Fernando P. Rugani, Felix F. Tremblay, William Vadnais.
**33, Boston, Ma.**—James A. Cahill, Harold H. Jenkins, Harry Namyet, Gioacchino Silveri.
**34, Oakland, Calif.**—Daniel A. McCarthy.
**35, San Rafael, Calif.**—Mrs. George V. Canby, Donald W. Lester.
**36, Oakland, Calif.**—Charles W. Evans, Harold Kasabian, Mrs. William Kelley, Anthony E. Long, Mrs. Arthur Nicholson, Jr., Winfred Lewis Walker, Mrs. Oscar Wimberly.
**38, St. Catharines, Ont. Canada**—Arnold C. Lavigne, Stanley Sapielak.
**40, Boston, Mass.**—Hooper Osmond.
**41, Woburn, Ma.**—Eliseo Balboni, Mrs. Ivan H. Bryan.
**42, San Francisco, Calif.**—Douglas C. Phillips.
**47, St. Louis, Mo.**—Clarence F. Buss, Mrs. John M. Gaines, Louis J. Schmidt.
**58, Chicago, Ill.**—Frank Christner, Otto Femer, Edward Hoeksema, Arvid E. Leaf, Carl W. Peterson, Gustav E. Wallenberg.
**61, Kansas City, Mo.**—Emery T. Crowell, Robert G. Frazier, William L. Hoffman, James I. Miller, James W. Wilson.
**62, Chicago, Ill.**—Herman C. Delaleurs, Axel R. Johnson.
**64, Louisville, Ky.**—Herbert H. Foushee, Gene Goff, Bernard M. Kissel, Chester Smither, James Wright.
**65, Perth Amboy, N.J.**—Einar Jensen, Alfred S. Moyer.
**66, Olean, N.Y.**—Henry S. Penhollow.
**67, Boston, Mass.**—Mrs. Anderson Dancer, Jr.
**71, Fort Smith, Ark**—Mrs. Dave H. Westbrook.
**73, St. Louis, Mo.**—Henry Sieland.

*Local Union, City*

**74, Chattanooga, Tenn.**—James Drue Cooper, Randall M. and Alicia H. Weller.
**77, Port Chester, N.Y.**—Albert F. Coe, Harold Thomas.
**83, Halifax, N.S., Canada**—William J. Clattenburg, Mrs. Everett Helpard.
**85, Rochester, N.Y.**—Charles E. Henry, Jr.
**87, St. Paul, Minn.**—Lawrence A. Chapin, Mrs. Victor M. Christopherson, Theodore I. Kopren.
**88, Anaconda, Mt.**—John B. Cain.
**93, Ottawa, Ont., Canada**—Frank J. Jordan.
**94, Providence, R.I.**—Ralph Augustus Moore, Morris L. (Milton) Sherman, Manuel M. Thomas.
**95, Detroit, Mich.**—Sygmund Billit, Sheldon Patten.
**98, Spokane, Wash.**—Joseph W. Thomas.
**101, Baltimore, Md.**—Mrs. Everett Billings, Charles O. Salmi.
**103, Birmingham, Ala.**—Mrs. Harrison Easter.
**104, Dayton, Ohio**—James F. Dryden, Lewis W. Ensinger, Virgil Peters.
**105, Cleveland, Ohio**—Costantino DiBacco, Howard Hehr.
**106, Des Moines, Iowa**—William M. Fitzpatrick, Jr.
**109, Sheffield, Ala.**—Arthur L. Parker.
**110, St. Joseph, Mo.**—Joseph L. Buddy.
**112, Butte, Mont.**—Paul O. Fenner.
**117, Albany, N.Y.**—John Brenner.
**120, Utica, N.Y.**—John Lewek, Morris Mason, Mrs. Charles T. Mulchy, Francis A. Schiffer.
**131, Seattle, Wash.**—Mrs. Frans Nelson, Harold Owen, Adolph Paradis, Halvor Sather.
**132, Washington, D.C.**—John Chivinski, Joshua **Frank** Cooper, Mrs. Sutton R. Fowler, Ira R. Marshall, Edmond R. Rideout, Walter S. Tyndall, James H. Wilkerson.
**133, Terre Haute, Ind.**—Pearl M. Carty, Charles Procarione, Allen G. Wagner.
**134, Montreal, Que., Canada**—Jean Leclerc.
**135, New York, N.Y.**—Sol Efron.
**139, Jersey City, N.J.**—Mandus J. Johnsen.
**141, Chicago, Ill.**—Eric Johnson.
**142, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Ralph M. Nudi.
**145, Towanda, Pa.**—Augustus H. Trick.
**155, Plainfield, N.J.**—Philip D. DeQuollo.
**159, Charleston, S.C.**—Robert R. Owen.
**162, San Mateo, Calif.**—Frank G. Huntington, William S. Monroe, Paul S. Taylor.
**168, Kansas City, Ks.**—Chester E. Williams.
**169, East St. Louis, Ill.**—Earl J. Thomas.
**171, Youngstown, Ohio**—Mrs. Robert Hayes.
**174, Joliet, Ill.**—Stewart Fallman, Theodore Latz.
**181, Chicago Ill.**—Carl **Iver** Johnson, Harry H. Olson, Einard Thompson.
**182, Cleveland, Ohio**—Joseph Chernesky, Joseph Kronenberger, Jack E. Lasko, Joseph K. Lukas, Mario F. Stephen.
**183, Peoria, Ill.**—Robert H. Steging.
**184, Salt Lake City, Utah**—Mrs. Heber Bohn.
**185, St. Louis, Mo.**—Eugene W. Stubbe.
**191, York, Pa.**—Mervin A. Gentzler, Paul H. Shermeyer.
**194, Oakland, Ca.**—Leigh R. Dobson, Carl J. Grogan.

*Local Union, City*

**198, Dallas, Tex.**—Peter C. Fiorletta, Mrs. John L. Harris, Lawrence John Sack, Lawrence A. Walker.
**203, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.**—George Ljutich.
**210, Stamford, Conn.**—Mrs. John W. Erickson, Reinold C. Herrmann, Patrick E. Lione, Angelo **Charles** Mancusi, Andrew Peters, Joseph W. Thopsey, Herbert W. VanSciver.
**211, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Joseph Hoza, Sr.
**213, Houston, Texas**—Willie C. Blake, Mrs. David S. Young.
**218, Boston, Ma.**—Thomas Perry, Mrs. Dewey I. Wile.
**225, Atlanta, Ga.**—Simon Bishop, John S. Morrison.
**226, Portland, Ore.**—Charles J. Carlson, Ronald G. Hasselman, Milton J. McConnachie.
**232, Fort Wayne, Ind.**—Arlo Felger, Mrs. Max G. Gross, Fred H. Hegerfeld, Elmer J. Heyerly.
**235, Riverside, Ca.**—William E. Bennett, Jack Cooper, Edward W. Wright.
**241, Moline, Ill.**—Raymond H. Nelson.
**246, New York, N.Y.**—Solomon Silber.
**254, Cleveland, Ohio**—John Dittman.
**257, New York, N.Y.**—George S. Cartledge, Arthur J. Kampfner, Olaf **Ray** Knudsen, Mrs. Henry C. Lindh, Charles J. Seich.
**259, Jackson, Tenn.**—Clinton P. Gaulding.
**262, San Jose, Calif.**—Louis F. Miller, Adolph Rolandetti.
**264, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Elmer J. Riehle.
**265, Saugerties, N.Y.**—Charles W. Davis.
**266, Stockton, Calif.**—Mrs. Leo A. Harden, Mrs. Glen Jensen, Harrison Keller, George Kreidler, Mrs. Earl B. Thomas, Mrs. John Urbani.
**267, Dresden, Ohio**—Fred Bailey, Mrs. Edward E. Duffey, Wilbur P. Eis, William M. Esselstein.
**269, Danville, Ill.**—Joseph R. Huffman.
**272, Chicago Heights, Ill.**—James R. Alexander.
**283, Augusta, Ga.**—Martin L. Fricks.
**284, New York, N.Y.**—Charles Schmidt.
**299, Union City, N.J.**—Theodore Rohmann.
**302, Huntington, W.Va.**—Okey Cremeans.
**311, Joplin, Mo.**—John Gibbens.
**313, Moscow, Id.**—Edwin Hatley, Mrs. Hans D. Olson.
**314, Madison, Wisc.**—Edward F. Bork, Vito Capacio, John Kujawa, Fred J. Olson.
**316, San Jose, Calif.**—William E. Curry, George J. Lauer.
**317, Aberdeen, Wa.**—Edwin C. Erickson.
**324, Waco, Texas**—Arthur Woodruff.
**329, Oklahoma City, Ok.**—Mrs. Otto Lambrecht, Mrs. Eddie Tingle.
**335, Grand Rapids, Mich.**—Glen Clinton.
**337, Detroit, Mich.**—John F. Smith.
**338, Seattle, Wash.**—Walter H. Tjaden.
**344, Waukesha, Wisc.**—Felix Marenda.
**345, Memphis, Tenn.**—Lester F. Bradford, Eldridge L. Cook, Jesse J. Godsey, James R. Hall.
**350, New Rochelle, N.Y.**—Mrs. James Aracri, Mrs. Arthur T. Crawford.
**355, Buffalo, N.Y.**—Mrs. William Klausman, Richard E. Sicker.
**356, Marietta, Oh.**—Raymond W. Grub.
**359, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Mrs. Kenneth J. Neal.

**360, Galesburg, Ill.**—Harry M. Starr.
**361, Duluth, Minn.**—Einar Hammerstrom.
**362, Pueblo, Colo.**—Ralph C. Burton.
**366, New York, N.Y.**—August Chizzolin, Norman L. Vought.
**369, No. Tonawanda, N.Y.**—Edgar F. Holler.
**372, Lima, Ohio**—Mrs. David E. Miller.
**379, Texarkana, Tx.**—Kinnie E. Easterling.
**384, Asheville, N.C.**—Mrs. Lonnie G. Buckner.
**385, New York, N.Y.**—Peter Mason.
**386, Angels Camp, Ca.**—John L. McFall.
**387, Columbus, Ms.**—Charlie E. Ray.
**388, Richmond, Va.**—John R. Cardwell.
**391, Hoboken, N.J.**—Mrs. Rudolf Schmidt.
**400, Omaha, Neb.**—Lonnie A. Karnes, James J. Spevak, Jr., Ernest V. Sundberg, Jr.
**403, Alexandria, La.**—Ernest C. Ward.
**404, Lake Co. & Vic., Oh.**—Armas Suvanto.
**406, Bethlehem, Pa.**—Mrs. Stanley R. Danner.
**415, Cincinnati, Oh.**—Harry Bosse, Max Eiferle, LeRoy D. F. Gerhardt.
**417, St. Louis, Mo.**—Mrs. Arthur F. Grass.
**418, Greeley, Colo.**—Carl R. Sample, Paul E. Sterling.
**419, Chicago, Ill.**—John W. Lorenz, Ernst Seehase.
**425, El Paso, Tex.**—Thomas E. Thorne.
**440, Buffalo, N.Y.**—George C. Sheppard.
**452, Vancouver, B.C., Canada**—Mrs. L. Anderson, Achille Del Bianco, Mrs. G. J. Loop, Richard F. Morgan.
**454, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Frederick Baker, III.
**465, Ardmore, Pa.**—Mrs. George Golder.
**467, Hoboken, N.J.**—George Sponsel.
**468, New York, N.Y.**—Mrs. Angelo Pancia.
**469, Cheyenne, Wyo.**—Lester M. Hardy.
**470, Tacoma, Wa.**—Earl G. Davis, Homer L. Ferris, Mrs. Malvin L. Hickox, Mrs. Frank Keinath.
**478, Oakland, Ca.**—Harvey T. Grange, Jr.
**483, San Francisco, Calif.**—William Brayboy, Jr., Buford C. McAntire.
**484, Akron, Oh.**—Charles A. Young.
**490, Passaic, N.J.**—John Karal, Sr.
**492, Reading, Pa.**—Curtis M. Schaeffer, Mrs. Donald E. Stoudt.
**494, Windsor, Ont., Canada**—Leo Gosselin.
**496, Kankakee, Ill.**—Raymond Devereaux.
**499, Leavenworth, Ks.**—Kenneth W. Goetting, James E. Reilly, Ernest Thompson.
**507, Nashville, Tenn.**—Albert H. Caruthers, Sr.
**508, Marion, Ill.**—Richard C. Chambers.
**514, Wilkes Barre, Pa.**—John S. Deiterich, Mrs. John C. Link, Sr.
**515, Colorado Springs, Co.**—Norval R. Tagert.
**528, Washington, D.C.**—Albert N. McWilliams, Elmer E. Tice.
**530, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Sarah Petralia.
**548, St. Paul, Mn.**—Walter C. Ahl, Edward G. Lorenz, Mrs. Albert O. Miller.
**550, Oakland, Ca.**—Mrs. Peter C. Dina, Roderick MacDonald.
**559, Paducah, Ky.**—Richard N. Cotton, Amos D. Pierce.
**562, Everett, Wash.**—Lester A. Broughton, Glen R. Morgan.
**563, Glendale, Calif.**—Thomas D. Cammilleri, Harold M. Russell.
**565, Elkhart, Ind.**—Kenneth H. Miller.
**569, Pascagoula, Ms.**—Forrest L. Acree.
**586, Sacramento, Calif.**—George G. Fraser, Albert Lemke.
**596, St. Paul, Mn.**—William A. Rossman.
**603, Ithaca, N.Y.**—Laurence Rose.
**606, Virginia, Mn.**—Taisto B. Forsman.
**608, New York, N.Y.**—William Cullen, Daniel Desmond.
**610, Port Arthur, Tx.**—Jordan E. Cline, Mrs. Joseph D. Prevost.
**620, Madison, N.J.**—Michael Delvecchio, William H. Schick.
**621, Bangor, Me.**—Philip H. Chasse.
**626, Wilmington, Dela.**—William L. Collins, Harry C. Durham.
**627, Jacksonville, Fla.**—Herman Heflin.
**633, Madison Co. & Vic., Ill.**—John Deloney, Clarence D. Ready.
**635, Boise, Idaho**—Edward D. McLean, Ramon Mendiola.
**639, Akron, Ohio**—James G. Genshock, George I. Yeich.
**665, Amarillo, Tex.**—Harold A. Gray.
**668, Palo Alto, Ca.**—Ivan L. Brecunier.
**690, Little Rock, Ar.**—Frederick W. Westphal, Sr.
**691, Williamsport, Pa.**—Elmer H. Allen.
**695, Sterling, Ill.**—Fred Morgan.
**696, Tampa, Fla.**—Howard Crosby.
**701, Fresno, Calif.**—Jesse James Gee, Elmer D. Nichols, William H. Thompson.
**705, Lorain, Ohio**—Wilford Emerick.
**710, Long Beach, Calif.**—Homer A. Dever, Alex T. Sandquist.
**714, Olathe, Ks.**—Harry T. Shields.
**719, Freeport, Ill.**—Milton B. McLenahan.
**720, Baton Rouge, La.**—Alton E. Morgan.
**721, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Anthony J. Bogdanowicz, Mrs. Loren P. Sommers.
**724, Houston, Tx.**—Ernest Schnaak.
**739, Cincinnati, Ohio**—Walter C. Borchers, Victor H. Seim.
**745, Honolulu, Hawaii**—Harry K. Narimatsu.
**750, Junction City, Ks.**—Charles J. Graham, Fred E. Kendall.
**751, Santa Rosa, Ca.**—West M. Moore, Dennis Poncia.
**753, Beaumont, Tx.**—Ernest T. Tucker.
**755, Superior, Wisc.**—William C. Berwald.
**764, Shreveport, La.**—Herbert W. Hardwick, Earnest W. Mayes, Andrew J. Sellers.
**767, Ottumwa, Iowa**—Lester E. Bott, George E. Fairchild.
**770, Yakima, Wash.**—Wilfred Brunelle, Elmer C. Skinner, Stanley J. Thoma.
**771, Watsonville, Ca.**—Clifford V. McNamara.
**797, Kansas City, Ks.**—Ben Traylor.
**815, Beverly, Mass.**—Walter H. Burbridge.
**819, West Palm Beach, Fla.**—Gene A. Meeks.
**820, Wisconsin Rapids, Wi.**—Joseph W. Haske.
**829, Santa Cruz, Calif.**—Percy C. Burton.
**838, Sunbury, Pa.**—Mrs. Harry Howells.
**844, Reseda, Ca.**—Andrew J. Plym, III, Michael P. Vrabel.
**845, Norwood, Pa.**—Joseph Heiter.
**849, Manitowoc, Wisc.**—Omar Harpt.
**857, Tucson, Ariz.**—George W. Pugh.
**865, Brunswick, Ga.**—Cecil M. Eunice, Sr.
**889, Hopkins, Mn.**—Gust F. Erickson, Konstantin Malajczuk.
**891, Hot Springs, Ar.**—Mearl E. Brown.
**898, Benton Harbor, Mi.**—Joseph C. Jackson.
**899, Parkersburg, W.Va.**—Lewis H. Frame, Lewis R. Lemon, William W. Reese.
**902, Brooklyn, N.Y.**—Martin Beyman, Amaziah Fifield, Alfred Nielsen, Mrs. Israel Okun.
**904, Jacksonville, Ill.**—Lawrence Larson.
**906, Glendale, Ariz.**—Joe N. Plowman.
**916, Aurora, Ill.**—Rollin J. Ashton.
**925, Salinas, Calif.**—Henry Hornsby.
**929, South Gate, Calif.**—Olin A. Brown, Raymond C. Cooley, Sr., Ernest H. Ortiz.
**940, Sandusky, Ohio**—Mrs. Harvey Yontz.
**943, Tulsa, Ok.**—Paul E. Edwards, William E. McNeill.
**944, San Bernardino, Calif.**—Alfred M. Rushton.
**948, Sioux City, Ia.**—Mrs. Leslie L. Burnight.
**953, Lake Charles, La.**—James L. Abel, Shon I. Castillo, Mrs. Gary C. Cooley, Andrew R. Reeves.
**964, Rockland Co. & Vic., N.Y.**—Mrs. John Succio.
**978, Springfield, Mo.**—Eugene P. Willis.
**982, Detroit, Mich.**—Mrs. Edward W. Damman, Andrew Gebus, John G. Paquin, Charles Surdey.
**990, Greenville, Ill.**—Melvin H. Traub.
**993, Miami, Fla.**—Mrs. Albert Scheidegger.
**998, Royal Oak, Mich.**—Harold Leon Brown.
**1000, Tampa, Fla.**—Johnnie McClelland.
**1005, Merrillville, Ind.**—Adolph Lund.
**1020, Portland, Oregon**—Mrs. Steve Hordichok.
**1033, Muskegon, Mi.**—Daniel L. Zimmer.
**1042, Plattsburg, N.Y.**—Roger A. Corron.
**1044, Charleroi, Pa.**—Robert R. Gray.
**1046, Palm Springs, Ca.**—Mrs. Francis I. Murray.
**1055, Lincoln, Neb.**—Leo W. Northrup.
**1062, Santa Barbara, Calif.**—Arnold G. Christensen, Omar M. Heyl, Claude P. Miller.
**1084, Angleton, Tex.**—Ronald K. Klopf.
**1089, Phoenix, Arizona**—Joseph Farrier.
**1094, Corvallis, Ore.**—James B. Wilson.
**1097, Longview, Tex.**—Robert L. Bass, Sidney O. Weeks.
**1098, Baton Rouge, La.**—Ira Hooks, Sr., Earl A. Linder, Nick Digirolamo.
**1099, Clinton, Okla.**—John L. McLaughlin.
**1102, Detroit, Mich.**—Lewis Gillon.
**1109, Visalia, Ca.**—Louise Dallas.
**1120, Portland, Ore.**—George L. Leake.
**1122, Owensboro, Ky.**—Arthur G. Leach.
**1138, Toledo, Ohio**—Forrest W. Hayne, Sr.
**1140, San Pedro, Ca.**—Ernest Hess, John T. Kilpatrick, Earl E. Orr, Ralph M. Reser.
**1143, LaCrosse, Wisc.**—Henry G. Anderson.
**1146, Green Bay, Wisc.**—Frank J. Monfils.
**1148, Olympia, Wash.**—Alden J. Moes.
**1149, Oakland, Calif.**—Claudis R. Bryant, Charles E. Werner.
**1159, Point Pleasant, W. Va.**—Milford M. Icard.
**1164, New York, N.Y.**—Otto Brunke.
**1181, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Mrs. Donald Praefke.
**1185, Chicago, Ill.**—Joseph S. Schneid.
**1194, Pensacola, Fla.**—Adam B. Huff.
**1199, Union City, Ind.**—Arnold F. Hackman.
**1207, Charleston, W. Va.**—Ernest F. Casdorph, Dwight T. Eudy.
**1216, Mesa, Ariz.**—Leroy Fussell.
**1227, Ironwood, Mich.**—Lauri S. Heikkinen.
**1235, Modesto, Calif.**—Woodrow Hall, Leslie W. Parsons.
**1240, Oroville, Ca.**—Chester B. Thomas.
**1252, St. Paul, Minn.**—Leo Christensen.
**1255, Chillicothe, Ohio.**—Robert E. Rife.
**1256, Sarnia, Ont. Canada**—Philippe J. Chainey.
**1263, Atlanta, Ga.**—Douglas R. McKenzie, Sr.
**1274, Decatur, Ala.**—Mrs. James R. Pike, Jesse B. Wright.
**1280, Mt. View, Calif.**—Thomas M. Engle.
**1289, Seattle, Wash.**—Leo D. Loisel, James E. Rose, Joseph P. Vodnich.
**1292, Huntington, N.Y.**—Herman A. Estergard.
**1296, San Diego, Calif.**—Louis J. Boselli, Thomas O. Hovermale.
**1301, Monroe, Mich.**—Henry D. Grassley.
**1305, Fall River, Mass.**—Mrs. Charles E. Ashley, Charles Carpenter.
**1307, Northbrook, Ill.**—Gust and Annette Bergmark, Leo J. (Lee) Pape.

**1308, Lake Worth, Fla.**—George Brocard, Richard Palumbo.

**1310, St. Louis, Mo.**—John Homer.

**1313, Mason City, Iowa**—Vernell T. Tool.

**1325, Edmonton, AB Canada**—Brian A. Fahlman.

**1331, Barnstable, Ma.**—Maurice Francis Doherty.

**1335, Wilmington, Ca.**—Mrs. James R. Donley, Ysidro E. Martinez, Mrs. William E. Plum.

**1342, Irvington, N.J.**—Gordon M. Dryburgh, Mrs. Andrew Olson, Vito Perugino, George Stopper.

**1345, Buffalo, N.Y.**—Mrs. George Elliott.

**1366, Quincy, Ill.**—Frank B. Altgilbers.

**1372, Easthampton, Ma.**—Clarence G. Trudeau.

**1373, Flint, Mich.**—Harry Tenley.

**1382, Rochester, Minn.**—Wilmer R. Jacobson.

**1388, Oregon City, Ore.**—Chester D. Coleman, Raymond E. Jones.

**1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.**—Martin E. Carlson, Raymond L. Dellinger, William Moesly, Foster E. Roberts.

**1396, Golden, Colo.**—Mrs. Dale W. Cox.

**1397, North Hempstead, N.Y.**—Mrs. Joseph N. Krumholz, Christian Lund.

**1400, Santa Monica, Calif.**—Frank D. Spiecher.

**1401, Buffalo, N.Y.**—Joseph R. Piwowarski.

**1402, Richmond, Va.**—Mrs. Harry L. Bageant.

**1407, San Pedro, Calif.**—Frank Grasa, Jim P. Hardin, Carl E. O'Neal.

**1408, Redwood City, Calif.**—Roy T. Barden.

**1419, Johnstown, Pa.**—Ralph C. Ivory, William J. Smith.

**1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.**—Meredith May, Morris A. Watts.

**1426, Elyria, Ohio**—Theodore H. Trimpe.

**1428, Midland, Tex.**—Lance B. Miller.

**1449, Lansing, Mich.**—Charles J. Norris, Floyd R. Smith, Mrs. Dexter Thornton.

**1452, Detroit, Mich.**—Mrs. Oscar Backstrand.

**1453, Huntington Beach, Ca.**—Obsen H. Hanson, Mrs. Carol A. King.

**1456, New York, N.Y.**—Frederick W. Erickson, Joel H. Hermanson, Johan M. Johansen, Gustav Johnson, William J. Weber.

**1461, Traverse City, Mich.**—William Johnson.

**1462, Bristol, Pa.**—William Kalmes, Herbert C. Rongley.

**1468, Alcolu, S.C.**—Edward R. Gibson.

**1471, Jackson, Miss.**—Claude Young.

**1478, Redondo Beach, Calif.**—Zoltan G. Frederick, Carl H. Grother.

**1485, LaPorte, Ind.**—Charles N. Ehrstein.

**1497, Los Angeles, Ca.**—Jess J. Chambers, Kenneth P. Johnstone, Mrs. Victor Martinez, Mrs. Frank Reinhardt.

**1506, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Mrs. Charles S. Flickwir.

**1507, El Monte, Ca.**—Jesse H. Barnes, Russell Benson, Mrs. Ralph Collins, Emmet D. Hegarty, Marvin J. Klein, Douglas S. Longacre, Rosco E. Sulser.

**1519, Ironton, Ohio.**—George C. Jervis, Sr.

**1521, Algoma, Wisc.**—Benjamin Vangendertalen.

**1529, Kansas City, Kan.**—Harold D. Thurman.

**1533, Two Rivers, Wisc.**—Bruno S. Janus.

**1538, Miami, Ariz.**—Charles H. Hoefker.

**1545, Wilmington, Dela.**—Donald W. Reed.

**1553, Hawthorne, Calif.**—Willie Duclos, Consuelo Perez.

**1564, Casper, Wyo.**—James A. Kennedy, Harold Lanich.

**1570, Yuba City, Calif.**—Virgil Ogletree.

**1571, San Diego, Ca.**—Harry T. Brookbank.

**1582, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Eugene C. Milbrath.

**1583, Englewood, Colo.**—Harry C. Wetzel.

**1585, Lawton, Okla.**—Lorus E. Pearson.

**1590, Washington, D.C.**—Chester B. Hall.

**1595, Conshohocken, Pa.**—Mrs. Joseph L. Charlebois, Mrs. Thomas Newruck.

**1596, St. Louis, Mo.**—Merkel W. Metcalf, William A. Steinkamp.

**1597, Bremerton, Wash.**—Charles E. Redpath.

**1598, Victoria, BC Canada**—Gordon A. Whyte.

**1599, Redding, Ca.**—Earl E. Hendrix, Edward P. Kelly, Steve Turcsanski.

**1607, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Albert J. Hayes.

**1609, Hibbing, Mn.**—Nick Tony Grbich.

**1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.**—Donald S. Parker.

**1622, Hayward, Calif.**—Mrs. Matthew H. Baldwin, Mrs. John M. Ellis, John Mendes, Ernest T. Quick.

**1632, San Luis Obispo, Calif.**—Johnnie T. Baldwin, Jr.

**1644, Minneapolis, Minn.**—Emil E. Anderson, Sylvester Estum, Otto H. and Mathilda D. Quade, Mrs. Roy Shelton.

**1648, Laguna Beach, Ca.**—William **Roger** Alexander, Mrs. Kendall Van Dusen.

**1650, Lexington, Ky.**—James E. Jennings.

**1654, Midland, Mich.**—Henry J. Bartos.

**1665, Alexandria, Va.**—William L. Clarke.

**1667, Biloxi, Miss.**—Ernest P. Fountain.

**1672, Hastings, Neb.**—James R. Jensen.

**1683, El Dorado, Ar.**—Reeves B. Grantham.

**1689, Tacoma, Wash.**—Hermitt C. Cleek, Mrs. Alfred L. Greenlaw, Clarence B. Hopkins, Henning Lindberg.

**1707, Longview, Wash.**—Walter H. Hankins, Harry A. Overby, John D. Stone.

**1734, Murray, Ky.**—John W. Hughes.

**1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Raymond Fiedler, George Fitting, Allen Kuphal, Ervin Lucht, John Slamann.

**1752, Pomona, Calif.**—Leroy Carrey, Mrs. E. Watson Elliker, Norman W. Harris, John C. Scheel.

**1755, Parkersburg, W. Va.**—Charles T. Gregg.

**1765, Orlando, Fla.**—Frederick W. Horn.

**1770, Cape Girardeau, Mo.**—William L. Ziegler.

**1772, Hicksville, N.Y.**—Mrs. Edward Lezak.

**1775, Columbus, Ind.**—Mrs. Willis Brown.

**1780, Las Vegas, Nev.**—Mrs. Roman Korovec.

**1785, Ft. Lee, N.J.**—Lester J. Schlosser, Jr.

**1789, South Lake Tahoe, Ca.**—Don E. Ross.

**1795, Farmington, Mo.**—Donald Smith.

**1811, Monroe, La.**—Theo L. Rabalais.

**1815, Santa Ana, Calif.**—Richard E. Boerner, Byrul A. Goochey, Mrs. Thomas W. Hales.

**1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.**—Elwyn B. Keeter, Harvey L. Thomason, Eldred E. Youngblood.

**1831, Washington, D.C.**—James O. Hardison.

**1837, Babylon, N.Y.**—Alfred Kalnins.

**1845, Snoqualmie, Wash.**—Ray D. Carlson, Gale I. Jensen, Ashner L. Phillips.

**1846, New Orleans, La.**—Lloyd J. Simon.

**1856, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Mrs. Frank Bongart.

**1861, San Jose, Ca.**—Lloyd H. Grey.

**1865, Minneapolis, Minn.**—Jeffrey Velner.

**1869, Manteca, Ca.**—Russell S. Gilbert.

**1897, Lafayette, La.**—Levy J. Andrus.

**1911, Beckley, W. Va.**—Herman E. Danielcy.

**1913, San Fernando, Calif.**—Richard E. Brumfield, Walter B. Cole, John A. Swank, Mrs. Gilbert B. Traveller.

**1915, Clinton, Mo.**—Dallas M. Long.

**1921, Hempstead, N.Y.**—Benedict Hovanec.

**1922, Chicago, Ill.**—Vernon Nyquist, Richard F. Pokorny.

**1971, Temple, Tex.**—Frankie Joe Jackson.

**1976, Los Angeles, Ca.**—Max Bernstein.

**1988, Smiths Falls, Ont. Canada**—James E. Needham.

**2004, Itasca, Ill.**—Shurley C. Frank.

**2006, Los Gatos, Calif.**—Charles N. Balster.

**2008, Ponca City, Okla.**—Lester F. Wayman.

**2014, Barrington, Ill.**—Elmer Wengler.

**2027, Rapid City, S.D.**—Hubert Tool.

**2028, Grand Forks, N.D.**—Konrad A. Hafsten.

**2043, Chico, Ca.**—Joseph W. Hendon.

**2046, Martinez, Calif.**—Arnold C. Bobier, Lawrence A. Countz, Joe V. DiMaggio, Winfield S. Eason, Clarence J. Hamrick.

**2067, Medford, Ore.**—Earl J. Hills, Sr.

**2078, Vista, Calif.**—Mrs. R. T. Robison.

**2083, Red Wing, Minn.**—Mrs. Victor M. Martinson.

**2099, Mexico, Mo.**—Mrs. Joe G. Eckley.

**2114, Napa, Ca.**—Kenneth W. Holdsworth, Frank L. Mayer.

**2117, Flushing, N.Y.**—Antonio Savino.

**2144, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Harry E. Lawrence, Martin G. Ward.

**2164, San Francisco, Ca.**—LeRoy Collins, Charles A. Hallgren.

**2172, Santa Ana, Calif.**—Marland D. Hoskins.

**2194, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Thaddeus J. Wesolowski.

**2200, Gallatin, Tenn.**—Ernest Bee Thaxton.

**2202, Price, Utah**—Parker H. Childs.

**2203, Anaheim, Calif.**—Edward M. Coughlin, John B. Murray.

**2205, Wenatchee, Wash.**—Ronald L. Gay, Rober H. (Ham) Young.

**2209, Louisville Ky.**—George O. Culbertson, Jesse E. Shewmaker.

**2212, Union, N.J.**—William N. Dunham, Robert Shellenberg.

**2231, Los Angeles, Ca.**—Jack L. Reynolds.

**2239, Fremont, Ohio**—Mrs. Gilbert Walters, Alvin Wasserman.

**2241, Bayside, N.Y.**—Eugene W. Fielding, George Hamparzoumian, Anthony Parisi.

**2250, Red Bank, N.J.**—Cleve A. Stone.

**2252, Grand Rapids, Mich.**—Mrs. Robert D. Whitney.

**2258, Houma, La.**—Gracien J. Breaux, Mrs. Harry Naquin.

**2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Joseph T. Taylor, Anthony F. Yodanis.

**2265, Detroit, Mich.**—Mrs. Frank H. Dunsford.

**2288, Los Angeles, Calif.**—Boone Forney, Leonard Hooper.

**2297, Lebanon, Mo.**—Christian John Sweary.

**2308, Fullerton, Ca.**—Clifford J. Mathiowetz.

**2309, Toronto, Ont. Canada**—Martin D. Bording, Ronald Kostuk, Peter A. Landry.

**2313, Meridian, Miss.**—Mrs. Chester F. Cabler.

**2334, Baraboo, Wisc.**—Clinton J. Morse.

**2398, El Cajon, Ca.**—Mrs. Clyde W. Sissom.

**2435, Inglewood, Calif.**—Harvey E. Fessler.

**2477, Santa Maria, Ca.**—Walter D. Hanson.

**2498, Longview, Wash.**—William E. Fuller.

**2519, Seattle, Wash.**—Mrs. Cecil Batterson, William H. Batterson, Eugene L. Chamberlain.

**2522, St. Helens, Ore.**—Wallace E. Boomhower.

**2536, Port Gamble, Wash.**—Emery J. Olson.

**2540, Wilmington, Ohio**—Ellen Webb.

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**2588, John Day, Ore.**—Claun Smith.
**2594, Inchelium, Wash.**—William Sims.
**2628, Centralia, Wash.**—Floyd Thayer.
**2633, Tacoma, Wash.**—Mrs. Emil F. Boock, Virgle Hamblin, Karl K. Kirkevold, Ben Swanson, James Younger.
**2667, Bellingham, Wash.**—Harold Endresen.
**2682, New York, N.Y.**—Anna Caruso, Josephine Evans.
**2693, Thunder Bay, Ont. Canada**—Kari Pietila.
**2698, Bandon, Ore.**—Richard A. Jacobs.
**2745, Santurce, P.R.**—Angel L. Hernandez.
**2767, Morton, Wash.**—Lewis A. Driskelt.
**2776, Kalamazoo, Mich.**—John Pionke.
**2780, Elgin, Ore.**—Thomas R. Roper.
**2785, The Dalles, Ore.**—Mrs. Charles J. Marshall.
**2787 Springfield, Ore.**—Marvin McClure.
**2791, Sweet Home, Ore.**—William Henry Robertson.
**2816, Emmett, Idaho**—Arlie Frank Niswander.
**2851, La Grande, Ore.**—Willie M. Cook.
**2881, Portland, Ore.**—Mrs. Tom M. Bailey, Gino Giannini, Rosa L. Pepper.
**2894, Twisp, Wash.**—Mrs. Orem Castle.
**2907, Weed, Calif.**—Mrs. Robert T. Head, John N. Moore, Hubert C. Neill.
**2949 Roseburg, Ore.**—Mildred J. Barnes, George G. Carter, John J. Mandero, Stanley Rendla.
**3009, Grants Pass, Ore.**—Roy Williamson.
**3023, Omak, Wash.**—Ronald R. Horner.
**3064, Toledo, Ore.**—Daniel H. Ruddiman.
**3074, Chester, Calif.**—Earl M. Butner, Oscar J. Frazel.
**3088, Stockton, Calif.**—George E. Ogle.
**3128, New York, N.Y.**—Alfred Heck.
**3148, Memphis Tenn.**—Winston Woodard, Sr.
**3161, Maywood, Ca.**—Ruben Gastelum, Edward W. Kebble, Daniel G. Nunez.
**3223, Elizabethtown, Ky.**—James Blankenship.
**3265, Albany, Ga.**—George W. Jackson.

●

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Our thanks to Myra McConnell, wife of retired Local 393 member Frank McConnell for the suggestion that we drop the designation "Local" before each local union number in our "In Memoriam" listing, thereby saving space in the magazine. By eliminating many of what printers call "widows" — the short, partial lines of type — in this way, we are saving approximately one page out of four pages of "In Memoriam" listings for other editorial material.*

## Labor Sets Rules On Broad Social Security

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has unanimously opposed universal Social Security coverage for all public employees unless the following conditions are met:

- The level of pension benefits now available to government workers and their beneficiaries is not reduced.
- No additional financial burden is imposed on public employees without a commensurate adjustment in benefits.
- The identity for government workers' retirement plans is not lost.
- The opportunity for those employees to improve their retirement system in the future is not diminished.

The federation has traditionally taken the position that protection of state and local employees may not be diminished. This is the first policy statement which is supported by all public employee unions.

Currently there are four federal entities studying the problem and the Executive Council said it will review their reports to see whether they have met the above conditions.

---

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Stephen Schultz—Orangeville, Penna.

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Jay Hedden, Editor
Workbench Magazine

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## SEALING-WASHER SCREW

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For more information, write or call Atlas Bolt & Screw Company, 1130 Ivanhoe Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44110. 216-451-7033.

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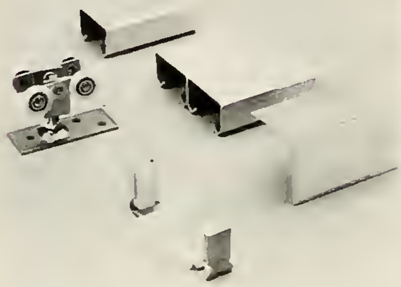
## HEAVY DUTY 'WARE



A brand new family of heavy duty hardware for by-pass, bi-fold and pocket interior doors has been introduced by Stanley Hardware. The new line has been designed to meet the increasing use of solid core and pressure laminated materials on commercial, institutional and fine residential construction. Wide track, four wheel ball bearing hangers, "V" groove, jump proof aluminum track and other unique and innovative features make this possible. Proof is in the use. These sets operate with finger touch ease which make them an important choice for homes for the aged or other dwellings designed for the handicapped. Available in sets or as components with matching slip-over aluminum facia.

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## WOODCRAFT CATALOG

The Fall 1979 — Winter 1980 Woodcraft Tool Catalog and the new Project Supply Catalog of woodworking hand tools, books, and supplies are now available from Woodcraft Supply Corporation. The company normally charges $1 each for its tool catalog and 50¢ each for its project supply catalog, but the company tells us that it will be pleased to send you copies of both publications free of charge if you indicate that you read about them in *The Carpenter* magazine. Send your requests to Woodcraft Supply Corporation, 313 Montvale Avenue, Woburn, Mass. 01888. Be sure to mention that you saw it in *The Carpenter*.

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*PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.*

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## IN CONCLUSION

# At the End of a Decade, An Assessment Of Ten Years of Change in North America

A decade passes quickly when you look back at the newspaper headlines and the mementos of the ten years now drawing to a close.

Old friends have passed away; material wealth was either accumulated or dissipated; a battle was won and a war was lost.

Ten years ago, this month, the fondly-remembered First General Vice President of our Brotherhood, Finlay Allan, died after a lingering illness, and I found myself thrust by the orderly procedures of our Constitution and Laws into the second highest post in our organization. An able General Executive Board Member, Herb Skinner, took my place as Second General Vice President, and, in the years which followed, Herb, too, followed Finlay into our own personal Valhalla of union brothers . . . as have Lyle Hiller, Joe Cambiano, Charlie Johnson, Henry Chandler, and so many other able and venerated leaders of our organization. Another generation of Brotherhood members is taking hold and will be assuming the responsibilities of leadership in the years ahead.

It has truly been an eventful decade for me and for every member of the Brotherhood. The past eight years as your General President have particularly been memorable for me.

We entered the Seventies in a sweep up of the "Turbulent Sixties." Some of the problems facing us in December 1969 are still under the rug. Some, we can be grateful to state, have been overcome.

In the first category, we can list "labor law reform." We are still in the same dismal swamp of state and federal labor laws that we found ourselves ten years ago. A valiant effort to achieve reform of these laws, last year, came close to success . . . but coming close is not enough. We are still bogged down time and again in legal red tape in our efforts to bring democratic unionism to the under-paid, under-represented, non-union workers of our industry.

We can also list "full employment," that goal which eludes us year after year, as inflation and multinational imports erode our spending power and our people power.

Ten years ago, in July, 1970, on the eve of our 31st General Convention at San Francisco, General President M. A. Hutcheson told us, "Inflation is rapidly eroding the paycheck on both sides of the US-Canadian border. Tight money is slowly but surely strangling the construction industry from housing clear through to heavy projects." Those same words could be uttered . . . and more so . . . in December, 1979!

Fortunately, in one other assessment made in 1970 there *has been* change. The General President stated at that time: "The United States is bitterly divided on the Asian war. Canada, too, has its great dissenters on the question of Vietnam. There is polarization of majorities and minorities in both countries: blacks vis a vis whites in the United States, French Canadian versus English Canadian in Canada."

Ten years later, there is still unfinished business in each of these areas of dispute. Nothing seems to be "said and done" these days. There are always troublesome loose ends. Though the "street people," the draft-card burners, and the anti-war activists have cleaned up their various acts, we still find some of them looming up here and there in new areas of dissension. Unfortunately, many have decided that the legalization of the drug traffic is the salvation of mankind. It's too bad they can't orient their misguided energy into such worthy causes as organizing the unorganized workers of North America through the democratic processes of normal labor-management relations. They forget — or they do not know — the methods of normal dissent and consensus which have made North America strong.

Meanwhile, the veterans of the bitter Vietnam conflict still need support in their efforts at rehabilitation. Some of them have joined our ranks as apprentices to the trades, but many more are still in the ranks of the unemployed.

One change in the past ten years, as we refer back to the situation in 1970, is the great increase in minority hiring in industry and the growth of union membership among women, blacks, and the ethnic minorities. From nearly every state and province of North America we have received reports of women entering our apprenticeship programs or joining our industrial locals. The same is true of blacks, Chicanos and other groups. We cannot call ourselves a truly representative trade union if we do not represent all workers in our crafts and industries, no matter what their race, color, creed or national origin, and we are supporting these social changes of the Seventies.

As for the concern of 10 years ago regarding the polarization of French Canadians and English Canadians, I believe that the Brotherhood in 1979 is more united than ever in the provinces of Canada, despite the political disputes which arouse separatist talk in Quebec and angry debates in the Parliament in Ottawa. Our organization has gained strength in Canada during the 1970s. We now have a fully-operating Research Office in Ontario headed by Director Derrick Manson and a fulltime Canadian Organizing Director, Tom Harkness.

Our Canadian members have made many social and economic gains during the Seventies, despite high unemployment in the final years of the decade. One of their gains was a comprehensive health care program throughout the nation. In this area, Canadians are ahead of their American brothers.

If we make an assessment of American health care ten years ago, we find very little progress. In July, 1970, the Brotherhood reported: "Health needs are rapidly outrunning health facilities, and more and more people are being denied adequate health care by skyrocketing medical costs." Today, it seems we have plenty of health facilities . . . maybe not enough in some geographic areas . . . but plenty of hospital beds in most cities and secondary communities and much special and costly laboratory and research equipment . . . so much of it that our hospital bills are sky high, and the medical profession and hospital administrators have become so affluent and have so much lobbying clout that all efforts at hospital cost containment have come to naught.

There is, however, a glimmer of light in the clouded health-care picture: There is more emphasis today on preventive medicine and on HMOs (Health Maintenance Organizations) which will do much to save many Americans and Canadians from catastrophic medical costs. There is still a crying need for some form of national medical and hospitalization insurance or standardization of medical care. Hopefully, this problem will be tackled and solved in the 1980s.

Certainly no assessment of the Seventies would be complete without consideration of the energy crunch, the Watergate conspiracy, and SALTs I and II.

Watergate proved to be a spiritual and moral test for all Americans. For the first time in its two centuries of existence, the United States faced the dilemma of a President resigning under a cloud of suspicious conduct. For some, the actions of Watergate conspirators tended to verify their prejudices against all politics and politicians, all governments and all bureaucracy. For the rest of us, it renewed our determination to make democracy work, to make government appropriate and good.

The energy *crunch*, which developed into an energy *crisis* in 1973 and 1974 and returned to haunt us in 1979, will be with us, I suspect, for a long time. This whole matter of energy supply and energy needs may be the one issue which draws all nations together into what Wendell Willkie called "one world" back in the 1930s . . . or it will be the spark which touches off international disputes for a generation to come.

In any event, Americans and Canadians are fighting to become self-sufficient in energy, and we support these efforts, now and in the years ahead.

Finally, as the decade ends, we find ourselves in a dubious form of military checkmate with the Soviets called SALT II. The hopes and fears of all the years rest this religious holiday season in our continued pursuit of peace on earth and goodwill to men. May steady hands, clear minds, and compassionate hearts guide our destinies in the uncertain Eighties. We'll need all the love and respect for humanity we can get.

William Sidell

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